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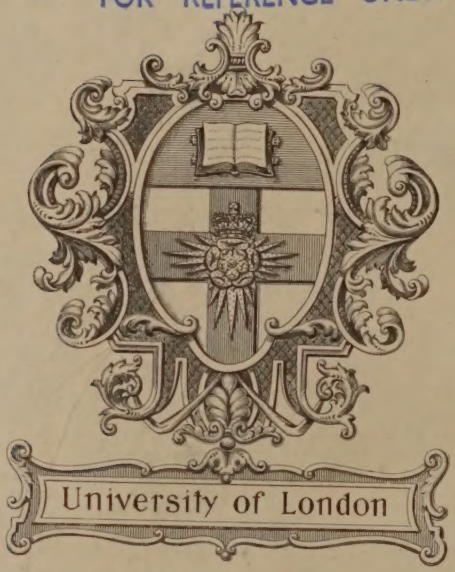

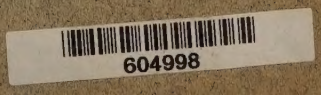
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMITTEES:

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—(14.)—

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT;
SINECURE OFFICES; CLERK OF THE CROWN;
EAST INDIA MARITIME OFFICERS;
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES; EXPIRING LAWS.

Session

19 *February*——10 *September* 1835.

VOL. XVIII.

1835.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES:

1835.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT:

262. REPORT from Select Committee on RE-BUILDING HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT; with MINUTES OF EVIDENCE and APPENDIX - p. 1

583. REPORT from Select Committee on the VENTILATION OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT; with MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, &c. - - p. 37

Divisions of the House:

66. REPORT from Select Committee on best mode of taking CORRECT DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE - - - - - - - p. 95

House of Commons:

437. REPORT from Select Committee on ADMISSION OF LADIES to the STRANGERS' GALLERY - - - - - - - - p. 97

Library, House of Commons:

104. REPORT from the Standing Committee on the LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS; MINUTES OF EVIDENCE and APPENDIX - p. 105

Printed Papers:

61. FIRST REPORT from Select Committee on PRINTED PAPERS; with MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - p. 129

392. SECOND REPORT of Select Committee on PRINTED PAPERS; with MINUTES OF EVIDENCE and APPENDIX - - - - - p. 161

House of Commons Offices:

606. REPORT from the Select Committee on PRINTED PAPERS relative to HOUSE OF COMMONS OFFICES; with MINUTES OF EVIDENCE and APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - p. 381

SINECURE OFFICES:

507. REPORT from Select Committee to inquire into Sinecure Offices in the Colonies; with Minutes of Evidence, &c. - - p. 441

CLERK OF THE CROWN:

457. REPORT from the Select Committee on the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery - - - - - - - - - - p. 465

EAST INDIA MARITIME OFFICERS:

242. REPORT from Select Committee on East India Maritime Officers; with Minutes of Evidence - - - - - - - p. 469

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:

292. REPORT from Select Committee on Weights and Measures Act; with Minutes of Evidence - - - - - - - p. 489

EXPIRING LAWS:

105. REPORT from Select Committee on Expired and Expiring Laws - - - - - - - - - - - p. 555

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

REBUILDING HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *June* 1835.

Lunæ, 2° die Martii, 1835,

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon such Plan as may be most fitting and convenient for the permanent Accommodation of the Houses of Parliament.

And a Committee was appointed of—

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Marquis of Chandos.
Lord John Russell.
Lord Stanley.
Sir John Hobhouse.
Sir James Graham.
Mr. Littleton.
Lord Francis Egerton.
Sir Richard Vyvyan.
Mr. O'Connell.
Mr. Hume.
Sir Harry Verney.
Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Sir Charles Burrell.
Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Williams Wynn.
Mr. Tracy.
Mr. Warburton.
Sir George Clerk.
Mr. Hughes Hughes.
Mr. Bannerman.
Lord Granville Somerset.
Lord Viscount Howick.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Ordered, THAT the Copy of the Report of the Lords of the Council upon the Evidence taken respecting the Destruction by Fire of the two Houses of Parliament (presented 24th February) be referred to the Committee.

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - p. 7
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 33

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider and report upon such Plan as may be most fitting and convenient for the permanent Accommodation of the HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, and who were empowered to report their Opinion, together with the MINUTES of the EVIDENCE taken before them;——HAVE considered the Matter referred to them, and have agreed upon the following RESOLUTIONS.

---

1. *Resolved*,—THAT the length of the present House is inconveniently great as compared with its breadth, and that in the House to be constructed such defect should be avoided, and that the length ought not greatly to differ from the breadth.

2. *Resolved*,—That sitting room be provided for from 420 to 460 Members in the body of the House, and adequate accommodation for the remainder in the galleries, not exceeding 1,200 feet of sitting-room in all.

3. *Resolved*,—That a Passage be provided on the outside of the House, and conveniently communicating with the lobbies and the gangways in the House.

4. *Resolved*,—That two Lobbies or Rooms be provided immediately adjoining the opposite sides or ends of the House.

5. *Resolved*,—That one of the said rooms or lobbies should contain with an adjacent room (if necessary) not less than 1,800 square feet, and that the other room or lobby should not contain less than 1,100 square feet.

6. *Resolved*,—That there should be an outer Lobby for strangers desirous of speaking to Members on their entrance to the House.

7. *Resolved*,—That there be one or more Galleries at the lower end of the House for the accommodation of 200 strangers, (of which a portion in the centre to contain 24 persons), each of which Galleries should have a separate access, and a retiring-room at no great distance for the strangers respectively to occupy when the House is cleared.

8. *Resolved*,—That means should be afforded for the convenient accommodation of the Members of the other House of Parliament and of distinguished individuals within the walls of the House of Commons, and that the accommodation for this class of strangers should be calculated for 100 persons.

9. *Resolved*,—That special provision be made for the due ventilation of all the rooms in the new House.

10. *Resolved*,—That there be 30 Committee-rooms provided.

11. *Resolved*,—That there be 10 Committee-rooms about 40 by 30, from 18 to 20 feet in height; ten, 35 by 25, from 16 to 18 in height; ten, 30 by 20, from 14 to 16 in height.

12. *Resolved*,—That the largest sized Committee-rooms be so arranged with separate entrances, as to be capable of being fitted up in the manner most convenient for Election Committees.

13. *Resolved*,—That the Library be formed of three rooms, each 60 feet long, and wide and lofty in proportion; and that there be a small intervening lobby for a Messenger between the first and the two other rooms comprising the Library.

14. *Resolved*,—That there be an apartment consisting of four Rooms for the accommodation of the Librarian over the Library or contiguous thereto.

15. *Resolved*,—That with a view to the possible increase of the Library, certain of the Committee-rooms be either contiguous or in the vicinity of the Libraries, and capable of being fitted up for the reception of books.

16. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient that provision should be made for an official Residence for The Speaker of the House of Commons, within the precincts of the buildings about to be erected, due reference being made to his situation, and to the salary attached thereto.

17. *Resolved*,—That the Committee is of opinion that it is inexpedient that a dwelling-house for the Chief Clerk of the House of Commons should form, as heretofore, part of the buildings belonging to the Houses of Parliament.

18. *Resolved*,—That the Committee consider it necessary that arrangements should be made for the present Chief Clerk, by which he may be enabled to provide himself with an adequate residence, in place of that which he has hitherto occupied.

19. *Resolved*,—That the Committee are of opinion that sufficient Apartments should be provided for the Chief Clerk within the precincts of the parliamentary buildings, for the transaction of his official business.

20. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient that the Rooms to be provided for the Chief Clerk should be four in number, three for his own use, and one for the use of a servant.

21. *Resolved*,—That one Room should be provided for each of the two Clerks-Assistant.

22. *Resolved*,—That there be provided two Prison-rooms, and one small Room for the Messenger.

23. *Resolved*,—That the Deputy Housekeeper be provided with two Sitting-rooms, two Bed-rooms, two Store-rooms, and four Servants' Rooms.

24. *Resolved*,—That there be one Kitchen and one Dining-room for Members, and one other Dining-room open equally for Strangers as for Members, and also Cellars, each Dining-room to be capable of accommodating 30 persons.

25. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient that the designs for the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament be left open to general competition.

26. *Resolved*,—That the style of the buildings be either Gothic or Elizabethan.

27. *Resolved*,—That a Lithographic Plan be made of Westminster Hall and of the Premises adjoining, showing the entire area to be occupied by the intended New Buildings, and including the space to be gained by the intended embankment of the river.

28. *Resolved*,

28. *Resolved*,—That with the Lithographic Plan there be given a specification of the general accommodation required; of the dimensions of the principal offices; of the number of persons which either House of Parliament should be calculated to hold on the floor; of the space to be allowed for each Member; and a description of the form of each House, so far as may have been determined by the respective Committees.

29. *Resolved*,—That all designs be executed on one and the same scale, viz. of 20 feet to an inch, and that no coloured drawing of any kind be received, nor any perspective ones, save such as shall be taken from situations selected, and specified on the Lithographic Plan to be delivered to the parties, and no Models be accepted.

30. *Resolved*,—That all persons wishing to send in Plans for the rebuilding of the two Houses of Parliament shall, on application to the Office of the Woods and Works Department in Whitehall Place, be furnished, on the payment of 1 *l.*, with a Copy of the Resolutions of the Rebuilding Committees of both Houses of Parliament, with a Copy of the Evidence relative to the proposed accommodation of the two Houses, and of the offices and other buildings thereunto belonging, and with a Copy of the specified Measurements, and of the Lithographic Plan, on which is pointed out the ground destined as the site for the above-mentioned buildings.

31. *Resolved*,—That the Plans shall be delivered in to the Office of the Woods and Buildings at Whitehall, on or before the first day of November next.

32. *Resolved*,—That in order more effectually to secure a correct decision upon the merits of the several Plans, it is expedient that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, requesting him to appoint Five Commissioners to examine and report generally to both Houses of Parliament upon the Plans offered by competition; and that such Commissioners shall select and classify such of the Plans, being not less than three or more than five in number, as shall seem to them most worthy of attention; and shall state, if required, the grounds upon which the propriety of such selection and classification is founded.

33. *Resolved*,—That in order to save any unnecessary delay in procuring the Plans, or unnecessary trouble and expense to the Parties furnishing them, it shall not be required that any estimate shall accompany a design; and should an estimate be required, any party called upon to furnish it shall receive compensation should his Plan be ultimately rejected.

34. *Resolved*,—That a premium of 500*l.* be given to each of the parties whose Plans shall be recommended by the Commissioners, and shall be considered by them as worthy of the reward; and that the successful competitor shall not be considered as having necessarily a claim to be entrusted with the execution of the work; but if not so employed he shall receive an additional reward of 1,000 *l.*

3 *June* 1835.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Mercurii, 11° die Martii, 1835.

John Henry Ley, Esq. - - - - - - - p. 7
Henry Seymour, Esq. - - - - - - - p. 13
Mr. *John Bellamy* - - - - - - - p. 17
Thomas Vardon, Esq. - - - - - - - p. 19

Veneris, 13° die Martii, 1835.

Thomas Vardon, Esq. - - - - - - - p. 22
John Bull, Esq. - - - - - - - - p. 23
John Edward Dorington, Esq. - - - - - - - p. 24
Mr. Charles Paskin - - - - - - - p. 26
William G. Rose, Robert Chalmers, and George Whittam, Esqrs. p. 27
Thomas Dyson, Esq. - - - - - - - p. 29
Mr. Samuel Gunnell - - - - - - - p. 29
Edward Johnson, Esq. - - - - - - - p. 30
John Rickman, Esq. - - - - - - - p. 31

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Mercurii, 11° *die Martii*, 1835.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GRANVILLE SOMERSET, IN THE CHAIR.

John Henry Ley, Esq., called in; and Examined.

1. HOW long have you been Clerk to the House of Commons?—I was appointed in 1801.

2. All the other clerks are under your superintendence, are they not?—They are.

3. Can you state to the Committee the amount of accommodation that there was for those clerks in the former buildings of the House of Commons, and whether that was adequate or not?—In the office of the Clerk of the Fees, in which the public business, the Treasury business, is prepared, which is the principal part of the duty, Mr. Dorington had a room for himself; there was also a small office, in which there were four clerks who were on the establishment, and two rooms upstairs, in which there were four writing-clerks.

4. Did he not transact private as well as public business?—Yes.

5. Do you conceive those apartments sufficient for the transaction of his public business?—Yes, except as to the size of the rooms.

6. The number of apartments was sufficient, but it would have been more convenient for the transaction of his public business that the size of the rooms should have been larger?—Yes.

7. Will you state the accommodation to the other clerks?—The Journal-office had a tolerably large office, in which Mr. Bull and seven clerks had desks; there were small rooms upstairs, in which printed papers were examined; and he had a private room of his own, in which sessional papers and books were kept, and a library

8. Had he any private business, or was his all public?—He might have one or two private bills, but he did not act much as an agent.

9. But as a general proposition, he had no private business?—He had not.

10. Were the apartments he had sufficient in point of number?—Not quite; I think if there had been two rooms more, it would have been better.

11. What additional accommodation would you suggest?—I think there ought to be one large office and four small rooms.

12. Would those rooms be calculated to hold two clerks each?—Yes; the principal object is for the examination of papers ordered to be printed, the manuscript with the proof.

13. And therefore a light room is very important?—Certainly; there ought to be two rooms for that purpose, and a room as a kind of library attached to the office, and a room for Mr. Bull. There ought also to be a room immediately connected with the House of Commons, for the purpose of compiling the daily votes and proceedings, on the same floor; very great convenience has been found from a room of this kind during the present session. There is a constant communication between the Clerks at the Table and this office; it was very inconveniently situated in the old House, and the business is now done much more satisfactorily than it was done in the common office, where there were constant interruptions. I think this office is essentially necessary.

14. Are there any store-rooms attached to the office?—Merely for the common paper and the pens.

15. Nothing of any magnitude?—No; the department of the library used formerly to be attached to the Journal-office, but that is now an office of itself: there will be wanted one store-room, in which the petitions that are presented in the course of the session must be kept.

16. But not petitions of preceding sessions?—All the papers that were presented to the House of Commons were distributed all over the building, under the care of the Clerk of the Journals; there was no particular room for them.

John H. Ley, Esq.

11 March 1835.

17. Would it be more convenient that these papers, which used to be so distributed, should be placed in one or more apartments contiguous to the House?—I think it would, because the presses were a great incumbrance to the committee-rooms and passages; when the building was destroyed the rooms were full, there was not room to put away a single paper; there are a great many papers that are saved, which are in the Westminster Hospital.

18. Then it would be convenient to have certain store-rooms for those papers and documents?—Yes; if those papers are all to be preserved, there must be store-rooms.

19. In addition to those store-rooms, you would suggest other store-rooms; but their position is not of much importance, whether they are attached to each other or separate?—There were a great many very useless papers kept, indeed every paper was kept; it would be desirable that all documents which might be considered worthy of being preserved, should be kept together as near as possible. There are saved all the manuscript Journals, and also a complete set of the Sessional Papers, which are attached to the Journal-office: rooms should be provided for the keeping of those documents.

20. Who is the next clerk holding apartments?—The Committee-clerks.

21. That office is composed of four divisions, is it not?—It has been recommended by a Committee that there should be five divisions.

22. Consisting of a chief clerk of each division, and how many sub-clerks?—The office is divided now into four divisions, and there is one clerk and one assistant at each desk, and each desk carries on the business perfectly distinct and separate from any other.

23. Do you conceive that it is desirable that each clerk should have a room separate for himself, or is it better for the public service that they should be all in one room?—I think it would be much better for the public service that the Committee-clerks should be under one head; that there should be one general superintendent, and that the others should be clerks in that office under him.

24. Then your idea would be, that it would be better to have one large apartment for all the clerks, than to have separate divisions for each department; you would prefer for the transaction of the business one large apartment in which all the Committee-clerks should sit and transact their business, having a communication with each other, rather than having more rooms, and having them divided into those several rooms?—I do not think it makes any difference; I think it is a matter of arrangement whether they should be in one large room, or in two or three small rooms.

25. In all cases is it not an object that they should be contiguous?—Certainly; and probably it would be better that they should be all in one large room as they are now, but under the superintendence of one at the head. I do not approve of making more divisions of the office than there are now, as recommended by the Committee; perhaps the best way would be to divide the office into three divisions, and to have four clerks in each division; and then there might be three moderately sized contiguous rooms.

26. That is what you think would be the most convenient for the public service?—Yes.

27. Connected with that, do you take into consideration the circumstance of those clerks transacting private business?—I think that the Committee-clerks ought not to transact private business at all.

28. Your idea would be, that they should not transact private business, and under those circumstances that they should have one large room?—Yes, unless the office is divided into three divisions; in which case, as I have before stated, I think it would be best that there should be three rooms, as the clerks would not interrupt each other.

29. How many Committee-clerks or assistants would you contemplate for the business; that is, how many desks would you have?—Five desks, with two clerks at each desk, are recommended by the Committee.

30. That you think would be quite sufficient for the duty of the Committee-clerks' office?—I think so; it would not be sufficient if there are 30 Committees, and each Committee is to have a clerk, then you must have an increase of establishment; but I think 10 clerks may attend all the Committees, especially as the Committees have short-hand writers, because one clerk may attend two or three Committees at a time; it is not necessary that he should be in the room all the time in each Committee.

31. Hitherto there have been eight?—Yes; and one at the head of the office, Mr. Rose: when he was appointed to the office of Committee-clerk, which was considered a sinecure office, I told him that he should not hold it as a sinecure, but preside over the office, and occasionally attend Committees, which he has done.

32. Therefore

32. Therefore there may be considered to be 11 available persons, four desks, and the superintendent?—Yes. There certainly ought to be a room attached to the office, in which witnesses who have given evidence might go and examine their evidence, and correct it.

33. What is the establishment of the Ingrossing-office, and what is the accommodation necessary?—The greatest part of the actual work of the Ingrossing-office is done by stationers; we could not have an establishment that would ingross all the bills; the establishment consists of three clerks at present.

34. What sort of arrangements ought they to have?—They ought to have one large office, with a large table in the middle, and four large desks.

35. And one small one?—They may have a small room attached to it.

36. Should not the Ingrossing-office be so placed as to have great power of light?—I do not know that that is of more importance to the Ingrossing-office than to any other office; there should be a good light to all the offices. In the plans which were formerly proposed the offices were very low, so that no one could have had light except close to a window; it is essentially necessary that all the offices should have good light all over the rooms.

37. Will you state, with regard to the Committee-clerks' office, what amount of apartments they had?—They had a room which was divided into four desks, and two clerks at each desk.

38. Was that sufficiently spacious?—No, it was not; certainly it was inconveniently small.

39. Was the Ingrossing-office sufficiently spacious?—No, it was too small; a good deal of room is required for the manual labour of rolling up bills and unrolling them. There ought to be room for four clerks in that office, and also room for a large table, on which bills are to be rolled up and unrolled.

40. With respect to the Clerk of Elections, what room ought he to have?—Two good rooms.

41. What amount of establishment has he?—A clerk and clerk-assistant; they do a good deal of private business.

42. In the Committee which sat in the year 1833 there is a recommendation that the officers of the House should not interfere in private Parliamentary business; is that recommendation intended to extend to these two clerks?—That was merely a suggestion of the Committee, but has not been at all adopted.

43. But it applied to the Clerks of Election?—Yes; the object was to prevent any clerk on the establishment from having private business; but the principal private business has been done by the Clerk of Election Committees, and by Mr. Dorington; they are the principal Parliamentary agents.

44. There is very little private business done by Committee-clerks, is there not?—Very little; I should not encourage that at all.

45. In saying you should require two rooms for the Clerk of Election Committees, do you mean that you would require them for the public service, or that if the present practice of conducting private as well as public business is discontinued, they will require two rooms?—They require two rooms in the first session of Parliament, but after the first session of Parliament there is very little public business done in that department; but the establishment must be kept up, because there are generally two or three Election Committees in every session.

46. What sized rooms would you recommend?—Rather larger than they had before.

47. Were they not very inconveniently small?—They were very small.

48. Did they not occasionally occupy other rooms in a great press of business?—No; the Clerk of the Election Committees, for copying minutes, might employ clerks in other departments who had nothing particular to do. I consider that the clerks are now very well accommodated in Parliament-street, and if such accommodation were given them in the new arrangements it would be sufficient.

49. What is the establishment for the Private-Bill office?—The Private-Bill office have four clerks; they must have one large room.

50. Sufficient for four desks?—A large desk across is the best.

51. And presses?—Yes; there should be a tolerably good room, with a good light, for depositing plans, that persons may be able to examine them; and I think they ought to have three small rooms besides those, for the examination of bills with prints and ingrossments.

52. That is making in all five rooms?—Yes.

53. And spare desks for strangers who want to consult the plans?—Yes, there ought to be a desk or table in the plan-room.

John H. Lee, Esq.

11 March 1835.

54. You propose to have one large room for the four clerks, one room in which the plans may be deposited to be inspected, which must be a light room, and two or three rooms for comparing the ingrossed bills with the printed bills?—Yes.

55. And of such a size as to allow room for presses?—Yes.

56. How many have they now?—They have one large room and two small ones, in one of which the plans are deposited, but I think the plans ought to be deposited in a room by themselves; perhaps four rooms might be enough.

57. One of them being a large room, and the other being as contiguous as possible?—Yes; I mean, in all those offices, that the rooms I have mentioned should be connected together.

58. What becomes of those documents and plans after the session is over?—They should be delivered over to the Clerk of the Journals and Papers, but they are all burnt now.

59. If it were not for such an accident, they would be preserved, would they not?—They would.

60. All those offices ought to have a sort of warehouse-room attached, ought they not?—I think that all the offices should give up their papers and plans at the end of the session to the Clerk of the Journals, and that all the warehouses should be under the Clerk of the Journals.

61. Then their rooms must be very extensive?—Yes; but there were a great number of papers kept that were of no use in keeping.

62. But every thing in the nature of plans that may be referred to at a subsequent period, should be preserved?—Yes: the originals of those plans are deposited with the clerk of the peace in the different counties, and the parties generally consult those plans; duplicates are deposited in the Private-Bill office when the petition is presented.

63. How many rooms would be necessary for the Clerk of the Recognizances?—One room.

64. Should that be placed in a particular situation?—I think it should be connected with the office of the Clerk of Elections.

65. And accessible to the public?—Yes.

66. Which of the rooms ought to be most accessible to the public, of the rooms you have mentioned?—The Clerk of Recognizance ought to be open to the public, because there are a great number of notices left with him.

67. And the Clerk of the Elections ought to be easy of access, since there may be great number of persons coming to him, ought he not?—Yes.

68. Would you say that it is a great object that the Committee-clerks' office and all the offices should have such means of access to the public as not to interfere with the Members going into the House?—Yes.

69. That is, to have a separate entrance for strangers and for Members?—Yes. The lobby of the old House used to be very much incommoded with strangers going to the offices.

70. Then the Clerk of the Ingrossing-office ought not to be far from the House, ought he?—No, he must be close to the House, for the purpose of having titles of bills ingrossed. There ought to be an office for the compiling of the votes, an office for such part of the business of the office of the Public-Business as is connected with the table, and an office for ingrossing riders and titles of bills, immediately connected with the House, if it should not be found convenient to bring the whole of those departments close to the House.

71. Would it not be very convenient to have the committee-room for the drawing up of petitions very close to the office at which the petitions are lodged?—Yes, I think it would be very convenient that there should be a committee-room near the place where the petitions of the session are deposited.

72. But whether near to the House or not, is not of much importance?—Yes, the office for depositing petitions ought to be near the House, because the petition may be wanted in the House.

73. And also you think there should be a room for the Committee upon those petitions, near that office?—Yes.

74. Does it not happen continually that Members are desirous of making reference to petitions or documents belonging to the Journal-office, which it is extremely inconvenient to have brought from the Journal-office to examine, and which might be examined in that room?—Yes; this room for the deposit of petitions would in fact be part of the Journal-office.

75. How

75. How many rooms ought the Speaker's Secretary to have?—He ought to have two rooms; one for himself, and the other for strangers to wait in.

76. Did not the late Speaker's Secretary employ an assistant?—Yes.

77. Would it not be necessary to have an additional room for the assistant?—No, I think not.

78. When he employed an assistant, was he himself present?—I do not know anything of that. I think in the beginning of the session the Speaker's Secretary has employment for two assistants.

79. Would it be fair to demand for the Speaker's Secretary more than two rooms, considering the other demands of the officers of the House?—No, I think that two rooms would be ample accommodation: all the persons that come with accounts and to attend the House of Commons, physicians, masters in Chancery, who come to give evidence, generally wait in the Secretary's room.

80. But do they not go to the Secretary's room rather in consequence of the situation of that room next to the lobby, than in consequence of the propriety of frequenting the room belong to the Secretary?—Yes.

81. Would it not be better to have a room set apart specially for persons of that description?—Certainly.

Mr. *Seymour*.]—They interfered very much with the business of the Secretary.

Mr. *Ley*.]—I think that the Secretary should have a decent room for himself to sit in, and have a kind of office where strangers might come to wait, or a clerk that he wishes to assist him.

82. Then in addition to that you would propose that there should be some room for persons of a high condition to wait in, before they attend the House?—Yes; such as masters in Chancery, or the sheriffs of London.

83. Where should the Secretary's room be situated; should it be in the vicinity of the House, or in the vicinity of the Speaker's house?—It should be in communication with both.

84. Where would you have the waiting-room that you speak of?—That should be close to the House; if you make the waiting-room separate from the room of the Speaker's Secretary, it is of no great consequence that the Secretary's room should be near to the House.

85. If you have no waiting-room attached, the Secretary's room should be placed rather more for the convenience of the Speaker than for the convenience of the House?—Yes; but there should be easy access to the public at the same time, because persons come to that office for business; I think the lobby should be kept free of all those persons.

86. Is it necessary for the Chaplain to have a dressing-room?—Yes, I think it is.

87. Had he a room formerly?—Yes, close to the Secretary's room.

88. With regard to the Committee-rooms, what from your experience of the usual number of Committees, taking in the first session of Parliament as well as subsequent sessions, should you say would be the proper number of Committee-rooms; how many were there formerly actually used as Committee-rooms?—I do not know exactly; I think there were 16 that you might call committee-rooms; that included the smoking room; the library took away two rooms.

89. Were there rooms enough formerly?—In particular times of the session there were considerable complaints that there were not a sufficient number of Committee-rooms.

90. Would it be justifiable to erect so many Committee-rooms as to preclude the possibility of complaints at any one particular period of the session, when there were a great number of public and private Committees sitting at the same time?—I think regulations might be made in respect of the number of Committees that should sit on each day; I do not think that the House of Commons can give Members sufficient for above 20 Committees in a day, to conduct business properly. I think there were full as many Committee-rooms as could be properly employed last year, but they were very small and inconvenient.

91. Do you conceive that 24 Committee-rooms would be ample for the fair transaction of business of Committees?—Yes.

92. Are you aware, when a Committee is sitting three times a week, and there are voluminous documents which the Chairman and other Members of the Committee may have to consult, it is very inconvenient that another Committee may in the intermediate day occupy the same room?—Certainly I am; and if you do not mind the expense and have sufficient room, the greater number of Committee-rooms

John H. Ley, Esq.

11 March 1835.

you can build the better. What I mean to say is, that the business of more than 20 Committees cannot be transacted at the same time with any degree of satisfaction to the public or private parties.

93. Would it not be desirable to have one large apartment exclusively for those Committees where little or no opposition was anticipated, in which to hold as many Committees as might be going on at the same time?—I think it would; I think one large room in which unopposed Committees should sit, would be convenient. If you have a certain space to build upon, I should not like to see, in order that Committee-rooms might be erected, the offices for the clerks diminished in number and in size.

94. Would the present establishment of clerks be competent to supply 30 Committee-rooms at the same time?—No, certainly not.

95. Is it not the habit, when there is a great press of business, to employ assistant-clerks?—You may have clerks from the other offices: for instance, if there is a great press of committee business, you may take clerks from the Journal-office or from other offices. I think, as long as you get a proper accommodation for all Committees of inquiry, the private business ought to accommodate itself to the rooms, and not the rooms to the private business.

96. Might not an arrangement be made so as to prevent any inconvenience or extra expense in prosecuting those private bills, particularly where they are not subject to any serious opposition?—Yes, I think so.

97. And preventing all the private Committees being appointed at the same time?—Yes. I do not think last year there were more than 10 Committees of inquiry appointed to sit on one day.

98. Might not an arrangement be made, without increasing the expense or trouble to the parties, by which a great press of private business might not come on on a particular week, or a particular day, but be more distributed?—Yes; when there is that great press. Those private Committees are generally over in one day.

99. Are you not aware that the principal reason of the majority of Committees on private bills being deferred till after Easter is, that previous to that time the solicitors and parties principally engaged in them are occupied at the assizes?—They may come up immediately after Easter; the last day for reports is fixed the 8th of May, and they have all that time.

100. With regard to the necessity of an official residence for the Clerk of the House, do you think that is necessary for the due transaction of his business?—I think so.

101. Will you state for what reason?—I think he ought to live at the office; that is a matter that has been inquired into by former Committees, and they came to that opinion. I think that the Clerk of the House of Commons, who may be called the staff officer of the House, ought to have an official residence; having constant communication with the clerks, he ought to live at the office, and have them under his superintendence.

102. Does that apply to him more than any of the other clerks?—Yes, I think so; because all of those offices are offices of the Chief-clerk.

103. What sized house ought he to have?—It should be such a house as the Clerk lived in before; that house was built in the year 1760, purposely for the Clerk, and I think it could not be smaller than that.

104. What sort of sized family could live in it; was it an ample space for a large family?—No, it was not.

105. What did the house consist of?—There was a library and a dining-room, and a small room, which was a small store-room; the kitchen was a detached building on the same level, and on the first floor there were three rooms; on the second floor there were three rooms, and garrets. The front of the house was 44 feet.

106. Is not the Chief-clerk the only patent permanent officer of the House, under whom all the other clerks act, by whom they are appointed, and by whom they are also superintended habitually by daily intercourse?—Yes.

107. Could not that superintendence be exercised without an official residence?—I think it is more convenient for the House of Commons, and for the Clerk, that he should be constantly living at the spot.

108. Do you not contemplate that there will be some inconvenience in having either too large or too small a house, according to the size of the family or the private fortune of the person holding that office?—I think the Clerk of the House

of

of Commons ought to keep himself in a very respectable situation of life if he accepts that office. *John H. Ley*, Esq.

11 March 1835.

109. Is the house you describe too good a house for a person receiving 2,000 *l.* a year?—No, I do not think it is.

110. Has not the Assistant-clerk at present a house found him?—Yes.

111. Supposing that the Assistant-clerk were to give up that house, would that house be available for the Chief-clerk; and would it be necessary for the future Assistant-clerk to have a house; is it necessary to have more than one Chief-clerk on the spot?—I think it is; he must have either a house or an apartment. If the House of Commons were to sit from three o'clock to three o'clock in the morning every day, they must have apartments.

112. The third Clerk has no house, has he?—No; he has a room to dress in.

113. Do you conceive that it would be highly expedient that the Clerk-assistant should always have an official residence?—Yes.

114. Is it your opinion that the Clerk-assistant's house should be such as you have described the Chief-clerk's to be?—No; I say that it is necessary for the Clerk to have a house, and to be constantly living at that house; it would be very convenient that the Clerks-assistant should have houses there, or apartments in which they could sleep, but not absolutely necessary.

115. Is the Assistant-clerk's house found for him out of the House of Commons?—Yes.

116. Is the situation inconvenient?—Yes, I think it is; both the Clerks-assistant ought to have two rooms, and an apartment in which they can sleep.

117. But you think it would be more convenient if the Clerk-assistant had a house as well as the Clerk?—Yes, I think so.

118. Why should he have a room to sleep in?—Because he has to stay half an hour or three quarters of an hour after the House is up: if a Member is ill he can lay up: last year I should certainly not have been able to attend the House, if I could not have gone from my own house into the House of Commons, for two months.

Henry Seymour, Esq., called in; and Examined.

119. YOU are Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons?—Yes. *H. Seymour*, Esq.

120. And, as such, you are the official Housekeeper?—Yes.

121. That part of the business you execute by a deputy-housekeeper?—Yes, who has always been resident in the House.

122. That deputy-housekeeper is Mr. Bellamy?—Yes.

123. Have you any official residence or official apartments in the House?—No, only a dressing-room.

124. Had the deputy-housekeeper any official apartments?—He had.

125. What were they?—The deputy-housekeeper had two sitting-rooms and two bed-rooms, and also four bed-rooms for servants.

126. Were those servants employed for the public?—Yes, for whom he is allowed a certain sum; there was also a room for stores of every sort, which used to be in the roof of the House, but there were afterwards different arrangements made. The two prison-rooms were considered as in his care; the Members' dining-room, and the kitchen, and the things belonging to it, a larder and cellar for wine, and a cellar for coals and wood, and vaults; all that was in his keeping, and considered as appropriated to him.

127. Were there any apartments for individuals taken into custody?—The two prison-rooms.

128. When not so employed, had Mr. Bellamy the use of them?—He was allowed to use them of late years; but they were always ready at a moment's notice.

129. Were they both bed-rooms?—They were.

130. From your experience, do you think two rooms of that nature sufficient?—No, there ought to be an additional waiting-room for the messengers; it is necessary that a messenger should be waiting.

131. Then you would think that two rooms for that purpose, capable of being separated, and a third room for a messenger or attendant, close by them, would be sufficient?—Yes, there should not be less than that.

132. With regard to the messengers generally, had they any room belonging to them?—They had a room in which to make up their books and papers; a sort of lobby.

133. Should the messengers have a room specially adapted for their purposes, in your opinion?—I think so; I think it is not possible to do without one.

134. Is one sufficient for all purposes?—One for the messengers, I think is.

135. What would you think necessary for officers of other classes?—I think it would require not fewer than there were before; one for the upper-doorkeeper and one for the lower-doorkeeper, supposing that the House is so constructed as to require a separate lower-doorkeeper.

136. Had they a room?—They had a small room in the lobby to keep their accounts.

137. But that must depend upon the number of accesses that are to be laid open to the public or the Members?—Yes, it must.

138. When you have mentioned rooms, do you mean that there were distinct apartments, or were they not more like closets?—They were more like closets, but an additional one was allotted to the doorkeepers the session before the last.

139. Were they sufficient for the purposes?—They were.

140. Were there fires in them?—No.

141. Were fires necessary?—No, I do not think they were; the doorkeepers require a place in which to get their meals occasionally.

142. Might there not be a considerable degree of abuse encouraged if rooms for the doorkeepers or messengers were made too comfortable, or were too much removed from observation?—I do not think there is, but it is possible there might be.

143. In point of fact, do you think there is any necessity for the messengers and doorkeepers having a room apart from the room to which strangers would go, a private apartment separate from the public rooms?—I should think it absolutely necessary that they should have a place for their papers, and for other purposes connected with their duties.

144. Should not that be in close communication with the other rooms?—I think it should.

145. What papers have the doorkeepers?—The doorkeepers have a great many papers connected with the business of the House.

146. Do you mean those actually standing at the door of the House, or those at the outer apartments?—Those at the door of the House.

147. Then you think that they want a closet for papers, but not any room to which they themselves may go?—Being always present, it is necessary for them to have a room for one of them to go to take refreshment.

148. With regard to messengers, the Committee understand you to say that you think there should be some place into which they should deposit papers entrusted to them, but it should not be a place to which they can go and carouse and loiter away their time, instead of attending their business?—Yes.

149. Would a lock-up closet be sufficient?—They must have a place in which to write, because they have to make up a book in which are entered the orders of the House.

150. What orders do you refer to?—All the orders which they are entrusted with the delivery of, and which they enter in books and bring me every week, and all their charges in reference to the House.

151. With regard to the doorkeepers at the entrance of the premises, where the Members' great coats and so forth are kept, is any room necessary for them?—No; there happened to be a closet within one of those rooms, which they made use of, I suppose, for themselves.

152. Do you think it is advisable that that should exist again?—Those that are required to remain there from the morning to the middle of the night would require some place; Members would not like that they should be taking their meals in the room to which they were themselves going. I should not say that they were necessary for the messengers, because they might relieve each other and go away to take their meals, and they do so; but a person in the care of the waiting-room must remain there.

153. With regard to the rooms necessary for the deputy-housekeeper, what amount do you think he ought to have for his private accommodation, considering that he should reside within the walls of the House?—I think it is absolutely indispensable that he should reside, to take precautions against fire and so on.

154. How many rooms do you think there ought to be allotted for him?—I do not think he ought to have fewer rooms than he had before.

155. Do you think he ought to have apartments sufficient for a single man, or

for a man with a wife and family?—It has always been considered that he should have his family here, and the Serjeant had formerly an official residence in the House till my predecessor's time, and when that was given up it was required that the deputy-housekeeper should reside in the House with his family.

156. Would you contemplate that he should have apartments sufficient for himself and his wife and family?—Yes, I should think so.

157. To what extent should you think that ought to go?—I should think two sitting-rooms and two bed-rooms would not be too much; and two other rooms and store-rooms he would be required to have somewhere, and three or four small servants'-rooms.

158. And a kitchen for his own use?—He had a kitchen for his own use; I think he had the whole of the space above the House, till within a late period, which was divided off into different rooms, but when the ventilation of the House was improved they were swept away.

159. Then you would conceive that he should have four bed-rooms or two sitting-rooms and a private kitchen?—That would depend upon the situation of the other kitchen, if he was allowed to keep the coffee-room.

160. For the purposes of accommodation to Members, what establishment do you think he ought to have?—There should be one large kitchen.

161. Would you conceive it desirable, in building this new kitchen for the dining-room, that that should also be available for Members to dine?—I should say that it was much better that it should not be so.

162. Might not a direct communication be obtained with the kitchen without Members dining in it?—Certainly.

163. It would be more convenient in every way?—Yes.

164. Must not there be a scullery?—Yes.

165. And another room where tea and that species of refreshment may be served up?—There was that description of room.

166. Would it not be convenient to have a smaller apartment for wines and other liquors to be served?—Yes, I should say so; there cannot be any reason why rooms that are appropriated for Members' dining-rooms should not, if no objection be felt, be used as committee-rooms occasionally when particularly wanted; they are not required till a certain hour in the day, after Committees are over.

167. Would it not be desirable that the apartments where the Members are to have refreshment, particularly dinner, should be rather more in number than one very large room; that there should be three or four different rooms, rather than one large room?—Yes, I should say so, provided they were all within reach of the kitchen, because it would be less disagreeable to Members; and you might appropriate one to strangers in that case.

168. Would it be desirable to have one apartment in which Members of the two Houses alone should be allowed to dine or take refreshment, and another apartment which might be common to strangers as well as Members?—I should have thought it would be more agreeable to Members.

169. How many rooms practically in the old House were allotted for dining?—There was only one and the kitchen.

170. Were those two rooms sufficient?—Yes, I think they were; the one was a very large room; but in the vicinity of the old House there was another coffee-house, which made a difference. I should say that they would be considered sufficient, supposing the other coffee-room to exist.

171. In addition to this, which was kept by the deputy-housekeeper, there was another coffee-house on the premises?—Yes.

172. Was the person keeping that an officer of the House?—No, he was not under my control.

173. Was not that coffee-house, to your knowledge, very much frequented by Members?—It was.

174. Would it be desirable to have a second coffee-house besides Mr. Bellamy's?—I do not see that it would, if you have more rooms in the one.

175. Do you think that any one kitchen establishment, without making it so great an one as to be inconvenient, would be sufficient to supply refreshment to Members upon crowded nights?—It depends upon circumstances upon which it is almost impossible for me to speak.

176. Do you think, from the representations that have been made to you, or from any other means of communication, that it would be desirable to have tea-rooms, and other refreshment, nearer the House than the dining-room?—It would

H. Seymour, Esq.

21 March 1835.

depend upon the situation of the dining-room. It is desirable, I should say, to have the dining-rooms nearer the House than they have been; there would be a great convenience in not having a distance to go.

177. It would be desirable to have some place where that sort of refreshment might be had quite close to the House, would it not?—Yes, I think so; you should not be subject to have those articles brought from a distance.

178. With regard to the Vote-office, what sort of a room, or what number of rooms, should you think necessary for that?—There should be two together, as well as two others, a room within the other for immediate use; and there should be a store-room, and for collecting and preparing the paper to be sent out.

179. The Vote-office need not be very large?—It need not; and it ought not to be within the lobby, but should be very near the body of the House; there was great annoyance to Members from having it within the lobby, with the public going through.

180. You would therefore recommend that the Vote-office should be accessible to the public, but out of the lobby?—Yes.

181. Should the other room, the store-room, be a larger room?—The Vote-office should be the largest room, and a smaller room within that, and the store-room. The store-room formerly was under the long gallery, and there is also a large yard, with a great many buildings, which the officer hires himself.

182. Are they contiguous to the House?—It is not very close; it is a place in Abingdon-street.

183. What should be the size of the warehouse?—The warehouse should be very large for the stores.

184. The outer Vote-office should be fitted up with shelves?—Certainly, it should all be fitted up with shelves.

185. In the letter-office there must be two offices, one for the general post-office, under its own lock and key, and the other for receiving letters, under your immediate direction, must there not?—Yes; that has always been in the care of the deputy-housekeeper.

186. Then the post-office which is under you need not be a very large apartment?—No, not a large one.

187. Nor the other one, the general post-office?—No.

188. But they should be easy of access, should they not?—Yes; but there is no reason why they should be large.

189. Need the general post-office be contiguous to the House?—It had, I should think, better be central, because there must always be a bag or box in the Vote-office, and there is always one in the library and in the Members' waiting-room, so that if it is central I should think it would afford the greatest accommodation to individuals. It is necessary for the Serjeant and his deputy to have a small room each.

190. In the character of a dressing-room?—Yes.

191. Will you state how many servants' apartments ought to be provided?—I thought four sleeping-rooms seemed to be sufficient connected with the deputy-housekeeper's apartments.

192. In a large range of buildings, would it be desirable to have them distributed over the House, one at one point and another at another?—I should think they should be all together, because that is the only way in which the deputy-housekeeper could be responsible for fire and other things.

193. Is there a hall-porter?—There is a day-watchman and a night-watchman.

194. Are they in your department?—Yes.

195. What apartments do they require?—They had a room before; the day-watchman used it in the day, and the night in the night.

196. Is a waiting-room for the servants of Members required?—I think there should be; there was one before, the room that was used by the watchman.

197. Do you think it is desirable that it should be the same room that the watchman occupies?—I should say not; it would be desirable that there should be a separate room.

198. With regard to the arrangement for receiving the Members' great coats and umbrellas, and so forth, is it desirable that that should be done all in one room or contiguous apartments, or is it more convenient that Members should have different rooms in different situations?—Some Members like to leave their coats in the first room they come into, and some like to leave their coats as near the House as possible.

199. Did

199. Did not that arise from the coldness of the passages that they passed through?—It arose more from the particular feelings of Members, which must depend upon themselves. I should say, if the passages were well warmed it would not be so essential to have any other place; but it is important that the Members should have a comfortable room in which to wait for their carriages.

200. With regard to the servants' waiting-room, you would not put that within the boundaries of the House?—It should not be a great way from the door or from the lobby of the House, I think.

201. Do the servants require a large apartment?—I should say that that ought to be a large room; there are sometimes a great many.

202. Was the room in the old House sufficient?—I think it was.

203. Do you think that it would be expedient that there should be two lobbies at the entrance of the House; one exterior, to which strangers should be admissible who wanted to speak to Members on their entering the House, and one interior, which should be accessible to Members only?—It would be desirable to keep strangers from the lobby just without the House.

204. Would it not be well, in addition to the servants'-room, to have an apartment for the lower class of witnesses before they are summoned up to the different Committees?—I should think it would.

205. Do you not think, with reference to the preceding question of having two lobbies, it would be of great importance that there should be an approach for Members to the inner lobby, without having the necessity of passing through the outer one, which should be the general approach for Members?—It would be desirable, certainly, that there should.

206. Do you think that strangers would come to the outer lobby unless they made sure that all Members coming to the House would pass through that lobby; is not the object of strangers coming to the lobby, to see Members coming to the House; and if there was another access to the minor lobby than through the outer lobby, would the strangers come there?—It would have the effect of preventing that.

207. Might not strangers congregate in one lobby, and send in to any Member that they wish to speak to?—If that outer lobby was not the only passage to the House, it would be a very convenient thing to Members approaching the House.

Mr. *John Bellamy*, called in; and Examined.

208. WHAT are you?—Deputy-housekeeper of the House of Commons.

209. What apartments had you as such in the old House of Commons for your own private use?—Two sitting-rooms and two bed-rooms.

210. There were also two other apartments in which persons taken into custody were placed?—There were, termed the prison-rooms.

211. Had you any rooms for your servants and others?—Four servants' bed-rooms.

212. Those servants took care of the House in general?—Yes.

213. And that you found sufficient?—I think that was sufficient, and would be in the present instance.

214. What apartments are there immediately connected with you, such as kitchen and scullery?—A kitchen, a dining-room, a scullery, a large store-room for general purposes, candles, soap, and other things, (a portion of which also held the tea-service which was prepared for the Members), a pantry and larder, with one or two closets for the stores of the House, meaning mops, brooms, and other matters of turnery that were delivered in at the commencement of the session.

215. Were those apartments sufficient for the wants of the House?—I think they were sufficient.

216. Then the kitchen was used very much as a dining-room?—Yes.

217. The rule was, that none but Members might dine in the dining-room?—Yes.

218. Was there accommodation sufficient for the Members in that dining-room?—Occasionally great accommodation; for it should be understood that the attendance of Members there, though sometimes very numerous, was sometimes very scarce, depending entirely upon the debate, or the business of the House.

219. In arranging the new House, do you think it would be desirable to have more accommodation provided than was formerly provided?—I do not think it is necessary, unless there was such an establishment that by subscription a dinner could

Mr. *John Bellamy.*

11 March 1835.

regularly be provided for the Members; for at present it is a matter of so great uncertainty, that I think nothing but a beefsteak or chop could be provided without a serious loss to the person providing it.

220. Do you think it would be desirable to have two dining-rooms instead of one?—I think it would depend upon the dinner that the Members would wish to have; if it were a dinner of soups and stews, a different dining-room would be necessary, and then a subscription to ensure a certainty would be necessary.

221. Under any circumstances would it not be preferable that the kitchen should be detached from the two rooms, one appropriated to Members, and the other to Members and strangers?—I should say not; for many of the Members who attend upstairs decidedly prefer the kitchen to the other room during the winter.

222. Are not the emoluments that you receive from your situation as deputy-housekeeper principally derived from the profits received from the coffee-room?—No, I have other emoluments; and I conceive that the coffee-room, with the exception of two sessions, has hardly ever realized me any profit whatever.

223. What are the emoluments that you receive?—I have enumerated them in my evidence before another Committee, on fees.

224. What are your emoluments altogether?—Under 500 *l.* net.

225. You do not include the coffee-house?—Not at all; it rarely happens that that is ever a profitable trade, from the number of servants that are required and kept on during the whole year, which is necessary to be done.

226. Then the emoluments and large salaries attached to the housekeeper entirely go to Mr. Seymour?—The whole of the Serjeant-at-arms' fees are paid to the fee account, and which I deliver to The Speaker.

227. Out of that fund the Serjeant-at-arms receives his 2,300 *l.*, and the deputy 1,000 *l.*?—Yes.

228. Will it be convenient in any new establishment to have tea-rooms, and the power of making tea as well as drinking it, contiguous to the House, which has been the case hitherto?—I should say both tea and dining-rooms should be as near the House as possible, for the convenience of the Members; nor do I well see that they can be separated at any great distance.

229. Practically speaking, can you say whether the institution of refreshment in the lobby has diminished the demand for refreshment in your tea-room?—Not of the tea-room I think at all; I think there were 100 Members or more who took their tea or coffee on one evening last week.

230. During the last session of Parliament or the preceding session, did you find that that refreshment in the lobby was more popular than the tea?—No; I think that the tea was taken as much as before.

231. Do you think, that being the case, that it would be desirable to have that species of refreshment in the lobby more contiguous than it would be possible to have a tea-room?—There can be no doubt that the present arrangements in the lobby are very convenient to the Members, but still I think that the tea is a very desirable thing, from the vast number of Members that take it; I should say generally that it would be desirable to have all the refreshment as near as might be to the House.

232. With regard to the place at which Members should leave their great coats, suppose the access and passages from the outer hall were made of a proper temperament, would it be of more or less convenience to have them in one apartment?—I think they should be in separate apartments; there are some Members that like to leave their coats immediately they enter, but others like to leave them as near to the House as possible.

233. The Committee contemplate that the communication from the House was well warmed from the moment you enter the outer hall till you enter the House; in that case where should the apartment be?—Then I should say that one general room would be more convenient.

234. Are there any suggestions with regard to the apartments or the rooms in which the messengers or doorkeepers ought to have the power of taking refreshment, which you wish to make?—I think the doorkeepers and the messengers, as they are constantly here on duty, should have some apartment for them to take their refreshment in.

235. Is it not desirable that that should be as much under the general eye of yourself, or other persons having control over them, as to prevent them from spending their time there and drinking?—For that purpose I have often asked them to

go

go up to my rooms to get their refreshment, at so moderate a price that they should not have an inducement to go elsewhere.

236. Would it not be desirable to have apartments for them, in which to take refreshment under your supervision?—It would be desirable they should have an apartment for their refreshments.

237. Is there any necessity for much cellarage connected with your department?—I think not.

238. Where were you in the habit of keeping your wine?—Under the House of Commons.

239. The cellarage you require is not great?—Not very great; I have a stock of 2,000*l.* worth of wines for the express use of the House of Commons, at present under the building.

240. And the cellarage is used for coals also, is it not?—That is a distinct cellarage.

241. Is much cellarage necessary for that?—It was so; and I was in the practice of purchasing the coals for the House to a large extent; but now that they are sold by the ton, and no advantage from ingrain, I see that it will be more convenient to take them in as wanted by 10 or 20 tons at a time, a contract being made at the end of each session for the subsequent year; small cellarage therefore would be sufficient.

242. From your experience, can you state at all whether the cellarage was damp or unfit for papers?—I think there was no cellarage that I had the care of but what would be unfit for papers, though, by the means of flues, they might be made perfectly dry.

243. Then, except there were a subscription among the Members, you think it would be impossible to conduct a coffee-room more in the way of a club coffee-room than at present?—That is my opinion; to do more than to prepare a mutton-chop or steak without a subscription would be impossible.

244. That is, larger fees to the Serjeant-at-arms than at present would be necessary?—I do not see how they are connected.

245. Can you account for Alice's Coffee-house, which had not all the advantages that you had, keeping on as a coffee-room?—I do not know how to account for it; in fact I have very little knowledge of coffee-house keeping. The servant whom I have is a most worthy person, and conducts it very well; I superintend it, but I know but little of the minor arrangements.

246. You admit the fact that that other coffee-house did go on for many years, and had not the advantages that you had?—Then it must be kept in view that the other coffee-house had the advantage of the gowns and wigs of the lawyers, who paid a large subscription for the purpose, and was kept open the whole year; whereas the refreshment rooms of the House of Commons are only open during its sittings.

247. Then the best mode will be to admit the lawyers into partnership with the Members in that respect?—Certainly.

248. Have you any suggestions generally to make, as to what you think the accommodations of the deputy-housekeeper ought to be?—I gave a list to the Serjeant-at-arms of the different rooms in my department, and I thought that those would be sufficient for the new House.

Thomas Vardon, Esq., called in; and Examined.

249. YOU were Assistant-librarian before you became Librarian to the House of Commons?—I was.

250. And therefore you are cognizant of all the changes that have taken place in the library?—Yes.

251. Was the library that was burned down, enlarged as it was by the room above, sufficiently commodious, first of all, for the books, and next, was it large enough for the Members?—It was full at the end of last session.

252. Without the power of receiving fresh papers or fresh documents?—Yes, and committee-rooms 20 and 21 were also filled with the books.

253. How soon was that accumulation made after the addition to the library?—In three years after the rooms were built. In addition to the purchase of books, there was the present of the French Chamber; this made as great an increase as we ever had in a short time.

T. Verdon, Esq.

11 March 1835.

254. But that was a special increase, not likely to occur every successive three years?—No, but there was at all times a gradual accumulation.

255. Have you considered what space ought to be allotted to the library?—The length of two rooms that were formed into an upper library, and the under room that was built for the purpose of a library, were each 55 feet long by 23 wide; they were 13½ feet high. This space had already become too small; besides space for books, there should be sitting room for 70 or 80 Members.

256. Then it was twice 55 by 13½ feet high?—Yes; less the space for windows, as applicable to bookcases.

257. Do you know what was the superficial extent of bookshelves?—No, I do not; that appears in a Report of the Committee of 1832.

258. Do you know what has been the superficial extent occupied, on the average of the last three years, by each year's sessional papers?—That appears also in the Report of 1832.

259. Was the room above exactly of the same size as the room below?—Yes; but it contained more books, as it was divided into two rooms.

260. You had not bound up the Lords' papers; you had a complete set of papers, and it was intended to have them bound up, was it not?—Yes, and that collection alone would require considerable space.

261. Then if provision was made for the Lords' papers, that would require a much greater annual addition of shelf-room?—Certainly it would.

262. In contemplating an increase of accommodation, do you think it would be desirable to have the library in one room, or divide it?—I think it would be better to have more than one room, for several reasons; first, as the library is made a writing-room to some extent, it might be so arranged that writing should be confined to one room, while those who frequented it for study might have a quieter place to resort to. If it was one large room, the banging of the door, or the writing or talking, might disturb those who wished to read.

263. How do you think that you might effect the object of making the library merely a room to which Members might come to read and consult papers?—As it is quite impossible that the Librarian can request the Members either not to talk at all or not to talk loud, the only means that appears to me feasible is, so to arrange the library as that the writing-room should be between it and the House, or in such a position as to make it a more convenient place for writing and conversation than the other rooms.

264. The upper room in the old library, in consequence of its being the less accessible, was a quiet room, was it not?—Always very quiet.

265. Then you would propose to make the exterior room a more convenient room for conversation or writing?—I should say, if it was divided into three rooms, I should try, by putting the post-boxes and by having easy access to the House in the outer room, to make that a writing-room, and then the main library might contain all Parliamentary books of reference for the use of the House and Committees, and might be used as the business library. The inner rooms would more particularly contain the literary or historical books, and be therefore necessarily more quiet for the purpose of those Members who wished to study.

266. Would you contemplate as an advantageous arrangement, looking forward to the increase of books, that you should have the power of adding rooms upstairs?—Yes, upstairs; or if possible, on the same floor, which would be more convenient, because in every degree that the quiet library was removed from the House it would give the less inducement to persons to frequent it, since if Members could not conveniently reach the House for divisions, during the time the House was sitting no person could use the room.

267. Would it not be desirable, if possible, that the library should be in such a situation that in making successive further additions to it on the same floor, you might provide at any future time for accommodation for any number of books?—Certainly it would. I thought that if the writing-room for Members was sufficiently large to accommodate the House as a writing-room, and was immediately adjoining to the library, and under the control of the Librarian as part of the library establishment, it would afford a sufficient means of adding bookshelves or bookcases, and by this means three objects would be conveniently combined: viz. 1st, Members' writing-room; 2d, less influx and less talking in the library; and 3dly, a large space immediately adjacent to the library, which might not inconveniently be applied, as the books increased, to the purposes of the library, without altering its destination as a writing-room.

268. Was

268. Was not the old library very defective in law books?—Yes, very defective.

269. Law books are very frequently referred to by Committees, are they not?—Very often.

270. Have you a good collection of old statute law?—Before the fire it was very good.

271. But not many books of recent cases?—We have no law library, which may be so called; we have works on election law, and Blackstone, and Burn, and a few others.

272. Was it not very frequently a subject of conversation among the Members to form a better law library?—Yes; the Attorney-general and Solicitor-general, at different times, have talked of making out lists, and applying to The Speaker.

273. The only impediment was the providing room for the law books, and the future additions of other books which will be necessary, was it not?—Yes; there was not room for them.

274. Do you not think that in any arrangements for the future House of Commons, it will be desirable to make ample room for the library?—Certainly; I should say that there is not a more growing library than the library of the House of Commons, and that that circumstance renders ample accommodation highly necessary.

275. All books of the session are delivered to the House, are they not?—Yes.

276. How are books obtained for the library?—By keeping a list, which is laid before the Committee when they meet, and they order such books as they think desirable, and previously by referring to The Speaker when a book was wanted. It has been suggested that if part of the library, the inner room for instance, were furnished with bookcases, as they often are at college libraries, extending from the walls towards the centre of the room, it would give more space for books, and form recesses for those who wished to be more retired for the purposes of study.

277. Will you state whether or not you think it is indispensable that the Librarian should have a contiguous house to the library?—The Library Committee reported that it was last year.

278. And has your subsequent experience confirmed or contradicted that Report?—It is a very personal matter; but I think it would be a useful thing, more or less, to the House, that the Librarian should be at all times on the spot.

279. By a house, do you mean house or apartments?—Either. I think apartments would be quite sufficient.

280. What apartments do you think there ought to be?—It becomes a very personal matter when I give evidence on this subject; but I should say, as a general rule applicable to official residences, that such accommodation should be given as is equal to the income of the officer to be provided for. In this case, a few bed-rooms and a couple of sitting rooms, &c.

281. How many hours is it necessary for you to be in the library?—I am there at 10 o'clock in the morning, and I generally remain till the House is up; I never leave the House till 12 o'clock. When it gets later in the session, and I begin to feel the wear and tear of late hours, I go away before the House is up, at 12 o'clock.

282. Do you always, whether the House is sitting or not, remain till 12 o'clock?—No; if the House is not sitting the library is locked at four o'clock, unless a Member should happen to be there.

283. Supposing the House breaks up before 12 o'clock, you do not remain then?—No; only till every Member in the library leaves it.

284. Had you not reason to understand that such accommodation as a house would be furnished to you?—After the Library Committee made a Report it was referred to the Official House Committee, who designated the house they thought necessary for the purpose; I believe it was the intention of the late Government to carry that Report into effect, as far as it was their ability to do so.

285. That house having been claimed by the Usher of the Black Rod?—Yes, I believe so.

286. You have an assistant-librarian, have you not?—Yes.

287. Do you conceive that he ought to have apartments in the House likewise?—I consider that it would be a great convenience if he had.

288. There are the same reasons for his having apartments as for yourself?—Yes, he has the same duties to perform, and the same labour in every respect; but as far as

T. Vardon, Esq.
11 March 1835.

the correspondence and personal application of Members is concerned, every Member naturally consults the head of the department, and puts all his questions to him, and expects answers to letters from the Librarian himself, or the information desired given by him when present; but with that exception the labours of the assistant are the same as those of the Head-librarian.

289. During the vacation, when you are absent, does he take your place?—Yes.

290. Then it will be particularly desirable during that time, when you are absent, that he should be on the spot?—Yes.

291. Is any allowance at present made to you for house-rent?—None whatever.

292. Even after the understanding that you should have a house?—No.

293. Then you think that the House you should have, should have kitchens and all conveniences attached to it?—Yes.

294. Should there be beside the library any room for the Librarian immediately adjacent to the library, or should the Librarian sit in the library?—I think both Librarians should sit in the library, certainly, because the constant personal intercourse with them is so great that it would be impossible to carry on the business without.

295. Who at present takes upon himself to determine what different rooms in the House of Commons shall be appropriated to the different officers?—I think it is the duty of the Serjeant-at-arms.

296. Has The Speaker any power of deciding such points?—I do not think he has any.

297. Were the rooms which are now occupied as dressing-rooms by the Serjeant-at-arms intended to be a part of the library?—They were not intended to be a part of the library; Sir Robert Smirke intended it to be only the length that it is.

298. Has the Serjeant-at-arms the power of appropriating any of the rooms of the House, according to his own will and pleasure?—I think so; I think he exercises that power entirely.

299. You do not suppose that he would have power to do so in opposition to any resolution of the House?—Not at all.

300. Do you know anything of the circumstances in which the provisional library is made smaller than it was intended to be?—Members have complained very much to me of the size of the library; they are continually doing so every day and every night, and Sir Robert Smirke did once mention to me that several Members had complained of the circumstance, and his reply was that he had built them for offices, and that beyond that he could not control their appropriation in any way.

301. Do you think that it would be expedient that there should be a standing Committee of the House, to determine upon the appropriation of the different offices to the different officers of the House?—I think it would be a very good thing.

Veneris, 13° *die Martii*, 1835.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GRANVILLE SOMERSET, IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Vardon, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

T. Vardon, Esq.
13 March 1835.

302. HAVE you made any calculation, from the Report of the Library Committee of 1832, as to what would be the least amount of shelf-room that would be required in the first instance, if their recommendation of the books to be placed in the library were followed?—It would be necessary of course to start with exactly the same superficies that we had before, for it was completely filled. The natural annual increase of the papers of the House of Commons alone is 60 volumes, including large folios and small folios, not descending to octavos.

303. What room do those papers take?—It takes 10 feet in length by two in height.

304. Are there any other annual papers besides the House of Commons papers that would be required?—There are the Colonial Laws, which for the last two years have rapidly increased; because, on the recommendations of the Committee of 1830, followed up by that of 1832, the Government have directed all Colonial Laws to be forwarded to the Foreign-office, for the use of the library of the House

House of Commons. In consequence of this direction, the increase has been about nine folio volumes annually from that source alone. The Government have also requested the French Chamber to forward their annual papers, which they exchange for ours; also the governments of the United States and Belgium, and Canada. Those of France were received at the end of last session; those of Belgium are ready, and the Canada journals and papers were regularly received. The necessary space for them annually it is almost impossible for me to say; but the first set that we received from France amounted to 600 volumes, but that included their arrears. The amount of necessary annual increase I cannot quite calculate; but taking them altogether it must be considerable, viz. the colonies and foreign governments.

T. Vardon, Esq.

13 March 1835.

305. Is there a Library Committee summoned to meet at any early period?—I am directed by The Speaker to summon a Committee for Saturday week.

John Bull, Esq., called in; and Examined.

306. YOU are Clerk of the Journals?—I am.

John Bull, Esq.

307. What is your establishment?—The establishment consists of seven clerks, besides myself.

308. Do you contemplate any diminution or increase of that establishment?—No; if the business goes on as it does at present, I should think the establishment fully equal to the business done.

309. Is it more than equal to the business?—No; the business is more likely to be increased than to be decreased.

310. The getting rid of the manuscript copy of Journals does not occasion a decrease in your establishment, does it?—No, it does not; that was done by the clerks in spare time; the fact is that the clerks attend in summer, but they have not so much to do as they had.

311. Is that suggestion of the Committee followed, that there should be a printed copy on vellum?—There are three copies printed on substantial paper, not on vellum, but very fit for the purpose.

312. Then the probability is that your establishment will be the same as it now is?—Yes, I should think so.

313. There are eight desks including your own?—Yes.

314. Is it desirable that those eight desks should be placed in one large room, or would it be better to have them divided into two rooms?—It would be proper that there should be one large room for the clerks, and another room, fitted-up with books of reference, for myself.

315. What sized room for yourself; what is the extent of shelves and books of reference required?—It would be difficult for me to answer that question: a set of Journals, a set of Statutes, and a great number of other books; we should have the Lords' Journals, and there should be also presses to put papers in which should be more immediately under my own eye and under my own care.

316. A room of the size of Committee-room No. 2?—Yes, that would do for the clerks; the room that we had before was a tolerably large room, but that was found not large enough.

317. What apartments had you in the old House?—I had one large room, which was found not large enough, in which I sat myself with the clerks; I had also a private room, which was so inconvenient that it was not used to the extent that it would otherwise have been, and that room was used for an examining room in addition to the other that we had for that purpose.

318. Then you would require one large room for the clerks, and one room fitted up with shelves for yourself?—Yes; one large room for the clerks, and one contiguous to that for myself, and two rooms for examining Journals and sessional papers.

319. What should be the size of those rooms for examining?—I should think 16 or 18 feet square; 16 feet square might be large enough for those.

320. Somewhere between 16 and 20 feet?—Yes.

321. Which of those four rooms should be the best provided with light?—All of them should have good light; the large office in which all the clerks would sit should be well lighted, and also the room for the Clerk of the Journals.

322. More so than the examining rooms?—They all require good light; the nature of the business is such that they cannot do without it.

323. Then in addition to those rooms, which may be called your offices, what amount

John Bull, Esq.
13 March 1835.

amount of warehouse-room would you want?—I have been considering that subject, and it appears, in consequence of the prodigious increase of business, and from the enormous quantity of petitions, if the same system is continued of keeping them, and having schedules made out, one session will require from 250 to 300 cubic feet of space to put by the papers in, as near as I can calculate it.

324. Then the petitions of the session are placed during that session upon the shelves in the Journal-office?—Yes, in an office contiguous to it.

325. Do you think that it would be convenient that the Committee appointed to examine the petitions should be immediately adjacent to the room in which the sessional petitions are deposited?—There is no doubt that it would be a great convenience to the Members of that Committee, and to all the clerks employed, and to everybody.

326. Might they meet in the very room in which the petitions are deposited, or should it be a room adjacent?—The inconvenience of meeting in the same room would be, that the room would be frequently occupied; it must be a separate room.

327. Would it be desirable to have a particular warehouse in which to stow away those sessional papers?—I think that spaces might be found in different parts, because it is not so essentially necessary that they should be contiguous to the offices; any part of the building where they may be preserved dry would do.

328. Do you contemplate a room set apart for no other purpose but receiving petitions and papers of the session, or do you conceive that you could put them away in those rooms which you and your clerks were to occupy?—I have no doubt that one of the rooms might be fitted up with shelves to hold all the papers of the session, and still that it would not interfere with the use to which that room would be appropriated.

329. And to that extent it would be more convenient, because it would be close to your office, would it not?—No doubt it would.

330. When the session is closed, is it in your department to see those papers stowed away?—It is; all the papers except Committee papers; they are all under my care, and in the summer they are arranged and numbered, and made into proper portable bundles, and a schedule made of them, so that at any period we can find a petition or anything else.

331. Are not the papers before public Committees stowed away in the same manner?—Exactly, those that are reported to the House; but if any remain with the Committee-clerks that are not reported, we do not get possession of them; in fact, those papers that come to us are those reported by the Committees.

332. Suppose a Committee has not reported, what becomes of the papers?—They remain in the hands of the Committee-clerk.

333. Was there any warehouse in which the Committee-clerks deposited unreported papers?—They had boxes under the roof of the House of Commons, and presses, which were very inadequate for the purpose of keeping those papers.

334. If there were extensive vaults under the House of Commons, which were dry, would they answer the purpose?—No doubt they would; any place would answer where the papers could be preserved; but if it was at all damp, of course they would be destroyed.

335. Were all the unreported papers to which you have referred as being in the care of the Committee-clerks, and in the roof of the House of Commons, destroyed at the time of the fire?—They were.

336. Was the library which was discovered in the Ingrossing-office, and which formed the subject of a letter from Sir Henry Ellis, Chief-librarian of the British Museum, to the Chairman of the then Library Committee, entirely destroyed?—It was.

John Edward Dorington, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. F. Dorington, Esq.

337. WHAT office do you hold?—The office of Clerk of the Fees of the House of Commons, and I have also the management of all the public bills.

338. What is your establishment?—I have four clerks on the establishment, and three writing-clerks who do not belong to the establishment.

339. With regard to those four clerks, are they all occupied in public business?—They are almost entirely occupied in public business.

340. What are the three clerks occupied in?—They are occupied in my private business, but also in a great part in copying, &c. for the public business.

341. Suppose

J. E. Dorington, Esq.

13 March 1835.

341. Suppose the system of persons in your situation transacting private business should be discontinued, what would be the establishment in that case?—The public business could not be conducted, I am confident, with a smaller establishment than I now have.

342. What were the apartments you had in the old House of Commons?—Four rooms.

343. Were they sufficient in accommodation?—They were sufficient in number, but one of them, in which the four clerks sat, was very inadequate in size; it was an extremely small uncomfortable room.

344. It was a passage to the Chief-clerk's house, was it not?—It was.

345. Then with regard to any fresh rooms, you conceive that four in number, but rather larger in size, would be sufficient?—Yes.

346. Do you contemplate any increase or any diminution in your establishment of clerks?—I do not at present contemplate either the one or the other.

347. Is it quite adequate?—It is.

348. Would it be desirable to have one large room and two small rooms, instead of four rooms?—No; because I should think that the head of the office should have a room for himself, as he has been accustomed to have; and there must be one room in which examinations can be carried on apart from the other rooms, where the different clerks sit.

349. If there were one large room and two small ones, would not that answer the purpose?—It would not; the head of the office should have a room to himself; then the four clerks should have a room; the three writing-clerks another room, and there should be one room to be used only occasionally for the purpose of examinations. A part of the establishment might go away there, in order not to be exposed to interruption. The ingrossment-roll is examined in my office, and unless great care is taken with that part of the examination, very serious errors may arise.

350. That would be two small rooms, and two rooms with desks for clerks?—Yes; one of those rooms of a moderate size for myself, and one for examinations.

351. Does your office require more than ordinary light?—It should be well lighted.

352. Should that small withdrawing-room that you spoke of be particularly light for the purpose of examining papers?—No, they can sit close to the window for the purpose of light; it should certainly, however, have a good light.

353. Do you want any warehouse-room for your department?—No; in these rooms we must necessarily have presses almost all round them, of about 18 inches deep, which will take off very much from the size of the room.

354. Where did you stow away in the old House that which you contemplate placing in presses?—We had presses in all the rooms; I had also two deep closets in the passage to the rooms, and a large press in the long gallery.

355. Are those presses that you speak of filled during the recess?—They are filled with the books that we have inevitably to use, and also a considerable supply of stationery I am obliged to keep for the use of several of the offices of the House, and also in part for the table.

356. But there are no documents stowed away there of public importance, are there?—No, except the drafts of public bills.

357. Do you preserve the stationery for all the offices?—Not for all the offices, but for some of them.

358. For what offices of the House do you keep the stationery?—For the Committee-clerks, for some of the subordinate officers, and for my own office.

359. For the Journal-office?—No, they order stationery for themselves. We have also papers and books wanted for the table of the House: papers are ruled in particular forms, and we are obliged to order a number beforehand of things of that description. I do not mean to say that we want a large space, a moderately sized space will do for the purpose, but all this would abstract from the original size of the rooms.

360. How often do you renew that establishment of stationery?—It is ordered in continually, as I want it.

361. After each session of Parliament, excepting your books, do you make clearance of all the documents that you have been using during the session?—No, not completely; we retain all the drafts of public bills that have gone through the office.

J. E. Dorington, Esq.

13 March 1835.

362. But those drafts could be put anywhere else, without any inconvenience, could they not?—Certainly.

363. And therefore a permanent provision should not be made for them?—No, and indeed I have kept them for only about five years.

364. Do you find any advantage in keeping them at all?—Sometimes they have been called for; I keep them, though, more in compliance with old custom.

365. You keep the drafts of the bill?—Yes, that which is sent to me in the first instance.

366. That is the only record there is of their existence?—Yes. There are also certain papers belonging to me as Clerk of the Fees, but they are not of any great size.

367. Those establishments of the four clerks and the three clerks are sufficient for all the different offices that you hold, are they not?—Yes; if the three writing-clerks were not sufficient, another must be called for, but that would be no additional expense, as they are only paid for what they copy.

Mr. *Charles Paskin*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *C. Paskin.*

368. WHAT are you?—Deliverer of Votes and printed Papers to the Members.

369. How long have you held that office?—In October 1833 I was appointed.

370. But you were connected with that office before that time, were you not?—Yes, I was deputy for some years.

371. What accommodation had you in the old House of Commons?—Two rooms going out of the lobby, a warehouse underneath the late long gallery, and a room by Westminster-Hall, where the papers were collected overnight, ready to go out the next morning.

372. That makes an amount in toto of four rooms?—Yes.

373. Did you find that sufficient in number?—Yes; they were much too small, but the number of rooms was sufficient.

374. Did you find the accommodation sufficient?—No; the office itself was too small.

375. Was the adjoining room too small for the purposes?—Yes, it was; the store-room was also not sufficient, and the room for collecting papers was not large enough; it was very small.

376. But if your office and the adjoining rooms were larger, that would relieve the necessity of larger apartments elsewhere?—I think not, because the office close to the House is more for the accommodation of Members.

377. Should you say that the present room you occupy as the Vote-office is sufficiently large?—I should think it is, nearly.

378. Is it an object for the person in the Vote-office to have too large a room?—Not too large a room.

379. Would it not be possible, if it was too large, that it might be made a place for Members to come and talk in?—Yes, I should think so, and thereby impede business, when Members were there conversing.

380. That interruption would depend as well upon the situation of the office as the size?—Yes, but it must be near the House; and being so near the House, it would become a resort for Members if it were very large.

381. Would it be necessary that it should be so very near the door of the House as the former Vote-office was?—As near as possible, I should say; because for instance, the House going into Committee on any particular bill, bills are wanted by the Members immediately, and therefore it should be near to the House.

382. Would it not be desirable that the Vote-office should be as contiguous to the House as possible, but on the other hand should not incommode the passage to the House-door?—I should say, certainly; it ought to be something in the same situation as it is now, which is much more convenient than the late one, because strangers used to walk into that as a matter of course out of the lobby.

383. Was it not very inconvenient to Members going for books, and to yourself, that they were stopped in their progress by strangers?—Yes, the way into the House was very much interrupted by strangers standing at the door.

384. Then you would desire the Vote-office to be close to the House, but at the same time to be removed from that part of the House to which strangers have immediate access?—Yes.

385. If

Mr. *C. Paskin.*
13 March 1835.

385. In the size of the room that you contemplate for the Vote-office, and adjoining room, you must make allowance for shelves, and so on?—Yes.

386. Would you say that double the size of the former Vote-office, and double the size of the adjoining room, would be sufficient?—Yes; and I would take the liberty of suggesting that they should be airy and light, there being attendance in the Vote-office from half-past 10 in the morning until the house rises.

387. Would that be too large?—I should say not.

388. And the same amount of warehouse-room as before?—Somewhat more.

389. Would it be of any consequence to have those two warehouse-rooms adjacent, or separated from the Vote-office?—I should say, they should not be adjacent to the Vote-office, because the inconvenience of the papers being brought to those warehouses would be great.

390. Then you would rather that these warehouse-rooms should be in such a situation that they could be of easy access to the persons bringing papers and other articles to stow there?—Yes.

391. That you would prefer to their being contiguous to the Vote-office?—Yes.

392. Have any recommendations of the Committee respecting the sale of Parliamentary papers been carried into effect?—Not that I am aware of.

393. If they were sold in the Vote-office, it would be necessary to have that Vote-office very accessible to the public, would it not?—Yes; but that arrangement would very much interfere with the business of the Vote-office.

394. In that case, should you contemplate that the outer warehouse should be the place where they should be sold, rather than the Vote-office itself?—Yes; because the office itself should be exclusively for the accommodation of the Members.

395. When occasionally papers are printed by order of His Majesty, are they sent to the Vote-office?—Yes.

William G. Rose, Esq., *Robert Chalmers*, Esq., and *George Whittam*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

W. G. Rose, Esq.
R. Chalmers, Esq.
G. Whittam, Esq.

396. (To Mr. *Rose.*) WHAT office do you hold?—I am principal Committee-clerk, and I am also Clerk of Recognizances.

397. What is your establishment as Clerk of the Recognizances?—My establishment as Clerk of Recognizances consists of a single room, which ought to be in a retired part of the House. I have a great many calculations, as Clerk to the Taxers of Costs, to make, especially in solicitors' bills; and the Speaker having to give a certificate upon the report that is made from the Examiners, requires a great deal of nicety on my part to take care that the figures correspond to the general amount in the report.

398. Should not your office also be one that is accessible to strangers without much difficulty?—Yes, I do not know one more so.

399. Is it a room that should be contiguous to the House?—It ought to be contiguous to the lobby.

400. But provided you are under the roof, it is of no importance whether it is next to the lobby or not?—No.

401. Have you any clerks?—I have no clerk on the establishment; I have a clerk who is paid by me.

402. Have you any private business?—Very little.

403. Do you require space for any papers to be deposited in your Recognizance-office?—I should require presses as a matter of course, because there are books and documents; and I also make memorandums of every thing that takes place, and keep minutes, which the Members may have access to at any time, and they are found very useful to Members of Parliament and to persons petitioning.

404. Are the papers belonging to the office, papers of the session?—For the whole Parliament; it is impossible for me to say at what period a petition may be presented.

405. Then you may have papers for three or four or five years?—Yes; I also keep taxed bills there, and the whole proceedings that have taken place upon them.

406. What amount of warehouse-room do you require?—Very small; a couple of presses would be sufficient, with two desks and drawers.

407. Should you want any other room besides your own room for parties to be

W. G. Rose, Esq.
R. Chalmers, Esq.
G. Whittam, Esq.

13 March, 1835.

waiting in?—No; because I have frequently found when there are more rooms than one, that parties cannot be found when they are wanted.

408. With regard to the Committee-clerks' office, can you give the Committee any evidence as to the amount of accommodation which they ought to have?—The old Committee-clerks' office I think was nearly 30 feet long and about 13 feet wide, exclusive of the presses; this was a great deal too narrow; I think it was about eight feet in height. As there are frequently a great number of persons in that office besides the clerks, it makes the office very unhealthy and very hot by being so low; I therefore should propose that the new office should be made 36 feet long, that it should be made 18 feet wide, clear of the presses; and I should also propose that there should be four double desks, with drawers on each side of them, for the Committee-clerk and his assistant. I should also propose that there should be a suspended lamp over each desk, because then one lamp would light each side of the desk, and the principal Committee-clerk would have easy communication with his assistant, I should also propose that there should be four large presses, one for each Committee-clerk to keep his sessional papers in. I should also propose that there should be one large press for the Journals, and one large press for the local and personal Acts, that they may not be mixed together; and that a room be attached fitted-up with presses, for the purpose of keeping the committee papers of all descriptions, and that a schedule be kept of such sessional papers. The only other thing that I have to propose is, that a large table should be placed in the centre of the office, for the purpose of examining plans and other papers. Two drawers might be placed in that table, at which I could sit; this would be all the accommodation I should require. I think if the height of the room was to be 12 or 13 feet, instead of eight, it would be quite sufficient, and add greatly to the comfort of the clerks.

409. That would make two rooms altogether?—Yes; the second room I think ought not to be of that height, because it is merely to deposit papers in. I was asked a question as to the Recognizance-office; my answer to that question will equally apply to the Committee-clerks' office; that is, with respect to the distance from the House. I think, and Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Whittam agree with me, that if it was midway between the House and committee-rooms, it would be very desirable for Members of Parliament and for the clerks.

410. Should it not be also very accessible to strangers?—Yes, it should, most assuredly.

411. Independently of the access which Members might have to it from the House?—Yes.

412. Would it be convenient that there should be an outer room for strangers, independently of the office?—I think not, and my reason is this: very often we have papers of great consequence entrusted to our care in our office, plans, books of reference, subscription lists and so on, and if a person got them out of the office he might alter them; but there being so many clerks in the office, the eye of one or the other would be upon him when he was inspecting the documents, and we should detect a person doing anything of that kind.

413. Therefore you think that, so far from that expediting public business, it would interfere with its being transacted in a correct manner?—Yes.

414. Would it not be desirable that there should be desks for strangers, at which they might correct their evidence?—A table in the extra room where the presses are would answer every purpose of that kind.

415. During the recess of Parliament, is the Committee-clerks' office open?—There is no duty done in that office during the recess of Parliament.

416. Is there much work at night?—Sometimes a great deal of work at night; I may say that they are up at times two and three nights successively in copying minutes.

417. That being the case, must there not be some attention paid to well lighting and well warming the room?—Yes, and that was my reason for suggesting the size of the room and its height; two fire-places ought to be placed in it, one at each end, or as near to each end as they could conveniently be placed, sufficiently to warm the office.

418. (To Mr. *Chalmers*.) Have you anything to add to what Mr. Rose has stated?—I entirely concur in what Mr. Rose has said.

419. (To Mr. *Whittam*.) Do you concur in opinion?—I do.

420. Have you anything to add?—I have not.

Thomas Dyson, Esq., called in; and Examined.

T. Dyson, Esq.

13 March 1835.

421. WHAT is your situation?—I am Clerk of Elections.

422. What is your establishment?—I have an assistant and two clerks.

423. What accommodation had you in the old House?—I had two rooms.

424. Were they sufficient?—Not in point of size; they were very small rooms.

425. Have you any private business?—Yes.

426. Are the clerks engaged in public or in private business?—They are engaged in both.

427. Do you contemplate any increase or diminution in the number of clerks?—No.

428. If you were to state the size of the rooms which you wished to have, what would be the dimensions of them?—I do not require very large rooms, but those that I had in the old House were very small.

429. Do you require presses in the rooms?—Yes.

430. What description of books or papers are you obliged to keep?—All the minutes of Election Committees.

431. From year to year?—They are always kept there for ever.

432. Then a large warehouse for the preservation of election minutes would be necessary?—No, a large press in my office will be sufficient; this year there will be a great many minutes very probably which must be kept.

433. Do you keep the petitions for Election Committees?—No, I do not; only the minutes.

434. What amount of space ought you to calculate that they would occupy in ordinary years?—I have about eight or nine volumes at the opening of every Parliament, all in manuscript; then I am obliged to keep a set of the Journals, which take up a good deal of room necessarily.

435. Your room should be contiguous to the Election Committee-rooms, should it not?—I do not think that that signifies so much.

436. Would it not be a convenience?—It would be more convenient.

437. Is yours an office that ought to have easy access for the public?—Yes, certainly.

438. Independently of the communication with the House?—Certainly.

439. Is it not important that it should be very near the door of the House?—No.

440. Under the same roof; but otherwise it is of no importance where it is situated, as far as the House is concerned?—No.

441. From Parliament to Parliament the proceedings of the Election Committees are continually deposited in your office?—Yes.

442. For what series of years had you the proceedings of Election Committees, before the fire?—From the year 1770; the earliest proceedings under the Grenville Act.

443. What bulk of paper had you?—I had two moderate sized presses; I think every new Parliament would produce seven or eight large volumes of evidence.

444. Is it considered that every Member of the House, if he requires it, may have access to those documents?—Yes.

445. Therefore it is necessary that they should be of easy access to Members?—Yes.

446. Are they all destroyed?—Yes, every paper.

Mr. *Samuel Gunnell*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *S. Gunnell.*

447. WHAT office do you hold?—I am Chief-clerk in the Ingrossing-office.

448. What is the establishment in that office?—There were four clerks, but at present only two besides myself.

449. Do you do any private business?—I have never had the opportunity.

450. Is the establishment of clerks sufficient, or do you think it is likely to require an increase?—It has been that number some years; whether it will be increased I cannot say.

451. Are you sufficiently employed, or overworked, with the present number?—We have a sufficient number of clerks.

452. Then you do not contemplate any increase of establishment?—No.

453. Or diminution?—Not that I am aware of.

Mr. *S. Gunnell.*

13 March 1835.

454. Do you ever require extra assistance?—The nature of our work is such that we are obliged to employ stationers occasionally to save time.

455. Is that duty done out of the House, or in the House?—Out of the House; the duty could not well be done in the House.

456. Even if you had the accommodation?—No.

457. Then you require accommodation for yourself and three other persons?—Yes.

458. What were your apartments in the old House?—Two rooms; one large room for the office, and a smaller room for the accommodation of the person employed to stitch the parchments together.

459. Were those rooms sufficient?—Yes, we have always found them so.

460. In size?—It would have been more convenient if the small room had been larger.

461. Was the larger room of the two large enough?—Yes, we have always found it so.

462. Do you require a good light?—Yes, very good light.

463. Then you would say that the same sized large room would do, but a larger space for the other room would be necessary?—Yes, but the rooms were formerly very dark.

464. Do you require any warehouse-room of any sort?—No; we had closets within our office for putting away parchments.

465. The same amount of closet-room would do as you had formerly?—Yes; we do not require any great amount of press-room.

466. Should the office be near the House?—Yes; in case of adding clauses on third readings, and for the convenience of Members bringing bills to the office.

467. If it were not possible to have the whole of your establishment close to the office, must you have a subsidiary office very close?—Yes, because the bill may be wanted quickly, and much time would be lost were the room at a distance from our office; so that we should have that person employed in stitching as near to us as possible.

Edward Johnson, Esq. called in; and Examined.

E. Johnson, Esq.

468. WHAT is your situation?—The Principal-clerk in the Private-Bill office.

469. What is your establishment?—Three clerks, besides myself.

470. Do you consider that that is sufficient for the transaction of your business?—Yes.

471. There is no increase or diminution to be expected in your establishment?—No.

472. Are you ever called upon to employ occasional assistants?—No, except sometimes at the end of the session, when the ingrossed bills are examined, we have an extra clerk, whom we can get without any expense to the public by paying him ourselves, to read with us; we do not want any other assistant upon the establishment.

473. Do you transact private business?—No, we were prohibited from doing so on the first establishment of the office.

474. What was the amount of accommodation you had in the old House?—Three rooms, one large room and two smaller ones.

475. Was that sufficient?—Three rooms are quite sufficient, and we cannot do with less.

476. Were those rooms of sufficient size for your accommodation?—Hardly, the back rooms were not, they were inconvenient; the large room was a very good one, quite large enough.

477. But the other rooms must be larger than the former rooms were?—Yes.

478. If strangers come to examine plans attached to private bills, is a room necessary for them in which to examine those plans?—Yes, it is necessary to have a room for depositing them, and that room ought to be sufficiently large to examine them in also, with a large table.

479. Would it not be in the large room that they would examine the plans?—No; I propose that the room where the plans are deposited should be large enough for examining them, instead of bringing them into the other office where all the business is transacted.

480. Would the room in which plans were deposited be one of the two smaller rooms?—Yes.

481. If

481. If you require space for examining the plans, that room must not be very small, must it?—No. *E. Johnson*, Esq.

482. And the table must not be very small?—No, it must not. The other of the two rooms is for a desk for myself, where I have to perform my various duties. 13 March 1835.

483. You think that those rooms should be so situated as to be easily accessible to the public?—Yes, they ought to be.

484. Is it of any great object their being very near the door of the House?—That will depend upon the accommodation to Members; for strangers it does not signify. It ought to be tolerably near the House, because we have in the different stages of the bills to carry them from the table of the House to our office, and to carry them back upon the second reading, and carry the rolls also, and which are wanted in a great hurry at four o'clock, and just at that time the Members are waiting for them.

485. They need not be more accessible than they were formerly?—No; at a reasonable distance; they ought to be somewhat near the House.

486. Is not light very essential for your office?—Yes; there are a great many persons coming in for business.

John Rickman, Esq., called in; and Examined.

487. DID you formerly hold the office of Secretary to Lord Colchester, when Speaker?—I did. *J. Rickman*, Esq.

488. In your opinion, what accommodation will be necessary for the Speaker's Secretary to have, in point of number of rooms?—I think the Speaker's Secretary can have no occasion at any time for more than two persons to assist him; and therefore a room for three persons, with desks and drawers, would be quite sufficient.

489. Should he have a room also for persons waiting to transact business with him?—I never felt any necessity of that kind.

490. Do you think that it would be desirable that he should have one room or two rooms?—It might be rather more convenient to have two small rooms than one large room.

491. With regard to the fittings up, ought there to be bookcases or any other fittings?—The fittings up in the shape of low closets were always very convenient, and the tables at which the Secretary and an occasional assistant sat and wrote had ample drawers; there needs nothing more than that.

492. Were there many papers belonging to the Speaker's Secretary, which he was obliged to preserve?—Very few.

493. Were there any papers that he was obliged to keep from session to session?—I do not recollect any, except election petition recognizances, and this because it was impossible to know when they might be estreated; but I never purposely kept any other papers.

494. Would the recognizances require to be kept beyond the duration of one Parliament?—No; and the accumulation of recognizances is never more than a large bundle of papers a foot high.

495. Then there would be very little necessity for chests or drawers, or anything of that kind, on a large scale?—No occasion at all.

496. Would he require a copy of the Journals?—Not at all; it is far more convenient to go to the Journal-office or the library of the House for them.

497. Did you perform the duties of Secretary in person?—Yes, during four general election years.

498. Did you find two assistants necessary?—Yes; and I believe that now, from the new practice of immediately printing the votes, one is sufficient; because, before the new system of votes was introduced, the Speaker's Secretary was obliged to serve full copies of election petitions on each of the parties, which produced a great mass of copying labour; at present the petition is referred to in a short notice, with a printed copy annexed.

499. The great press of business occurs at the beginning of a new Parliament, while election petitions are pending?—Yes.

500. And at other times the duty is comparatively light?—The labour is light; the duty consists in regular attendance on the Speaker, and in being his instrument for all services, as occasion may require. All official documents signed by the Speaker, are prepared by his Secretary.

J. Rickman, Esq.

13 March 1835.

501. As to the situation of the Speaker's Secretary's room, ought it to be near the House of Commons, or near the Speaker's house?—He being the connecting link of intercourse between the Members of the House of Commons and the Speaker, I think his office should be placed accordingly.

502. Is it desirable that the public should have easy access to him?—Those persons who seek the Speaker's Secretary will always find him; they are agents who come on business.

503. Are there many strangers that have business with the Speaker's Secretary?—All applications that come to the Speaker are made through the Secretary, and sometimes there is a pressure of persons applying for admission to a debate; but that appears to me to be the only case in which many strangers apply to the Speaker's Secretary.

504. There should be easy access for strangers to the Secretary's room, should there not?—Yes; and if the room adjoins the lobby, it becomes a convenient place for Members and other persons to resort to during debate in the House; the Speaker's Secretary seldom being there at that time.

505. There should be a dressing-room also for the Chaplain, should there not?—If there were three small rooms, one would serve exclusively for the dressing-room of the Chaplain.

506. The dressing of the Chaplain is simply putting on his gown and cassock, and taking it off?—Yes.

507. And that at such time of the day, that he need never be here after four o'clock?—At the time of the meeting of the House; but it may be more convenient to him and more decorous that he should have a place for dressing, and where to leave his umbrella and hat; a place 12 feet square would serve the purpose.

508. Do you think it is necessary, for the conduct of the business of the House generally, that the Chief-clerk should have an official residence under the roof of the House; by residence, meaning not merely an apartment where occasionally he might sleep as well as dress, but also an habitual place of residence with his family?—I think it expedient that the First-clerk should have a residence as near as possible to the House, that he may be at hand for reference from any of the officers, who may sometimes be employed at all times of the day and night.

509. Do not you conceive that there is some inconvenience in point of settling the exact size of that house, in preventing its being either too large or too small?—I do not think that I am competent to answer that question.

510. As it is intended that the salary of the Clerk should be reduced, do you therefore conceive that the same sort of sized house as heretofore would be either large enough, or too large; looking at his position in life, and with regard to the lower amount of salary?—The former house was not extremely large; but it was so different in its arrangement from a modern house, that I cannot give an opinion.

511. Are there any other reasons, besides facility of reference, which induce you to suppose that it would be necessary to have an official residence for the Chief-clerk?—No; that is the only reason that occurs to me.

512. Would it be necessary that the official residence should be nearer the House than the beginning of Abingdon-street, for instance?—No; I think if it were within three minutes' walk, or any such distance as is now described, the purpose which I speak of would be answered.

513. Therefore you conceive that if the Chief-clerk of the House were in the vicinity of the House of Commons, that would answer all purposes, without his being under the roof?—Certainly.

514. Have you any observations that you wish to offer?—Not any.

APPENDIX.

— No. 1. —

HOUSE OF COMMONS OFFICES, BURNT DOWN.				HOUSE OF COMMONS OFFICES; PROPOSED ACCOMMODATION.		
OFFICES; PARTICULARS OF.	THE APARTMENTS WERE,	SIZE.		APARTMENTS REQUIRED.	SIZE in Feet by Feet.	Square Feet.
		Ft. In.	*Ft. In.*			
Clerk of the Fees:						
John Edward Dorington, esq.	an office - principal story	16 3	by 14 0	an office - - - -	16 by 16	
	ditto - - - ditto -	14 9	by 12 4	ditto - - - -	24 by 18	
	ditto - two-pair story	16 4	by 9 4	ditto - - - -	18 by 14	
	ditto - - - ditto -	15 6	by 12 0	ditto - - - -	18 by 14	
				a messenger's room - -	6 by 6	
Clerk of the Journals:						
John Bull, esq.	an office - two-pair story	22 0	by 20. 6	an office - - - -	24 by 20	
	ditto - attic story -	18 2	by 11 10	ditto - - - -	16 by 14	
	ditto - - ditto -	16 10	by 13 4	ditto - - - -	18 by 16	
	store-room mezz^{e} story -	12 6	by 12 6	ditto - - - -	16 by 16	
				Store-rooms: About 250 feet cube of presses required for each Session.		
Committee Clerks:						
W. G. Rose, esq. -	an office - principal story	26 2	by 20 10	an office - - - -	39 by 21	
R. Chalmers, esq.	ditto - two-pair story	17 11	by 12 0	a room for witnesses -	18 by 18	
G. Whittam, esq.						
Clerk of Ingrossments:						
Mr. S. Gunnell -	an office - at floor of the Long Gallery.	26 2	by 20 10	an office - - - -	26 by 21	
				ditto - - - -	15 by 12	
Clerk of Elections:						
T. Dyson, esq. -	an office - two-pair story	13 5	by 10 8	an office - - - -	23 by 16	
	ditto - - - ditto -	22 4	by 13 5	ditto - - - -	28 by 20	
Private Bill Office:						
E. Johnson, esq.	an office - two-pair story	24 4	by 18 3	an office - - - -	22 by 18	
	ditto - - - ditto -	10 11	by 10 6	ditto - - - -	18 by 16	
	ditto - - - ditto -	10 11	by 9 0	ditto - - - -	14 by 14	
Clerk of Recognizances:						
W. G. Rose, esq. -	an office - two-pair story	14 0	by 13 9	an office - - - -	18 by 18	
Vote Office:						
Mr. C. Paskin -	an office - principal story	14 11	by 11 3	an office - - - -	16 by 11	
	ditto - - - ditto -	12 0	by 10 0	ditto - - - -	16 by 14	
	ditto - - - ditto -	14 0	by 10 0	store-rooms - - - -	80 by 20	
	store - - - - ditto -	20 3	by 6 6	room for collating papers -	30 by 20	
	ditto - ground-story under Long Gallery -	18 0	by 10 0			
		18 0	by 10 0			
		18 0	by 10 0			
		18 0	by 10 0			
		18 0	by 10 0			
Secretary to the Speaker:						
E. Romilly, esq. -	a room - principal story	21 6	by 10 9	a room - - - -	18 by 14	
	ditto over other part ditto	20 6	by 10 9*	ditto for strangers waiting	18 by 14	
	ditto of cloisters - ditto	10 9	by 10 0*	- - a room for Masters in Chancery, Sheriffs of London, &c.†	18 by 18	
Chaplain - - -	a room - principal story	11 4	by 5 3	a dressing-room - -	16 by 9	
Retiring Room for the Speaker.	a room - two-pair story	15 0	by 14 2	a room - - - -	18 by 18	

* Doubtful how applied.

† Not indispensable.

HOUSE OF COMMONS OFFICES, BURNT DOWN.				HOUSE OF COMMONS OFFICES; PROPOSED ACCOMMODATION.		
OFFICES; PARTICULARS OF.	THE APARTMENTS WERE,	SIZE.		APARTMENTS REQUIRED.	SIZE in Feet by Feet.	Square Feet.
		Ft. In.	Ft. In.			
Serjeant-at-Arms Department: Henry Seymour, esq.	a room - attic story -	18 0	by 17 0	a prison room - - -	14 by 14	
	ditto - - ditto - -	16 8	by 10 8	ditto - - - -	14 by 14	
	ditto - - ditto - -	14 2	by 10 6	- - a waiting-room for messengers.	12 by 8	
	ditto - mezz^{e} story -	13 4	by 10 6	- - a dressing-room for serjeant.	13 by 11	
	ditto - - ditto - -	10 9	by 10 2	ditto - - for his deputy	13 by 11	
Deputy Housekeeper: Mr. John Bellamy	a room - attic story -	25 0	by 18 0	*a sitting-room - - -	25 by 18	
	ditto - - ditto - -	7 1	by 7 0	ditto - - - -	18 by 18	
	ditto - - ditto - -	13 8	by 10 10	a bed-room - - -	16 by 14	
	ditto - - ditto - -	14 0	by 12 3	ditto - - -	16 by 14	
	ditto - - ditto - -	14 0	by 13 7	a servant's bed-room - -	18 by 18	
	ditto - - ditto - -	14 0	by 8 2	ditto - - - -	18 by 18	
	a passage-room, ditto -	23 3	by 12 0	ditto - - - -	14 by 12	
	ditto - - ditto - -	27 0	by 12 0	ditto - - - -	14 by 12	
	closets in No. 4, ditto -	44 10	by 5 6	- - a store-room for mops, brooms, mats, coal-scuttles, &c.	10 by 10	
	closet - - ditto - -	6 4	by 3 6			
	a store-room, two-pair story	20 3	by 14 7	- - a private kitchen -	14 by 14	
				ditto scullery - -	10 by 8	
				ditto larder and pantry -	10 by 8	
Ditto, as to Accommodation for Members.	a tea-room - two-pair story	20 3	by 9 0	†a tea-room - - -	20 by 18	
	a dining-room - ditto -	26 0	by 24 8	a dining-room - - -	36 by 20	
	a kitchen and refreshment-room - ditto -	28 8	by 21 6	a kitchen - - - -	28 by 20	
				a scullery - - - -	12 by 12	
				a larder and pantry - -	12 by 12	
	a scullery - - ditto -	22 0	by 7 2	a bar - - - -	12 by 10	
	lobby - - - - ditto -	26 0	by 10 1	cellars for wine and beer -	56 by 10	
	cellars - under lobby to the House of Lords -	14 0	by 10 0	ditto for coals - -	18 by 10	
		14 0	by 10 0	ditto for wood - -	14 by 10	
		14 0	by 7 6			
		14 0	by 7 6			
	cellars for coals - under the Members' waiting-rooms -	26 0	by 26 0			
		22 0	by 22 0			
Post-Office - -	an office - principal story	7 0	by 7 0	- - a room; to be used also by the Deputy Housekeeper and Receiver of Serjeant's fees, and for store of stationery.	20 by 15	
	ditto - two-pair story	11 0	by 6 6	- - an office - - -	8 by 8	
Day & Night Watchmen:	- - the next-mentioned room was likewise used for the watchmen.	- -	-	a room - - - -	8 by 8	
Servants of Members:	a room - principal story	19 0	by 12 3	a room - - - -	19 by 12	
Rooms for Members waiting for carriages, and to leave their great-coats, &c.	a room - ground story -	30 0	by 27 0	a room - - - -	30 by 27	
	ditto - - ditto - -	24 6	by 24 5	ditto - - - -	25 by 24	
	closet - principal story	15 0	by 4 6	ditto - - - -	6 by 6	
Messengers - -	- - - - - - -	- -	-	- - a room to make up their books and papers.	12 by 10	
Door-keepers - -	office - - principal story	8 0	by 5 6	- - a room for upper door-keeper.	12 by 10	
				ditto for lower - ditto	8 by 8	
Library - - -	a room - principal story	55 5	by 23 4	‡a room - - -	60 by 28	
	ditto, door-keeper - ditto	8 0	by 7 0	ditto - - - -	60 by 28	
	ditto - two-pair story	30 0	by 22 5	ditto - - - -	60 by 28	
	ditto - - ditto - -	25 4	by 23 0			
Thomas Vardon, esq.	- - - - - -	- -	-	- - four rooms in the story over the above-mentioned should be provided for the accommodation of the Librarian.		

* A smaller sized room would be sufficient.
† This may be larger.
‡ These two rooms to be contiguous, and a small Messengers' lobby to intervene between these rooms and the third room.

— No. 2. —

LETTER from *E. Tyrrell*, Esq., City Remembrancer, to the Right Honourable Lord *Granville Somerset*.

Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall,
1 June 1835.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Navigation Committee of the Corporation of London to communicate to your Lordship, as Chairman of the Select Committee of the Honourable the House of Commons, appointed, "to consider and report upon such Plan as may be most fitting and convenient for the permanent Accommodation of the Houses of Parliament," that they are willing to grant permission to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods and Forests to embank part of the river Thames contiguous to Palace Yard and the Houses of Lords and Commons, for the purpose of building new Houses of Parliament; the front line of the embankment to be drawn from the northern face of the third pier (from the northern abutment) of Westminster Bridge to the face of the outer pile of or at Pope's Wharf, being 88 feet 10 inches from the wharf wall of Messrs. Pope; the lower or eastern end of the said embankment to be rounded with a sweep from a point at 200 feet from the upper side of the causeway belonging or attached to the wooden bridge at Palace Yard; and the said sweep to be continued down to the angle of the present embankment on the upper side of the said stairs, off the wooden bridge; the upper or western end of the said new embankment to be finished at the angle with a quarter of a circle; provided that, in order to render the said embankment uniform and beneficial to the river, the Parliament Houses and the public, power be given in the Act to the Corporation of London to allow parties desirous of making projections at their wharfs or other premises into the river, to continue the embankment in a straight line, and not otherwise, towards the outer angle of Grosvenor wharf, upon such terms as may be agreed to between the parties desirous of projecting and the Corporation of London; the sums received in consideration for the said embankments to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the river Thames; His Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests undertaking in the said Act to remove any accumulation of mud, sand and dirt caused by the said embankment, and to take all the ballast required to fill up the said embankment from the bed of the river in such situations as shall be pointed out by the proper officers of the Corporation as most beneficial to the navigation of the river.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's faithful and obedient Servant,

E. Tyrrell,
City Remembrancer.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

REBUILDING HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND AN APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *June* 1835.

262.

37

REPORT

FROM

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

VENTILATION

OF THE

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *September* 1835.

583.

Mercurii, 29° die Julii, 1835.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to consider of the best mode of ventilating and warming the new Houses of Parliament, and of rendering the same favourable to the transmission of sound:—And a Committee was appointed of —

Mr. Hawes.
Mr. Hanbury Tracey.
Lord Viscount Howick.
Mr. Warburton.
Lord Granville Somerset.
Mr. Strutt.
Sir George Clerk.
Mr. Hall.
Mr. Benjamin Smith.
Mr. Compton.
Lord Viscount Sandon.
Mr. Philip Howard.
Mr. Hughes Hughes.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Three be the Quorum of the Committee.

Mercurii, 2° die Septembris, 1835.

Ordered, THAT it be an instruction to the Committee that they have Power to extend their Inquiry to the present Houses of Parliament.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have Power to report the Miuntes of the Evidence taken before them.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider the best mode of VENTILATING and WARMING the NEW HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, and of rendering the same favourable to the Transmission of SOUND, and who were empowered to extend their Inquiry to the present Houses, and to report the MINUTES of the EVIDENCE taken before them:——HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT:—

YOUR Committee have examined several Witnesses of high scientific reputation, with a view to collect and make known those general principles on which a good system of warming and ventilating Public Buildings depends; the short time which they have been enabled to devote to the Inquiry, in consequence of the advanced period of the Session at which the Committee was appointed, has obliged them to confine themselves to such general information as was within their more immediate reach; and as the Inquiry has been necessarily imperfect, they abstain from giving any opinion on the comparative merits of the suggestions and plans for ventilating and warming the new Houses of Parliament, which have been submitted to their consideration.

Your Committee have been desirous especially to call the attention of The House, and particularly the attention of Architects, to this important subject, in order that some plan may be systematically adopted for this purpose, before the commencement of the new Buildings, it being the decided opinion of Your Committee, that whatever Plan shall be hereafter selected, provision should be made for its adoption in the first instance by the Architect, so as not only to insure its success, but to prevent needless expense and inconvenience; and that for this purpose also, Your Committee concur in opinion with all the Witnesses examined on this point, that the whole space immediately below the Two Houses of Parliament, as well as that between the Ceiling and the Roof, should be prepared and altogether reserved for such arrangements as may be necessary for the object in view.

Your Committee is also of opinion, that in order to render both Houses of Parliament favourable for hearing in all parts, and to reduce to the lowest practicable minimum all interruptions from incidental causes, that the most careful attention should be given to the form and construction of the interior, as well as to the many minor arrangements connected with it, and which are well pointed out in the Evidence.

Your Committee deem it of importance that the attention of the Executive Government should be called to the Evidence generally, and more particularly to that of Dr. Reid, with respect to the possibility of

improving the present temporary House of Commons as regards Ventilation, but more especially as regards Sound. To hear well in all parts of The House, Your Committee consider to be of essential importance in every point of view, whether with reference to the transaction of public business with decorum and dispatch, or for the general interests and convenience of the Public.

Your Committee, therefore, think it of importance that some, if not all, of the alterations suggested by Dr. Reid should, if practicable, be submitted to the test of actual experiment during the ensuing recess, as the only means of ascertaining with accuracy the soundness of the principles laid down in the Evidence, and their useful application to the future Houses of Parliament.

September 1835.

41

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Martis, 4° die Augusti, 1835.

George Birkbeck, Esq., M. D. - - p. 5

Veneris, 7° die Augusti, 1835.

Mr. *John Sylvester* - - - - p. 12

Michael Faraday, Esq., F.R.S. - - p. 19

Mercurii, 12° die Augusti, 1835.

William T. Brande, Esq., F.R.S., &c. p. 26

Veneris, 21° die Augusti, 1835.

David B. Reid, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. p. 34

Mercurii, 26° die Augusti, 1835.

David B. Reid, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. p. 47

Sir *Robert Smirke* - - - - p. 51

Veneris, 28° die Augusti, 1835.

Sir *Robert Smirke* - - - - p. 52

David B. Reid, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. p. 55

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 4° die Augusti, 1835.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

George Birkbeck, Esq., M.D., called in; and Examined.

G. Birkbeck, Esq. M.D.

4 August 1835.

1. HAVE you attended to subjects of general science beyond your immediate professional studies?—I have.

2. Have you ever considered at all the subject of Ventilation, or the warming of public buildings?—I have paid great attention to that subject—to ventilation as concerned with warming; but more particularly as concerned with keeping an equable and proper condition of the atmosphere of rooms in regard to its elasticity and salubrity.

3. Have you, in the course of your inquiries on this subject, ever met with any one large public building which is warmed and ventilated better than another?—I must certainly say I never met with one that was well warmed and ventilated. That large public buildings differ in their degree of imperfection I know, but they are all very imperfect.

4. Do you attribute such imperfection to the want of practical knowledge on the subject?—I do; heating and ventilation, especially the latter, seldom entering into the mind of the builder when he projects his building: he begins as if he did not know that ventilation could be necessary; he trusts to the doors and to the windows, to neither of which belongs the business of ventilation. The doors admit the occupants to the chambers, the windows the light; and apertures ought to be introduced to admit air for ventilation as regularly as the other openings.

5. Your opinion is, then, that previous to the commencement of any great public building, some plan of warming and ventilating should be well considered in the first instance?—Certainly.

6. Not only in reference to its being successfully adopted in practice, but also in reference to economy?—Unquestionably; it can neither be successful nor economical if it be put in as an afterthought.

7. Do you happen to know of any public buildings which have been altered, and in which great expenses have been incurred, for want of such previous inquiry and consideration on this subject?—Repeatedly, and never with successful results.

8. Can you give the Committee any general information on this subject?—It appears to me to be quite referable to strict calculation. It must be first known how many individuals are expected to occupy a room; it must then be ascertained what impression they will make upon the atmosphere that is within it; it must be then determined what apertures are to be provided for introducing fresh air; and lastly, what number of apertures, and of what area, must be provided for the outlet of that air, which has been rarefied and rendered unfit for the purpose of the occupants; when all this is done, you have reduced the matter to a clear calculation.

G. Birkbeck, Esq. M.D.

4 August 1835.

9. Do you not think that, if the principles of ventilation were reducible to mere calculation, it would before now have been better understood?—No, I do not; because, although the effect of a chimney is a matter that is calculable, and may be estimated in all respects scientifically as well as practically, it has very seldom happened that a chimney has been well or judiciously built. Builders and architects resist the knowledge to which they ought to have recourse.

10. When you state they resist the knowledge to which they ought to have recourse, can you point out any source from which such knowledge can be clearly obtained in order to be practically applied to the new Houses of Parliament?—We have very few works in which ventilation is considered in detail; the best, I believe to be the work by the late Mr. Treadgold, on the ventilation and warming of rooms.

11. Can you refer the Committee to any other works, whether British or Foreign, or to any practical treatises?—Dr. Hall, Mr. Whitehurst and Dr. Franklin long ago wrote very ably on the subject of ventilation; and there are many valuable remarks scattered through our Encyclopædias. The Encyclopædia Britannica contains some valuable remarks on ventilation in a very good article on Pneumatics, written for the sixth edition by Professor Robison; and the Encyclopædia conducted by Dr. Rees contains a good article, although rather concise, under the word Ventilation.

12. Now, considering ventilation not only as to mere change of air, but as also comprehending the supplying of a purer air, have you ever turned your attention to ventilation in that point of view?—Certainly; because that is strictly included in the other. If you change the air, it is because it is either impure or heated, and by introducing cool air from without (whence it ought always to be introduced), you secure both points; you carry away the vitiated part of the atmosphere, and you carry away the heated, and therefore the most expanded portion of it.

13. Do you think a supply can always be obtained equally pure from without?—Unquestionably; because you can always take it from the general mass of the atmosphere, in which numerous chemical experiments have shown that there occurs no important variation.

14. But, assuming you obtained the air from the exterior, and assuming the atmosphere to be foggy, have you ever considered ventilation in reference to supplying the inner chambers of a building with air purer than the atmospheric air under such circumstances?—No, it has not occurred to me to think that necessary. I have always believed that the general stock of air was sufficiently pure and sufficiently abundant for all the purposes of room ventilation. I have never known, I think, an instance in which it ought to be considered otherwise.

15. Considering that a large public building is about to be erected on the banks of the river, and that the level of the foundation is perhaps the lowest level in or about London, very little above high water mark, do you not think it desirable that ventilation should be considered in reference to the pure supply of air at all times, as well as the change of air?—Certainly; and therefore that a mode of filtering or otherwise ameliorating it, if it should be found to be impure, ought to be sought after.

16. Have you turned your attention to the state of the humidity of the air, and the effect of either dryness or humidity upon the skin?—I have; and in a few instances I have known it so moist as to make it probable that it would be prejudicial, and then I should certainly endeavour to supply a room with air passing through cavities previously warmed or dried, which would not, I apprehend, be difficult to accomplish.

17. If in very cold weather air is heated to a considerable temperature, it would be found to contain less moisture, will it not, than the air of summer of the same temperature?—I believe it will.

18. Therefore in that case it would be necessary to introduce moisture into the air in some way?—Perhaps it might; but I think that is a refinement in the management of the atmosphere that we have hardly yet reached; and the necessity for which, excepting in very rare instances, we have not yet discovered.

19. Have you ever been in a manufactory warmed with pipes of hot air or water?—Yes, I have.

20. Have you observed that in this manufactory they find it necessary to provide some means for introducing moisture into the air so heated?—They did not introduce moisture into the manufactories so warmed which I have seen; and I should think that if any difficulty were to arise, it would be from heating the air too much by those pipes. I do not think that the moisture in the atmosphere is very essential to the health or to the comfort of the individuals immersed in it; I think dry air

is quite as good as moist air; and it has one great advantage, it carries off the fluids of the surface, which ought to be carried off, more certainly than when moist, or when it is itself charged with water.

21. What effect, speaking chemically, do you consider to be produced on a large body of air in a crowded room imperfectly ventilated?—In the first place, it is rendered of too high a temperature; next, it is deprived of a large portion of its oxygen gas; and next, it will contain too much carbonic acid gas, into which that oxygen had been converted; besides being rendered too moist for comfortable feeling, by the quantity of fluid exhaling from the surface of the persons included. This would not be the case to the same extent through the whole of the included air, the upper portions, according to the experiments of Lavoisier, performed with air collected from the theatres of Paris; the superior portions being more charged with azotic gas in proportion, and the lower containing more carbonic acid gas and being of greater specific gravity.

22. Do you not think that any system of ventilation which should be adopted should hence comprehend the drawing off the impure air as well from the bottom as the top of the apartment?—No; because if this apartment, about the atmosphere of which we are speaking, were provided with adequate apertures at the top, the azotic gas and all the expanded air would pass through those apertures, and the carbonic acid gas diffused through expanded gas would necessarily be carried off along with it through the higher openings. It certainly would be thus removed, like the carbonic acid gas, indeed, which is driven up a chimney by the force of the colder and heavier air always pressing behind it.

23. You are of opinion that the difference of the specific gravity between the cool and the warm air would more than counterbalance the difference of the specific gravity of the carbonic acid gas and the ordinary atmospheric air of the same temperature?—Certainly; so far as, when diffused through the air, to admit of its being carried upwards by the motion of that air.

24. How hot do you suppose that a large assembly would wish a room to be, to be kept comfortable?—Not higher than from 50° to 65°; but 60°, I should say, would be generally preferred; but I would add, that the occupants of that room are not to be pestered by streams of air flowing in at windows and doors and other places, which would render them so uncomfortable as to occasion the necessity for a degree of heat higher than the general temperature of the room.

25. Do you not think that lamps or chandeliers might also be made a means of assisting the ventilation?—Unquestionably; by placing the lights, for instance, underneath your highest aperture, you would give to those apertures something of the effect of a chimney, taking care, however, to do that which people have not generally done, to make openings in the covered space above, by which the heated air may escape. There are many buildings, I believe, that have air holes in the ceiling of some of the rooms, but have no opening in the roof above them to let out the hot air that has ascended through the apertures in the ceiling.

26. Do you think those apertures communicating with the outer air ought to be so contrived as constantly to turn from the wind, so as to avoid adverse currents?—Probably that would be unnecessary if there were a full supply of cold air below; for as regards the chimneys, or at least most of them, for which those movable covers or cowls are required, it has been found that they have been chimneys which, as it is termed, draw badly; but I believe that, for the purposes of ventilation, the heat, and consequent ascending force of the air, would be quite sufficient to keep up the discharge from those apertures in the roof or other suitable places, if there were a well regulated supply of cold air below.

27. Would not a current of air be apt to impede that process?—It would in some degree, and suitable measures must be taken to lessen or remove the impediment.

28. Would not a cowl be the best mode of preventing that?—Perhaps it might, if it works well. Sometimes cowls fasten themselves, and then they become disadvantageous.

29. You would under no circumstances admit any air that was not prepared; you would not admit it directly from the external air?—I should, under most circumstances, admit it from the general mass of external air without preparation, through tubes or through openings in the lowest part of the room that was to be ventilated.

30. Would you not make it a condition of good ventilation, that the air admitted should always be admitted at a known temperature?—Unquestionably. It would be

G. Birkbeck, Esq. M.D.

4 August 1835.

be a great improvement if, along with the best system of ventilation, or the admission of sufficient air from the purest source, you provided a supply of a certain requisite temperature.

31. Do you think it would be an improvement, in the ordinary practice of ventilation, to have the basement room kept to prepare the air?—That arrangement would be almost indispensable in a well combined system of warming and ventilating. Air might thus be provided warmed when necessary, and so managed as to its quality as to render the ventilation perfect.

32. And cooled if necessary?—It might flow through tubes artificially cooled if that were desirable.

33. Can you give the Committee any plan for ventilating or warming the House of Commons, or suggest any mode of ventilation, free at the same time from the inconvenience of draughts of cold air from the doors or other openings?—I could perhaps assist a practical man with a few useful hints if he were disposed to listen to the suggestions that I might offer to him. I do not know that I am quite competent to lay down such a plan in detail as would be fully suitable in practice, not being a practical architect. It would be found defective in many of the details.

34. What is the best mode of ventilation hitherto that you have seen?—I really have never seen a room ventilated with strict reference to the whole purposes of ventilation; where it has been done at all systematically, it has consisted in making a certain number of openings in the lower part of the room and a certain number of openings in the upper part of the room; often without any correspondence in their areas, and often without any supply of air to the lower openings, or any suitable means of escape for the air from the upper. So that a plan apparently correct and systematic has contrived to defeat itself.

35. Is the Committee to gather two points from your evidence, that, whatever system of ventilation is adopted, there ought to be a communication between the upper part of the ceiling and the exterior of the roof?—Yes.

36. And that you recommend the lighting to be so high that oxygen in the lower part of the room might be as little consumed as possible?—Certainly; and that the heat liberated in producing the light might assist the ascending column of air and promote the ventilation.

37. What preparation do you think necessary in a new building to prepare for proper ventilation: have you ever turned that in your mind?—No; I never had an opportunity of being concerned in the ventilation of a new building of any magnitude.

38. Upon your plan, the Committee understands that you propose to have a body of air under the basement floor, and that of a certain temperature, and constantly pumped into the building?—Not pumped, but constantly passing into the building by its own power.

39. Are you aware that in the Houses of Parliament, particularly the House of Commons, the number of persons varies from 50 to 800 or 1,000, and not only so, but it varies in gradual progression backwards and forwards, sometimes very few, sometimes many? Looking at that peculiarity in the Houses of Parliament, would you say that all the statements you have made relative to any general principles are or are not sufficient to remedy that inconvenience?—Quite sufficient; because I should set out with providing for the greatest number of persons (say 1,000) that would occupy the place, and provide means for the renewal of air for that number. Then if I had provided for them, I should of course have provided for any inferior number; they would heat the atmosphere less than the larger number; there would be less motion, and therefore less change of air. As the number increased the current would increase, and therefore there would be a provision for every intermediate quantity between, we shall say 50 and 1,000.

40. Now, taking that into consideration, at what temperature would you conceive that the air in this supposed basement chamber should be kept?—I should say at about 50°, perhaps.

41. You would never have it less than 50°?—Not less than 50°.

42. Under no circumstances?—I am not quite sure that it might not require to be of lower temperature when there was a very great degree of heat above. It would require to be the lowest when the chamber above was the most full.

43. Now, taking the winter and the summer months, what difference would you make?—I presume that the difference in the natural temperature of the chamber would be from 40° or 35°, say 40° to 70°; we should be obliged to add considerably more

more heat when the temperature was at 40° in a large room, and we should have to cool it if the natural temperature within the room were 70°.

44. Then, in fact, you would vary the temperature of your basement chamber air according to summer and according to the persons that you might suppose to be in the room?—Certainly, in order to ventilate and to warm perfectly.

45. But still you state you have never seen any house or any apartment scientifically ventilated?—No attempt, that I am acquainted with, has ever been made on such an extensive plan of accommodation as we have been projecting.

46. And you believe no architects have had recourse to scientific works, to afford themselves information on the subject of ventilation on scientific principles?—I do not think that they have done all that they ought to have done in that kind of investigation or research before they have begun to erect their buildings.

47. And that without any exception within your knowledge?—I do not recollect any at present; I probably ought to recollect some.

48. Do you know any work that has been written, or any contribution to any learned society made by any architect of eminence on the subject of ventilation?—I know that attention was paid to that subject by Mr. Benjamin Wyatt, as appears by a work on Theatres published about the time of rebuilding Drury-lane Theatre. One of the four divisions under which he manages his observations relates to the warming of theatres and ventilation. The second relates to the mode of obtaining the best vision and hearing. So that he has considered it certainly. Probably Saunders, in his work on Theatres, published about the year 1790, has paid attention to it; but it is so long since I saw the work that I dare not venture to say positively what it contains.

49. I believe you have not made any remark upon draughts; have you any way to prevent draughts or currents of air from being unpleasant in rooms?—My idea is to prevent them altogether, by introducing air in places where no one would be incommoded by it, and thereby preventing its flowing in from open windows and open doors. Where those entrances for the air should be, it is a little difficult to decide; the entrance must be either through the floor simply, or through tubes above the level of the skirting board; or if through the floor, I should propose, if deemed by architects advisable, to introduce it by short tubes placed in small semicircular niches, which should be formed within the wall and allow the air to flow upwards within the niche, and thereby not incommode any one. I do not know how far architects would approve of this suggestion.

50. Would you introduce large quantities of air through large openings, or small quantities of air through small apertures distributed about, in order to prevent the inconvenience of draughts?—Certainly, provided the large openings are judiciously situated.

51. Do you not believe that draughts depend upon the temperature at which the air is when coming into the rooms, that should an excess of warm air be called a draught, that may be very pleasant?—We should call that a warm current.

52. A strong current of air would be objectionable, whether at a high or a low temperature?—Certainly.

53. But a current of air playing upon any part of the human body, whether it were of the temperature of the room or not in which the person was placed, would be objectionable, would it not?—Certainly, it would not be well managed, and might be objected to if it were rather hot. I do not know that it would do any actual harm, but it would be unpleasant. The term draught certainly applies to cold air in motion, and for this particular reason, very few persons have been in rooms so circumstanced that they have any other than cold draughts, warm draughts being very rare.

54. What is the speed of a pleasant summer breeze in the open air?—The motion of air moving at the rate of two or three miles per hour is just perceptible; we call air moving at the rate of four miles or five miles an hour a breeze; at 10 or 15 a pleasant brisk gale; beyond that it becomes a wind; and when moving at the rate of 50, 60 and 80 miles an hour, it becomes a storm, tempest and hurricane.

55. What is the ordinary rate of an ascending current in a chimney?—From four and a half or six feet in a second, or about three or four miles an hour.

56. If the air be admitted at an agreeable temperature and of a pleasant degree of humidity, no draught that ever came into the room would be of such a rate as to be deemed unpleasant?—Certainly there would be no probability of the occurrence of any thing like a disagreeable degree of motion.

 57. Should

G. Birkbeck, Esq. M.D.

4 August 1835.

57. Should it not be a condition of good ventilation that the change of air should take place without being perceptible?—Yes.

58. Do you think that is an impracticable condition from your general information?—I think it quite a practicable condition.

59. Do you contemplate the possibility of forming any building so ventilated as at all times to keep the atmosphere in a pleasant state, containing at different periods such a great variety in the number of persons as from 50 to 1,000?—There certainly must be some difficulty in accomplishing it, but I think it may be materially approached to; we may arrive at a temperature under all these changes that will not be positively noxious, or even inconvenient.

60. Would it not be very desirable as much as possible to prevent the effect of the atmospheric changes from without from being felt within?—Certainly.

61. And therefore the thickness of the walls and other circumstances of that nature ought to be attended to?—Undoubtedly, or else you would have more difficulty in conducting your warming and ventilation.

62. Therefore one great object would be to make the ventilation as little liable to perceptible variation as possible?—It should depend entirely on the inflowing air, and the outflowing at the apertures provided for this purpose; the inflowing air must be regulated by artificial means.

63. Now, with reference to the apertures of which you have already spoken, to what height from the floor of the building do you think they should be raised?—They ought to be made in the lowest part of the room, and therefore in the floor, if practicable; and consequently, if not in the floor, as near as possible to it. The position of these apertures must, however, be materially influenced by the taste of the architect and the mode of occupying the space as regards the position of chairs, benches, &c.

64. With regard to the question which was put before, as to the effect of air passing, in the process of ventilation, through iron pipes, do you conceive that the material through which it passes can have any effect at all upon the air?—Not any substantial effect.

65. Then you consider the material through which you conduct air as of no importance?—As of very trifling importance, because it never could, if properly managed, acquire such a high temperature as to make an impression upon iron, nor could it, I think, in any other way affect the adjacent portions of the atmosphere.

66. Do you conceive, by the air passing through iron pipes, it would or not be affected by such passage?—As I have just said, the only injury would be excessive temperature, not having relation at all to any quality imparted by the pipe.

67. Could you recommend any simple method of correcting the imperfection of the air to be introduced through the ventilators or through the pipes?—When necessary, which will be very seldom, the air might be purified by passing through lime water, or through chloride of lime, both simple processes.

68. If the air is brought through a subterraneous tunnel, at a distance from the river, or an open space, do you conceive that necessity would arise?—Not at all, I think, necessarily. The other supposition is very problematical; but it would be provided against, I think, completely, by the means just mentioned.

69. Do you conceive that the neighbourhood of a river necessarily makes the atmosphere more impure?—Not necessarily. I believe the opinion of the inhabitants of London is, that living near the river they live in air of greater purity generally.

70. But does your scientific opinion coincide with that popular impression?—I am of the same opinion, except so far as the sewers emptying themselves into the river are concerned.

71. Supposing that to be the locality of the Houses of Parliament, do you suppose, if the air was taken by subterraneous tubes from a large building like the Abbey, for instance, that it would be better or not for the purpose in view?—I think it would. I do not see any objection to air within such a cavity as that would be, and perhaps there is no source of impurity even to which it could be subjected.

72. Your opinion is, that the atmospheric air can be improved or purified?—Occasionally. My general notion of the state of the atmosphere in London is, that it is in all parts sufficient for the purposes of human respiration, and that a great deal more has been said about the bad air, and a great deal less about the bad habits of London than ought to have been said.

73. Have

47

G. Birkbeck, Esq. M.D.

4 August 1835.

73. Have you ever heard that a river, having partial embankments, is apt to generate disease from the noxious vapours that are exhaled from the embankment?—Not where the embankment was employed to keep out water; but where an embankment has confined water on the other side, so as to render the water stagnant behind it, then it has produced fever; but that is the only mode in which I conceive it has done so. With respect to embankments, I should have said, by way of explaining what I stated before, I was not aware that the ground obtained by an embankment was to be the foundation upon which any thing was to be built. If it is to become the spot upon which buildings are to be erected, then the question is, what is the state of the land for obtaining which any given embankment is thrown up? for that would determine the consequence. An embankment may be said to be simply and merely the occasion of a contraction and consequent acceleration of the stream of a river by means of an encroachment upon its natural bed or banks, which occasions of course a division of the breadth of the river, or of the water-way. If you were to build upon an embankment, then I should say you had not secured a good foundation.

74. Supposing that the river should be embanked to the amount of 78 feet, do you conceive, supposing a part of the building of the new Houses of Parliament to be placed upon that embankment, any prejudicial effect would arise therefrom?—None, after it became as dry as the adjoining soil, which would be the case in no very long time.

75. In reference to what you have said as to embankments, would not the probability of fever, arising from buildings being placed upon an embankment, depend upon the nature of it as to whether it would admit water to soak into it, become stagnant, and engender effluvia by its decomposition, and thus produce fever?—Entirely, because there is no species of fever in connexion, as to its origin, with water, or banks or lands, but that which arises from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, through the intervention of moisture.

76. Do you think any embankment could be so constructed as to prevent that soakage going on?—I think a modern canal maker would know very well how to do that.

77. Would you be quite satisfied with the system of puddling?—Quite. I have seen enough of puddling to know that it completely prevents the passage of water through the banks.

78. Then supposing it to be a fact that in the case of New York, and in the case of some Italian cities, that fevers are more frequent in buildings upon such embankments, how would you account for it?—I very much doubt what is alleged to be the fact, and therefore am not disposed to attempt an explanation.

79. Do you conceive that the plan of ventilation which you propose of a chamber under the House of Commons, and the air to be prepared, could be done at a small expense?—I should suppose it might be conducted, after being once established, with very little expense indeed. Upon the whole, I should expect it to work itself, or to be in a great measure automatic. The air would occasionally require warming and perhaps cooling: sometimes it would require drying, and sometimes moistening; but I do not know that it would. I should expect the process to be nearly automatic.

80. In such a building as the new House of Commons, where the number varies greatly, it would be necessary to have the power of a very rapid change, either of heating or cooling the air which is introduced?—That would be very easily accomplished. By the regulating valves you could let in a greater or a less quantity of hot or cold air, according as it might be required.

81. You have been asked about the probable expense of a good system of ventilation; now considering that so many of our eminent public men are for so many hours exposed at present to a deleterious atmosphere in the Houses of Parliament, do you think any expense, within a reasonable compass, should be considered in opposition to attempting a good system of ventilation?—Certainly not; I do not think that it ought to be a consideration.

82. Are you of opinion that the expense would be great, provided a good system was selected for the original construction of the building?—I am quite sure that it would not. The smothering system adopted at present is terrible; I am sure I for one would not endure it for the service of the public.

83. Do you not think in the construction of the new building generally, with reference to staircases and the galleries, that they should also, in some degree, be made subservient to ventilation?—If the plan I have proposed were adopted, the

G. Birkbeck, Esq. M.D.

4 August 1835.

staircases and the galleries would have nothing to do with the ventilation; it is one great object to keep them out of the arrangement, or the place would abound with draughts immediately.

84. But the question now applies rather to a building generally—particular rooms might be subject to particular ventilation—but with reference to the construction of the building generally, do you not think it possible that the staircases, corridors, &c., might also be made useful in ventilation?—Certainly, they ought themselves to be ventilated; but I believe we should do better without their interference in the ventilation of other parts of the building.

85. In the case of mines, you are aware that ventilation is carried on almost wholly by galleries and doors, by creating a current of air it removes artificial obstructions?—Yes, I am; but the best mode of ventilating mines that has been devised is that of Mr. John Martin, the artist, he does not admit of that species of ventilation adverted to in the question, he avoids the existence of chambers, or any thing but one great gallery surrounding the mass of coal to be removed; he ventilates that and that alone.

86. Is that in mines?--Yes.

87. Did Mr. Martin ever turn his attention to the ventilation of houses?—Probably he did, but I have had no conversation with him upon the subject. He has an admirable idea of the ventilation of mines; his mode of working a mine so as to have no other cavity but the great ventilating cavity, and to work against the face of the coal from that cavity or gallery, is an admirable plan.

88. You spoke in the early part of your evidence about chimneys, have you any particular mode of erecting chimneys so as to prevent their smoking?—I believe if the principle of ventilation is properly adopted in a room, and the chimney is constructed according to Mr. Hiort's circular plan, it could not fail to carry up effectually all the smoke which would be produced by the burning coals below.

Veneris, 7° die Augusti, 1835.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Sylvester*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *J. Sylvester.*

7 August 1835

89. YOU are an engineer?—Yes.

90. Have you turned your attention to the ventilation and warming of large public buildings?—I have.

91. What buildings are there that you can particularly refer to that you have succeeded in ventilating?—I can refer to the Lunatic Asylum for Kent.

92. What is the mode adopted?—The adoption of arrangements by which fresh air may be introduced slowly and in any quantity desired into the inclosure to be ventilated.

93. Is your plan adapted as well to cool as to heat rooms, by introducing either fresh cold air or warm air?—The arrangement would be, to introduce fresh air, without reference to temperature in the first instance, and to provide an apparatus by which it may be made agreeable and fit for breathing at all times.

94. Is the plan that you have introduced into this Lunatic Asylum of which you spoke as well calculated for fresh cold air as for fresh warm air?—It is.

95. Now state your mode?—I should form a channel of communication with the atmosphere and the basement or under story of the inclosure to be ventilated, and provide an apparatus through which the air may flow, which will furnish the degree of warmth and moisture required to make it fit for the purpose of ventilation.

96. State the description of your means; how do you set the air in motion in the channel; do you make it pass from the open air into the chamber to be warmed or cooled?—The opening to the atmosphere is directed to the wind by a cowl or cap, so that the fresh air may freely move into it.

97. But in a period of very hot, calm or oppressive weather, when you are most in want of fresh air, will not this cowl be inoperative as a means of conveying a current of fresh air?—It would.

98. Have you introduced any other plan than the cowl?—That is but one part of the system. In the roof of the building, above the level of the ceiling, warming surfaces

40

Mr. *J. Sylvester.*

7 August 1835.

surfaces are exposed, which renders the cavity within the roof at a higher temperature than any part of the inclosure to be ventilated. From this cavity of the roof another communication is to be formed with the atmosphere, provided also with a cap or cowl, to preserve the opening from the wind, the action being the reverse of the one before alluded to. The rate at which air can be economically set in motion through the channel for supplying the fresh, and for the discharge of the vitiated air, is about four feet per second. The rate at which it would be desirable to permit the air to flow into the inclosure or room to be ventilated would be about half a foot per second, or about the third of a mile per hour.

99. What would be the apertures through which you would admit it into the inclosure?—By apertures disposed, if practical, over the whole area of the floor.

100. What might be the area of those apertures?—The area of the whole should be about 665 feet. I have estimated that the whole of the inclosure of the House, the corridors and staircases, which should all be influenced by this attempered atmosphere, might contain about 200,000 cubic feet of air.

101. And supposing the air to be admitted through the apertures you have mentioned at the velocity you have stated, in what time would the whole air of the space be changed?—This volume of 200,000 cubic feet would be admitted and discharged six times within the hour.

102. How do you communicate heat to the air in the rising column at the top of the chamber?—The easiest mode of doing that in this case might be by exposing surfaces acted upon by steam within the cavity of the roof, and consists in providing as much heating surface in that cavity as will at all times raise the air to a temperature sufficiently above that of the inclosure, under any circumstances, to give the degree of motion required.

103. You mean a series of parallel plates alternately filled with steam and air?—I think were there pipes into which the steam could be admitted, and allowing the air to flow in contact with their surfaces, would be all that would be necessary. It consists entirely in arranging that the surface exposed in the heated cavity of the roof may be sufficient in quantity to establish a difference of temperature which would give the motion necessary.

104. What is the temperature of the air as it issues from the steam surfaces after being heated?—That depends, of course, on the quantity of surface and the time the air is in contact with it.

105. We are speaking of the way in which you have already put this in practice; what is the temperature that you consider most advantageous?—It has never been found necessary before to apply so large a surface, nor a surface of the same kind for this purpose; it has usually been done by providing large chimneys in communication with the inclosure to be ventilated, and applying fires to heat the columns of air in the chimneys.

106. Then you have this additional apparatus in consequence of the greater difficulty, I presume, of warming such a building as the House of Commons?—Certainly, in order to obtain a rate of motion for the admission and discharge of as much air as is contained in the whole inclosure, six times within the hour. The quantity is to be ascertained very easily, depending of course upon the arrangement of the building.

107. In case of your admitting warm fresh air, what is the mode in which you propose to heat it, and at what temperature will you allow it to issue through the small holes into the rooms to be heated?—It is my opinion that the air would be required to be admitted within five degrees (Fahrenheit) of the temperature it is desirable to have the compound within the inclosure of the House, &c.

108. Five degrees lower?—Or higher.

109. What is the mode of heating?—I should recommend in this case an apparatus to be erected in the story beneath the House or the basement, constructed of cast iron, and exposing a very large surface for the fresh air to flow in contact with, the arrangement of the surface being such as to divide the supply of fresh air into a large number of very small streams. The under part of the metal surfaces being heated by inclosing water or steam, the air so divided into small portions would be allowed, by this arrangement of apparatus, to flow in contact with such warming surfaces, very equally affording the moderate and varying excess of warmth of the air required.

110. And when heated, what becomes of the air in that instance; where would the air be carried after being in contact with this heated surface of metal?—It would be allowed to flow under the whole area of the House.

Mr. *J. Sylvester.*

7 August 1835.

111. You would carry it immediately then to the small holes through which it is to escape into the House?—Nearly so, allowing it to flow as equally as possible over the whole area.

112. There is a direct communication then, if I understand you right, from the heated surface of metal to the cavity which is under the floor?—Exactly so.

113. In some of the apparatus which I believe you have constructed for warm air, you have heated this surface of metal by direct radiation of fire?—Yes.

114. Why in the present instance do you prefer the steam or hot water?—Because a very moderate degree of warmth would be desired to be given to a very large quantity of air.

115. How do you, by your apparatus, contrive to bring the air to precisely the temperature at which you wish it to be, and which you have stated you think ought to be within five degrees of the temperature of the room to be heated?—The air is in contact with the warming surfaces a certain fixed time, and the warming surfaces may be at one or another temperature, varying it by the degree in which the warming surfaces are heated.

116. Do you think it is easy, by your apparatus, completely to regulate the temperature, so that in a short time, if the House is too much heated, you can reduce the temperature of the air exactly to the required degree?—It is very easily managed; it would take place in ten minutes after such notice. The quantity of air would be so great that it would not be easy to raise its temperature to such an excess as to produce inconvenience.

117. Is it not the case, if the surface which is to heat the air is to be warmed by steam, there is hardly an intermediate degree between being absolutely cold and being of the temperature of boiling water?—It might be so; but the warming surfaces for the air in this case would be composed of cast iron, which is of considerable thickness, and the tubes which divide the air into small portions are cast with and form part of the mass, so that by conduction a great portion of the heat of the plate is transmitted to the substance of the tube itself, the heat only being applied to the under surface of the plate.

118. Do you obtain any intermediate degree between the temperature of the air and the temperature of boiling water—you want to adjust it so nearly, it appears, as to come within five degrees?—It would be only necessary to discharge the steam at intervals, that would afford less or more heat to the surfaces, but I have not determined the point, whether inclosed heated water or steam would be the most convenient means of heating the air, warming tube-plates, as to the easy adjustment of the heat, but am inclined to think either means would answer the purpose; if water were used, its temperature might be adjusted by a thermometer.

119. Do you think you will ever be able to adjust it accurately unless you admit the air into some intermediate chamber, and there mix it in the requisite degree with cold air, so as precisely to attain the temperature required?—I think it quite possible to attemper it and make it fit for the purpose of breathing.

120. Do you see the difficulty, if you employ steam, that you either have the tube of the ordinary temperature, or, if filled with steam, they are up to the temperature of 212°, and that you have no intermediate degree between the temperature of the air and the temperature of boiling water?—I do not see that that would be the consequence of the arrangement proposed.

121. What advantage is gained by steam?—The power of allowing it to act or not, or the power of allowing it to act in any degree on the warming surfaces; I am not at all certain that a mass of water might not be more convenient for the purpose.

122. Do you believe that either by steam or water, without taking the air to an intermediate chamber into which to regulate the temperature, you can bring the air within five degrees of the temperature you require?—I do, indeed.

123. Uniformly and with very little trouble?—Yes; the quantity of air passing through is so great that it would be difficult to afford more heat to it than it requires; the excess of temperature to be afforded to so large a quantity of air as is here proposed to be used would vary very little indeed.

124. In case of mixing warm air with cold, or in the manner you propose, in order to acquire the requisite temperature, it would equally depend, would it not, on the persons who have the management of the apparatus in a due degree?—I do not know, indeed, how such an arrangement could be attended to, nor do I think it necessary when the quantity of air is so large; it would be so if a small quantity of air was desired to be admitted, and that at a great excess of temperature.

125. Do you think it is very preferable to use surfaces heated either by steam

57

Mr. J. Sylvester.

7 August 1835.

or hot water, in order to avoid the burnt smell, or the excessive dryness which is occasioned in the air, when surfaces liable to be overheated by naked fire are to be used?—I do not think on that account it is necessary, because any good arrangement for warming air ought not to be liable to such an objection; whatever mode of heating might be employed, if the mode were properly applied, no such result as that ought to be produced.

126. In the mode you have sometimes adopted by the heated cockle, and where cold air is made to come very rapidly in contact with the surfaces, have you not heard objections when that plan has been used in private houses, have you not heard complaints of the disagreeable feeling to the lungs?—Indeed I have, it is easy to produce that mischief you speak of.

127. Do you know a house in Portland-place where it was put up, and afterwards taken down, in consequence of that very complaint?—No, I am not aware of it.

128. You would not recommend that plan for heating the House of Commons?—I should certainly take care to avoid any such evil.

129. In the case of your wishing to introduce cold air instead of warm air into the House, how would you proceed?—By allowing heat to be applied to the warming surfaces in the cavity of the roof only, so as to give to that cavity an excess of temperature beyond the temperature of the stratum of air within the inclosure, or within the House, and to allow the air to flow in over the surfaces, which are of course not then required to be heated.

130. You will not take any means of cooling the air, but you merely admit it to the temperature of the outer air?—I should say, for the sake of cooling the air in some degree in the summer, and for the sake of warming it in some degree in the winter, it would be exceedingly desirable to bring the fresh air for the supply of the Houses from some distance, by a channel under ground (carried out to some distance); if carried the distance of 100 yards, supposing it possible to do that, the air would be warmed in winter, in severe frosts, about fifteen degrees, and in summer it would be in the same degree cooler.

131. From whence would you draw your supply of cold air?—I would say it might be drawn from the square in Palace-yard.

132. When you say taking it under ground, do you mean that the temperature of the air in cellars is above the winter temperature, and below the summer?—Yes.

133. But still, are you not aware, if you change the air in the cellars by causing a circulation to pass through them, the air in the cellars will no longer have that temperature, unless you have a very large cellar indeed, where the air can remain long enough, and have a surface large enough to acquire the temperature of the sides of the cellar?—Exactly so; it is on that principle that this arrangement of the long channel is proposed.

134. Could you not cool it by wetting the surface of any tubes or channels through which it might pass?—It would, in my opinion, be very difficult to apply such a means in this case.

135. Would it not be materially cooler in that way?—It might be cooler there is no doubt.

136. About what sized tunnel would be necessary to cool or keep the air?—The area of the channel which I have calculated upon as under ground ought to be at least 83 feet in area, say a little more than nine feet square.

137. Do you imagine that the surface of a tunnel nine feet square would subtract in summer or add in winter a sufficient quantity of water to cool that quantity of air 15 degrees?—It would depend, of course, on the length of such a channel.

138. Brick or common earth, of which the sides of the channel would be constructed, and even if the sides were of iron, common earth being in contact with that iron, and being a bad conductor of heat, would not the temperature of the surrounding earth be quickly communicated to the air, and would not the surface of the whole very soon acquire the temperature of the atmospheric air that is passing through it so constantly?—I state that fact, of air being cooled and warmed by passing through a long channel under ground, from my observation of that at the Kent Lunatic Asylum; where there is a long channel of this kind, I have observed a difference of temperature equal to what has been stated.

139. What is that channel composed of?—Common stone-work.

140. Is this mode of ventilation applied to the sleeping chambers or sitting rooms, or what parts?—The whole of the galleries and sleeping rooms.

141. Is it a brick or stone gallery?—Stone-work.

Mr. *J. Sylvester.*

7 August 1835.

142. Do you find, after a long prevalence of frost or heat, whether the cooling power of the tunnel would be so great as you have represented?—I am perfectly certain of it; I have examined it during summer and winter, and I know, on the average, that is the effect.

143. Can you state what the length of the tunnel might be?—I believe the tunnel is about 200 yards, and the area of the tunnel is 30 feet, six feet square.

144. And the rapidity of the air?—Somewhat more than four feet per second.

145. Have you calculated the dimensions of these channels as well as the extent of the heated surfaces in the steam apparatus below, and the extent of the heated surfaces in the apparatus above, necessary to give a change of 200,000 cubic feet of air six times an hour, or 1,200,000 cubic feet of air an hour?—It is.

146. Have you computed the dimensions of all this?—No, I have not; I have not calculated the area of the surface necessary to produce the effect; but I have all the data for that.

147. You have the dimensions of the flues, but not of the heating apparatus?—Exactly so; I have supposed the area of the floor to be 4,000 feet.

148. Is that stream of air in this case passing through the subterraneous channel night and day constantly?—It will be necessary to provide a means of closing the fresh air channel when the House may not be in occupation; but when the House was occupied, the ventilating would be in full action, and ought to go on without interruption. I have supposed the floor of the whole inclosure to be 4,000 feet, which would not be far from the dimensions necessary to make the inclosure of 200,000 cubic feet, with the usual altitude, and supposing the whole current of air to move over the whole area of 50 feet in ten minutes, or at the rate of 300 feet an hour, one-third of the rate at which the current is proposed to be admitted into the House through the openings.

149. You compute this 200,000 cubic feet to be the cubic content of the whole building?—Yes, to be the inclosure of the building, staircases, windows and such rooms as would be in immediate communication, for it is desirable that all these parts of the building should be operated upon.

150. Not the whole building?—It would be desirable to include the whole building.

151. Assuming 200,000 cubic feet of air to be the dimensions, have you calculated the cost at all of such an apparatus; can you state a sum it would not exceed?—I think the whole—I am not including driving the channel for a distance under ground, that would depend on its extent—I suppose such an apparatus might cost 2,000*l.*

152. Exclusive of the channel which you have spoken of?—Yes, which is undetermined.

153. You do not think it would exceed that?—I think not.

154. This includes pipes and channels within the House?—Yes; the formation of these channels is rather a distribution of the same mass of materials generally required for a building than in any addition.

155. Therefore you consider it on that account of great importance that the mode of warming should be fixed before the building is commenced?—Certainly; I think it impossible to do any thing quite efficient after the building is finished, at any expense.

156. Have you put your plan in practice any where, so as to ascertain that you had the heat completely under your command, and that upon receiving a quarter of an hour's notice you can change the temperature of the air to be admitted into the House, so as to bring it, as you stated, within five degrees of the temperature of that within the House?—I am perfectly certain, that with the arrangements proposed, such adjustment may be made in ten minutes at any time.

157. Have you actually constructed such an apparatus any where, so as to know practically that you have the temperature so under your command?—Yes.

158. Where is it?—I should refer to the same building, the Kent Asylum.

159. This is treated in the same way?—The warming surface is not of the same kind, I used, for the sake of economy, cast iron heated by fire, each stove having a distinct apparatus.

160. Can you state any other instance on a similar scale?—I have constructed an apparatus at the Trinity House, but where a very rapid ventilation is not required.

161. Is that by the iron cockle?—No, it is not, it is by a surface which is partly heated by water.

162. In the instance you have mentioned, is there any bad effect of effluvia from the iron?—No, none at all.

163. There would be no oil used about it?—No.

164. Supposing the air to be admitted at the rate you have mentioned, namely, at half a foot per second, would the draught and the current in that case be sensible to persons in the House?—Half a foot per second would scarcely move the most sensitive flame. I see no difficulty, however, in making the opening still larger, as over the floor of the House there would be an opportunity of making a larger area of opening if required.

165. If the air from your heating apparatus below and cold air could be introduced into an intermediate chamber in certain proportions and there mixed, do you think it could be done in a shorter time and to a greater degree of nicety than by the means you propose, and that you could have the command of the temperature of the air to be admitted?—It is my opinion that by such an apparatus as the one proposed, a more certain adjustment of temperature could be obtained with very much less trouble than by mixing in a separate chamber any small quantity of air with great excess of temperature, and to depend upon this being mixed with another portion of air uncertain in its temperature as to coldness.

166. Supposing the intermediate chamber to be thought advisable, do you see any reason why air could not be mixed as water in a bath to obtain the temperature desired?—That might be done no doubt, but it is my opinion that an adjustment of the heat applied to an extensive warming surface would be much more easy and certain in result.

167. There is nothing in the suggestions which have been made as to mixing air at all inconsistent with your mode?—Not at all.

168. You have stated that you allow your heated air to flow into a chamber immediately from the heated surface from the basement below, do you think you have that control over these heated surfaces as to alter the temperature readily, so that in ten minutes you could reduce it or increase it to the desired temperature?—I do indeed, because the surface itself is only acted upon violently by the effect of the water or steam underneath over the plate, while the upper surfaces, consisting of a great number of tubes which are fixed to and from a part of the plate, offer a very large surface, against which the air is made to flow, and the temperature of which it would be very easy to adjust.

169. Could you deliver in any drawing of your proposed plan, giving the proposed dimensions of the several principal parts of the apparatus?—Yes, I could.

170. Provided there is a basement story to resort to, could you not apply this apparatus to any building that is already constructed?—I consider it very difficult to form a communication between the lower part of the room and the roof—a necessary preparation for the discharge of the air from the House when, in order to warm it, the admitted air is required at a higher temperature than that contained in the House.

171. But provided there is a power of making flues externally?—Yes; this would, of course, give the means required.

172. Have you ever seen the present House of Commons?—Yes, I have.

173. Have you been in the chamber below?—I have.

174. Would there be any difficulty there of applying your apparatus?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

175. Do you see any reason why you could not do it?—It would be attended with a great deal of preparation, work, cutting the walls, &c., which would be all very difficult.

176. Of course it would occasion greater expense to allow the building to be made first, and to introduce your plan afterwards?—Yes.

177. Could you explain, in a few words, what would be necessary in the basement for your preparation?—Appropriating a part of the space of the basement under the centre of the House, and throughout almost the whole length of it, to the use of this apparatus, and inclosing that part of the basement which is under the floor of the House, so as to form a counter-ceiling to the basement generally.

178. What height would you require for your apparatus?—The more the better.

179. What is the least?—About ten feet.

180. Supposing it was necessary to ventilate the House of Lords as well as the House of Commons, could you arrange that ventilation on your system with only one channel for air?—Perfectly so.

Mr. *J. Sylvester.*

7 August 1835.

181. You would require a larger channel?—Certainly.

182. You would require a larger one, but with different branches?—Yes.

183. Now, in this warming of the Kentish Asylum, do you apply the same method with regard to the galleries as you do with regard to the sitting rooms and the sleeping rooms?—The sleeping rooms and the gallery are looked upon as one large room, admitting the air and taking it out.

184. That is to say, the cells are supplied with air from the gallery?—Exactly so.

185. Is there any distinction between the mode in which you warm or cool the galleries and the sleeping cells, and that by which you warm or cool the sitting rooms?—Not the least; the same stream of fresh air is allowed first to flow into the gallery, and then to escape through every sleeping room, so that there may be a current towards the sleeping rooms instead of from them.

186. Are the sitting rooms warmed in the same manner?—The gallery is the sitting room.

187. There is no separate sitting room?—No, only the gallery.

188. In that gallery the patients spend their time?—Such as are able to come out of their rooms.

189. And the ventilation or warming or cooling of the sleeping cells arises then from the admission of the air into those rooms in which they sit all day?—The admission of fresh air into the gallery.

190. At what temperature do they keep the galleries?—At 60° or 70°; 64° was the general temperature fixed upon.

191. Are there in general the same number of persons in the sitting room?—Pretty generally.

192. Not a great inequality of number?—No.

193. The great object there is to keep the temperature always up to a certain height?—That temperature in which persons could sit still and be warm.

194. Are those rooms very much crowded?—No; each gallery contains, may be, about 20 persons.

195. Then the great object, I suppose, is rather to keep up the temperature to a certain height than to reduce it below a certain height?—I should say, in that case, the incoming current would require, in the winter time, to have an excess of temperature over any of the air contained within the inclosure.

196. In the Kentish Asylum, is the change of air as rapid as you propose for the House of Commons?—No.

197. Therefore, in proposing a frequent change of air in the House of Commons, you have reference to the number of persons it is intended to contain?—Certainly.

198. Supposing you take a hollow pipe and heat the outer surface of it, and keep the outer surface of it to a temperature of 212°, can you state to what temperature you will raise, say 1,000 cubic feet of air passing through that pipe at any given rate?—I am not aware; it might be determined by experiments.

199. Is not such an experiment necessary in order to furnish data for your apparatus?—No, it would not, because I am aware of what these surfaces will do at present.

200. If you state you know what your apparatus will accomplish, will you state upon any given surface of metal heated constantly to the temperature of 212°, what quantity of air passed over the surface in any given time you can raise to any temperature?—It depends on the time it is in contact.

201. Therefore I introduce time as one of the elements?—Certainly; but the temperature of the surface is not 212°.

202. Assuming it to be so, if the surface is not 212°, assuming it to be constantly kept up?—I do not know that it would be constantly 212°; that would not be constantly the temperature of the surface, because I mentioned that the tubes were cast upon and formed part of the surface, and therefore conduct away a portion of the heat in a different position.

203. Should you have any difficulty in making such an experiment?—Certainly not.

204. If you were called before the Committee again, would you endeavour to make such an experiment; you understand it?—Yes, I would.

205. You give the interior surfaces of the pipes through which you carry the heat, and you would endeavour to keep the pipes, by a copious supply of steam, as nearly to 212° constantly as you can; then you pass a given quantity of air through

Mr. J. Sylvester.

7 August 1835.

through it, stating the time at which it is passed, and let us know the temperature at which the air is raised ?—These are the conditions of the experiment.

206. Do you propose to make any arrangements for securing the purity or cleanliness of the fresh air you would introduce ?—I think it would be extremely desirable to have a communication with some large inclosure for the fresh air.

207. What do you mean by an inclosure ?—A large building between the House of Commons and the outer air, that the air might be admitted into this large inclosure and allowed to settle and deposit.

208. Such a building as Westminster Hall for instance ?—That would be an excellent place. The London atmosphere contains a great quantity of blacks or smuts from the chimneys.

209. Would you pass it through a wire grating or any thing else ?—That would be difficult; but if we could admit it into a large inclosure like that, it would there lose its velocity so much that it would have time to settle and allow any foreign matters to deposit, just as water deposits on being admitted into a large cistern.

210. Like a feeder or receiver ?—Yes.

211. Suppose then you were to make that the channel of communication, Westminster Hall ?—Yes; suppose we admit it through the Hall, and then take it from the Hall again, admitting it at the floor and taking it through the floor again.

212. Do you require any preparation in the roof for your apparatus, I mean architecturally speaking ?—Nothing but the inclosures and cap, which will direct the opening and the discharge of air from the wind.

213. It would be no expense then ?—No; and this might be decorated on its exterior so as to have the appearance of a lantern.

214. Do you think that, in the buildings which are proposed to be erected for the Houses of Parliament, so far as regards the two chambers appropriated for the sitting of Parliament, that the exterior walls should be built hollow, I mean with reference to ventilation and command of temperature ?—It is my opinion that the inclosing walls of the building should be insulated as much as possible from the effect of the changes of temperature belonging to the outer air. To do this it would be desirable to form hollow walls, to provide some sheathing to prevent the changes going on in the outer air from operating upon the inclosure or building.

215. And you think therefore, referring to the evidence you have before given as to the mode of ventilation, that you yourself would prefer that, and that it would facilitate the object you have ?—It would secure that condition perfectly.

216. Might you not introduce the cold air down that as a chamber ?—It would be desirable to have the air in that altered as little as possible in temperature throughout any portion of the year, not to introduce cold or warm, because that would have in some degree the effect the double wall is intended to counteract.

217. Then you speak at present with reference to the space which is to be between the walls, merely with reference to the exclusion of the effect that changes of temperature in the outward air would have upon the interior of the building? —Yes; preventing the changes in temperature to which the outer walls would be subjected from acting upon the interior of the building, which would be desired to vary as little as possible over any part of the year.

218. But it might also perhaps be advantageous for alteration in ventilation hereafter, if any alteration was found necessary it would save any damage to the exterior walls ?—It would be a very useful provision in securing any good arrangement for ventilation.

219. Could you not manage to carry the warm air and introduce it to all parts of the House through those pipes from your warm air chamber below ?—We should not then allow the air to be admitted so as to diffuse itself through the whole of the interior, when the air admitted is of a higher temperature than the air in any part of the inclosure.

Michael Faraday, Esq., F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, called in; and Examined.

M. Faraday, Esq. F.R.S.

220. HAVE you ever turned your attention, Mr. Faraday, to the subject of ventilating and warming large buildings; and could you furnish this Committee with any general information on the subject, so as to assist their inquiry ?—I have only considered the subject very generally, never in a particular case, except that of our own lecture-room, and the information I can give is theoretical rather than practical;

M. Faraday, Esq. F.R.S.

7 August 1835.

practical; I should be happy to answer any questions that may lead to any matters I can illustrate here.

221. Will you inform the Committee what means you have adopted with respect to the ventilation of the lecture-room of which you speak?—On considering the subject, we found it extremely difficult to apply to our room, which will hold about 800 persons, a satisfactory system of ventilation; no arrangement of the present air passages, or the present mode of heating, has enabled us to give that free and proper draught through the room which shall sufficiently move away bad air and give good without involving violent partial currents, and it is that result which makes me speak with the caution I do in answering such of your questions as regards practical points.

222. Have any experiments been made at the Royal Institution on the ventilation of the lecture-room?—Not otherwise than by the use of Perkins' mode of supplying hot air for the purpose of ventilating and warming, in conjunction with the capabilities the building afforded.

223. Was the air warmed at the basement, and allowed to flow into the rooms?—It was.

224. And then to escape through the roof?—It entered into the room at an altitude of about 25 feet above the furnace, and then through the roof or windows at about 30 feet more above the delivery into the lecture-room, our room being on the first floor.

225. Then the air was directly warmed by heating surfaces below the room, and rose only by rarefaction and escaped through the roof?—Yes; except that we had the power of opening and closing the passages to different degrees, so as to retard or facilitate the passage of the air into and through the room.

226. Did you consider your plan successful?—We found that very partial draughts continually occurred, although the warming apparatus was a powerful one and the tubes very large, 24 inches in diameter; still it gave partial draughts, and these depended much upon the difficulty of quickly mixing air of different temperatures without special means for the purpose.

227. Was there any means adopted for regulating the current of admitted air?—There is a valve across the channel by which the air finds entrance, and which, limiting the quantity of air, in that way limits the supply of heat; but I think the arrangement in that form a bad one for the proposed Houses of Parliament, and that you ought to have the full command of temperature without depending on the admission of a given quantity of air; and also of any quantity of air without being restricted by temperature.

228. Do you think that temperature can be sufficiently under command, if the heated air with which the chamber is supplied enters immediately from the stove?—I cannot answer the question practically.

229. Do you think, either theoretically or practically, there would be any difficulty in having a chamber for the reception of hot and cold air, or two currents of air at known temperatures, so that they might be mixed like water in a bath and produce a body of air of a uniform average temperature for the supply of the chamber or building to be ventilated and warmed?—I think there would be no difficulty.

230. Do you think that the temperature would be by such means more under command?—I think the question is quite a practical one, and I am afraid to give any answer on it without some practical knowledge of the matter; it would require especial care in mixing the air. Airs do not mix so suddenly as is generally supposed, although they inevitably mix if time be allowed.

231. On the supposition that it was possible to mix two bodies of air of different temperatures quickly, so as to produce a body of air of a tolerably even temperature, do you think it could be accomplished by simple mechanical means?—There can be no difficulty in making a mixture readily by mechanical means or arrangements.

232. Supposing then such a plan to be practicable, do you not think that temperature would be more under command than when the warm air is allowed to rise immediately from the heated surfaces into the room?—I do.

233. With regard to the apertures for the admission of warm air, should they be, in your opinion, numerous, or should they be few?—I should prefer numerous apertures; I should prefer apertures approaching as nearly as might be to a grating.

234. And so distributed over the whole floor?—Yes, so as to have as little difference between different places as might be.

57

M. Faraday, Esq. F.R.S.

7 August 1835.

235. So that the floor might be, as it were, allowed to breathe or emit the air?—That I take to be the perfection of the system, as having one single aperture would be the worst state of it.

236. With regard to the source from whence you would take your supply of air, would you advise its being taken from the basement of the building, that being supplied from the immediately surrounding air, or would you advise taking your supply at some height from the ground?—That would depend entirely on circumstances; but, wherever taken from, it is quite essential that you should have a free supply of air to the warming apparatus or chamber of mixture to have ventilation of the room; it must entirely depend upon local circumstances whether you take air from a distance or near at hand, and, amongst other things, it would importantly depend on the relative sweetness of the neighbourhood. Whether it should come from this part or that would depend on the sweetness or condition of the places of supply; thus, at the basement of the building the air might be in a very bad condition as regarded neighbouring sewers and sources of odours, although very well with regard to the quantity which could be conveniently obtained.

237. But in reference to the source of supply, all other things being the same, you would take your supply indifferently from a high or low level?—If all other things were the same, I should think it would be quite a matter of indifference.

238. Suppose the supply for the two Houses to be drawn from the inclosure near St. Margaret's church, would you prefer, in that situation, taking it from the surface, or some height from the ground?—I do not think that thirty or fifty feet from the surface would be at all better than the ground itself.

239. Supposing you had the means of taking your supply of air from a considerable height, would you prefer that to drawing it from the surface?—If you could rise decidedly above the chimney-tops, I should prefer that to any lower situation.

240. With regard to the river, would it be advantageous or disadvantageous, if you drew your supply from thence?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the banks of the river and the state of them at different times of tide to say whether I should recommend it or not; it would depend on the character of the uncovered surface at low water and the effluvia from it; and these, I think, would be against the air being taken from that spot.

241. Do you not consider the tide an advantage as regards the change or supply of the air?—Certainly.

242. But the effluvia of the uncovered mud is objectionable?—Yes.

243. The uncovered mud would render it so doubtful that you would prefer taking it from another source?—That is my impression.

244. Then, unless you could draw your supply from a height above the chimneys, you do not think it is of much importance whether it is taken above the level of the ground or not?—No.

245. Have you ever turned your attention to the chemical effect produced upon a body of air in a chamber crowded for many hours?—I have often considered the effect, desiring to know what the particular change was, but I have never satisfied my own mind of the full cause of the sensation produced.

246. Are there any means of ascertaining that chemically from time to time, or not?—I am afraid not; I think it depends, in part, on circumstances beyond the present reach of chemistry; I think it depends as much or more on matters communicated to the air by the living system as on any direct injury to the air due to the deficiency of oxygen or presence of carbonic acid, or the increase of temperature which a large collection of persons produces.

247. So that it would be always advisable rather to take the air from the atmosphere in its natural state, and simply treat it with reference to temperature, than to think of improving artificially or compounding an atmosphere?—I am quite of that opinion, if by compounding you mean endeavouring to restore a used atmosphere to its first state, or to its agreeable state.

248. Your opinion is, that it is not desirable to attempt to restore a vitiated atmosphere, by the artificial introduction of oxygen for instance, but rather to rely entirely on the free external atmospheric air?—Most decidedly, better to draw on the free atmospheric air.

249. And not to attempt to repair or restore its lost qualities?—I do not think you could restore a vitiated atmosphere to its former state by the present known means of chemistry; you could restore the oxygen, but you could not take away the deleterious matter which has been communicated to it.

M. Faraday, Esq. F.R.S.

7 August 1835.

250. Supposing the tower of Westminster Abbey could be made available for supplying the basement of the House of Lords or House of Commons with fresh air, what would you say to taking the supply from thence rather than nearer the surface of the ground?—Considering the situation of the Abbey with regard to the prevalent winds of the metropolis, I think it would be very desirable, provided it could be done without inconvenience, on other accounts; and I think it is worth considering whether, on account of the communication between the body of the Abbey and its tower, and the general temperature of the building, you might not even call with advantage on the Abbey itself as containing air preferable to that on the exterior.

251. Do you mean that partly in reference to what Mr. Sylvester said on the advantage of allowing air to settle in some large building before it was admitted?—That would be included; but I am referring to the possibility of a downward draught from the tower of the Abbey, which might supply the air from above the body of the Abbey.

252. Do you agree with Mr. Sylvester on the importance of allowing the air to settle in some large building, to free it from impurities before it is used?—I am hardly aware whether there exists so much of the black particles from the chimneys in the air about the Houses of Parliament as to make that a matter of importance or not. I think it would as soon settle or be caught in a very long channel as in a short large chamber.

253. Can you give the Committee any information as to the quantity of air vitiated by an individual, as well by breathing as by exhalations from the body?—I have no satisfactory results upon that subject, and am a good deal puzzled to guess what ought to be the minimum supply allowed for each person of a great number. A man destroys about a gallon of air per minute; but I think he ought to have 10 or 20 times that quantity to keep the air in a healthy and fit condition. I am obliged to give the answer thus generally, not having any actual results.

254. Is there any general information that you can give the Committee to assist them in the object of their inquiry?—I am afraid not, not having had occasion to consider the subject practically; my answers must be very general, and consist of theoretical opinions or even mere speculation, rather than really useful information.

255. With regard to your own lecture room, which you say contains about 800 persons, is that the general number it contains, or is it liable to great fluctuation?—It varies from 50 to 800.

256. Beginning sometimes at 50 and gradually increasing up to a large amount?—Sometimes a meeting of 50 for half an hour or more, and sometimes a meeting of 800 for an hour and a half; at one time in the day, at another at night.

257. In short, it fluctuates very much, as the numbers of the Houses of Parliament?—It does, and the great difficulty in ventilation, and which makes all my anxiety in giving answers, is that you have to adjust the supply of air to 600 or 700 persons at one time, and perhaps to only 20 or 30 at another time, the members having a right to expect to find the room equally comfortable under these very dissimilar circumstances.

258. Therefore the ventilation of a room so circumstanced must necesarily be very different from that where the average number of persons is the same?—Yes.

259. You have another difficulty, that is, on account of the draughts; if you could ventilate it, still you are subject to those draughts?—In our room we are.

260. Is there any way you could devise of preventing those draughts?—I think it is very possible that a system of warming and ventilation might be adopted in which every element, so to speak of ventilation, might be at command, and in which the draughts would of course be avoided.

261. In what way? by making the atmosphere within the walls heavier than that without?—It would include many expedients to meet the varying circumstances; thus it would have to provide in the first place a sufficient force of draught or current through the room, whether there were human beings there assisting to raise its temperature or not, the force being governable, so as not to be too strong in the former case or too weak in the latter, and so for each variable circumstance.

262. Can such a system be produced?—I have no doubt of it; I have no doubt practically you might have an arrangement that would answer every purpose; which would give you the power of admitting a supply of air sufficient for the whole, with or without the communication at the same time of warmth; a supply of air sufficient for a few or the many, with equal ease and command over the temperature, and without draughts, which shall at the same time give such a command over the forces causing the current as can be changed at pleasure with the numbers

59

M. Faraday, Esq. F.R.S.

7 August 1835.

in the House, and in fact place every other point of ventilation under command; but I do not pretend to the invention of such a system.

263. Then you might have a delightful atmosphere always kept up, provided you went to an adequate expense?—Yes, and succeeded in obtaining a good plan; and I should say the Houses of Parliament ought to go to that expense. I think that ventilation and warming are so important with regard to an assembly of such a nature, that a full and efficient system ought to be adopted.

264. Can you point out to the Committee any building in which this sort of arrangement has been attempted?—I do not know of a single building which I could quote as a case which should satisfactorily meet the present inquiry.

265. Referring to the evidence given by Mr. Sylvester, do you consider the arrangement he proposes good?—I am not prepared to give an opinion on that point; I could not venture to do so without first examining some practical application in which his principles are already in action.

266. With regard to the supply of air warmed by heated metal surfaces, would or would there not be a liability to the supply being dry, and thence unpleasant?—Yes, I think there would be much risk of the effect called dryness, if the surfaces were highly heated; and I should therefore prefer a tempered source of heat.

267. Do you speak of metal surfaces heated to a great heat by fire, or heated to a moderate heat by hot water or steam?—I should, for the reason above mentioned, prefer the latter modes of heating.

268. You think, from the latter modes, there would be less danger of the air being heated to a great temperature?—I am of that opinion.

269. What do you think should be the temperature of the air when admitted?—That must vary with the temperature of the room, the time of year and other circumstances.

270. Assuming some given temperature out of doors?—It will also depend more or less upon the condition, whether you warm the House with such air, or have extra means of producing the necessary temperature; whether this ventilating system is to be a warming system also, and to what extent.

271. Assuming the ventilating to be combined with the warming of the House, what should you say?—The question is so complicated in its conditions, and these must vary so much at different times of the year, and with different numbers of persons, that I think no one temperature could be assigned as most proper.

272. At what temperature would you advise the atmosphere of the House to be?—I should think that an atmosphere of 60° or 65° would be quite sufficient.

273. You do not think that would be too high?—It would depend greatly on the number of persons. It is a very complicated question. With a few persons, certainly not. A multitude might feel the air oppressive, and yet the thermometer give the same indication.

274. Can the sensations of individuals in crowded apartments be accurately ascertained by the thermometer?—I think that an individual may find a decided difference in his feelings when making part of a large company, from what he does when one of a small number of persons, and yet the thermometer give the same indication.

275. Will you give the grounds of your being of that opinion?—When I am one of a large number of persons, I feel an oppressive sensation of closeness, notwithstanding the temperature may be about 60° or 65°, which I do not feel in a small company at the same temperature, and which I cannot refer altogether to the absorption of oxygen, or the evolution of carbonic acid, and probably depends upon effluvia from the many present; but with me it is much diminished by a lowering of the temperature, and the sensations become more like those occurring in a small company.

276. It might arise then in one part of an apartment which should be more crowded than another?—Yes.

277. Including in one apartment the condition of a small and large number?—Exactly so. Air feels unpleasant in the breathing cavities, including the mouth and nostrils, not merely from the absence of oxygen, the presence of carbonic acid, or the elevation of temperature, but from other causes depending on matters which are communicated to it by the human being.

278. Would not those effects be removed by an effectual system of ventilation?—Certainly, the object of a good system of ventilation is to remove the effects of such air.

279. Supposing the admitted air to be at a temperature of 65°, do you

M. Faraday, Esq. F.R.S.

7 August 1835.

suppose there would be any loss of humidity, so as to require any artificial means to supply it, when the thermometer externally indicates a low degree of cold?—I do not see any reason to imagine that air raised to 65° will have lost any of its humidity, if heated carefully by hot water or steam.

280. But assuming the air to be heated by metallic surfaces, by the direct agency of fire, would you at all modify your answer?—I cannot say that the air has lost its water; but I know by experience, that whether it be the air of summer or winter, when heated to a high degree by metallic or other surfaces, as by Perkins' stoves, it requires the vapour of water to be communicated to it.

281. You think that arises then not so much from the mode in which heat is conveyed into the air, as from some chemical change with which we are yet unacquainted?—I am not at present aware what is the cause of the peculiar feeling produced by air which has been much heated, or why the vapour of water in a great measure corrects it.

282. In considering that our information on the subject of ventilating and warming is very imperfect at present, what would be your opinion as to the propriety of making some experiments upon the present Houses of Parliament, in order to obtain some data for the future?—I think it very important that observations and experiments should be made upon some already arranged system for the purpose of ascertaining the effects, under all circumstances, as far as may be, that from them may be deduced the data on which a better system of ventilation may be founded.

283. Whether with reference to the health of individuals, or really in reference to the interests of science?—On both accounts.

284. Could these experiments be made satisfactorily during the sitting of Parliament?—I think they ought to include observations made both when the House is full and when nearly empty; in hot weather and in cold weather, including observations on the temperature, quality and quantity of air that passes in and also of that which passes out.

285. Could you suggest any plan for conducting such experiments?—I have no knowledge of the present Houses or their state, and the proposed experiments would require some consideration; but a man of judgment and observation, uniting some knowledge of architecture and construction with an acquaintance with natural principles, would soon be able to decide upon the points to be ascertained.

286. What points do you consider necessary first to be ascertained?—I cannot at once pretend to enumerate them all, but such as these: the quantity of air entering; the temperature of the air; the temperature in the room above; the dryness of the air; its chemical condition, and especially the sensation of the Members generally, as far as that could be obtained in an unprejudiced manner; that would be a great point.

287. And the temperature of the room below it?—Yes; also the external temperature; the state of the barometer; the direction of the wind; the number of persons present; the quantity of lights, with their position; and, if possible, the quantity of heat communicated to the air within the room by them and by the persons present, after it had left the warming apparatus.

288. Now, with regard to those various points, is it not also of importance to be aware to what extent the atmospheric air is excluded, as well by the thickness of the walls of the building as by the materials of which they are composed?—I am not aware of the present arrangement of the House.

289. Do you not conceive that there would be a great deal of difference in the results arising from the difference of the materials of the walls, which, of course, tend to exclude the influence of the atmospheric air by their not being porous, by either exposure to outward air, or to the influence of the sun and so forth, all which must be taken into the account before you can come to a fair judgment of what the experiment would produce?—All such points ought to be carefully noted.

290. Do you think it desirable to have the walls in this new building very thick, provided you put all apparatus out of the question; would it not give a more equal temperature, summer and winter?—Probably it might, but on other accounts I am not quite sure whether it would not be better to have the walls porous rather than impenetrable to air.

291. In constructing the building, suppose it consisted of two walls, one within the other, could that space be used for conducting cold air or a warm air—the space between the two?—If the walls were porous in any degree, it might be very importantly used.

61

M. Faraday, Esq. F.R.S.

7 August 1835.

292. In the building in question, we have not only to consider ventilation and warming, but we have also to consider hearing?—Yes.

293. Have you any information you can give the Committee with reference to the formation of a chamber which shall combine perfect ventilation and comfortable warmth with good hearing qualities?—No; I have not sufficient practical knowledge to enable me to give a distinct answer to the question.

294. Are there any authorities on such subjects, practical or theoretical, to which you can refer the Committee?—I have no doubt there are several useful authorities, but cannot at once refer the Committee to them.

295. I think the theatre of the Royal Institution is constructed very favourable for hearing a single speaker?—Perfect almost for a single speaker.

296. Was that constructed on acoustic principles or not?—I am not sure, but probably it was, for Mr. Webster was the architect, but it is perfect as regards a single speaker, and though often referred to preparatory to the construction of other theatres in London and elsewhere, none equal it in the facility with which the speaker is heard.

297. Have they erected theatres precisely similar?—No; the design has been more or less altered. I have been in some of the rooms so constructed, and spoke there, but none are equal to ours.

298. I believe the theatre of the Royal Institution is exceedingly small for the number of persons they press into it?—It is a building, the plan of which is rather more than a semicircle, and it is 60 feet from side to side and 44 feet from back to front. It has a large gallery.

299. Are the walls very thick and very hard?—No; not particularly so.

300. Are they lined with any thing that is extremely hard?—No; the walls are ordinary walls, and the theatre is constructed within them, in many places we pass between the theatre and the walls. The former is wood all round.

301. And brick?—The wood touches the brick. The whole consists of a square space inclosed by brick walls, within which the theatre nearly semicircular is constructed.

302. Of what wood?—All fir.

303. Have you ever heard persons who have spoken in different parts of the theatre state it was also a good room for speaking in?—I do not remember to have noticed that when more than 50 people have been present. I think that number is hardly a sufficient criterion of the power of the room to allow the voice in different parts to be heard.

304. Do you think it would be desirable, previous to settling any plan of ventilation or warming, that competent persons should be appointed to make experiments and observations on the subject of ventilation?—My opinion is, that experiments are required on the subject; that we want some numerical data, something more than general impressions or mere opinions, and which is all that my answers pretend to be with regard to ventilation.

305. But could that be obtained without some disinterested and competent person being employed to make observations, free from any interest in any particular plan of ventilation?—If you could induce a disinterested architect, who is at the same time acquainted with the scientific principles of the subject, to undertake the investigation, it might be a great advantage to the Committee; but I think a philosopher having no knowledge of the construction of a building, or an architect unacquainted with the necessary branches of natural philosophy, might fail in giving you the information required. It should be a person who is generally acquainted with all the bearings of the subject upon that scale required for the Houses of Parliament.

306. Inasmuch as few architects are much informed on the subject of ventilating and warming large public buildings, would it not be desirable to combine with the architect some scientific man in order to obtain the best results?—It may be so; but that I think is a question best left to the judgment of the Committee.

Mercurii, 12° die Augusti, 1835.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

William Thomas Brande, Esq., F.R.S., &c., called in; and Examined.

W. T. Brande, Esq. F.R.S.

12 August 1835.

307. HAVE you ever turned your attention to the subject of the ventilating and warming of large public buildings?—Yes; I have occasionally.

308. Can you give this Committee any general information on that subject?—I think there are two essential points in effecting good ventilation, which especially deserve the attention of this Committee, the one, that of insuring a free escape of warm and foul air from above; and the other, the admission of a due quantity of fresh air from below to compensate for that which is withdrawn.

309. By what means do you propose to create the necessary current for producing that change of air?—The method, which is perhaps most generally and conveniently applicable, consists in having what may be termed a chamber of warm air between the ceiling and the roof of the building to be ventilated. For this purpose warm air should be sent into the roof by one or more flues connected with an air stove in the lower story, and this heated and foul air should have free egress from the roof by a cowl turning from the wind.

310. In order to produce an ascending current?—With the view to create an ascending current, so that, by proper means, a demand may be made, if requisite, upon any particular apartment, or at all events, upon the hall or large room below, so as to carry off its foul air from or near the ceiling.

311. But with reference to the supply of the fresh air, would it not also be necessary to adopt some means to create an ascending current from the source of supply into the chamber to be ventilated?—Certainly.

312. And would you for this purpose also apply heat, as well for ventilating as for warming?—No; I think that the ventilation, properly so called, and the warming, ought to be considered distinctly. In regard to ventilation, the great point is to carry off the foul air, which I think is most efficiently done from or near the ceiling, and to do it in such a way as to guard against all possibility of descending currents of cold air.

313. Do you think it advisable that the ventilating and warming should be distinct?—In the case before us, they appear to me to require separate consideration.

314. But with reference to buildings, such as those proposed to be erected for the Houses of Parliament; do you think it would be possible to ventilate and to warm without making the two processes, in point of fact, one and the same?—Undoubtedly; and my object in considering them separately is to avoid attempting too much by one stove, or by one means, which I think, in undertakings upon a large scale, has often been a source of failure. The admission of fresh air ought to be from below, and I think there should be a chamber expressly appropriated to the purpose of admitting fresh air, be it hot or cold, in some lower part of the building, and that the whole of the space under the floor of the House should be accessible.

315. Have you ever turned your attention to the necessary supply of air in reference to an apartment of a given size, taking into account the number of persons and the consumption of air by illumination?—Yes, I have; but generally speaking, such calculations are not very important in their practical bearing on this subject, inasmuch as one must, in practice, go so far beyond that which is theoretically requisite, in all that relates to ventilation.

316. But with regard to the construction of the apparatus for the supply of air, would it not be necessary to have some reference to the supposed quantity required, both in reference to the size of the apartment and the number of persons present, and therefore would it not be advisable to refer to some established theories, if there be any, on the subject?—That kind of information might be occasionally useful, but any calculation of the quantity of air consumed by an individual in breathing, in the course of a given time, or by a candle in burning, scarcely bears importantly on a question of such magnitude as that before us: the object is to effect a thorough and complete ventilation of a room or hall calculated to hold seven or eight hundred persons, sometimes full and sometimes comparatively empty, not only used by daylight but also at night, when artificial light is required, and to make the atmosphere

63

W. T. Brande, Esq. F.R.S.

12 August 1835.

atmosphere at all times as comfortable as possible to the persons who are to breathe it, both as to purity and temperature.

317. You think the supply required is so far beyond any thing like an approximation to actual consumption, that it is scarcely worth while to refer to calculation on the subject?—Exactly so; we must be guided by practice rather than theory.

318. Can you at all assist the Committee by any practical experience you may have gained, either as to the best plan for warming or ventilating?—I think that, in reference to warming, a principal object should be to throw in a large quantity of air very moderately heated, instead of a small quantity highly heated.

319. At what temperature would you introduce it?—At a temperature, in winter, with the external atmosphere, at about 32°, not if possible exceeding 85° or 90°.

320. And in summer time when the thermometer would range from 65° to 80°?—I should then put the heating process out of the question, and admit fresh air from without.

321. Would you adopt any means for supplying air at a temperature something lower than that out of doors?—If it could be conveniently effected, it might occasionally be desirable; but it would be a very difficult thing to accomplish. For this purpose, however, air might be brought from a distance through a subterranean tunnel, and then it would not only be somewhat cooled in summer but also warmed in winter.

322. Then as to the admission of the air itself into the apartment, where would you introduce it, and in reference to the apertures of admission, what number would you propose, and how would you distribute them?—That is a question which will depend very much on the size and the form of the room generally, and upon the position of its windows and doors, and it is one which I am aware has been very much agitated and on which there is a great variety of opinions; as far as my own experience goes, the fresh air should be admitted near the floor or from the floor; but where the arrangement of the room is such that the persons in it are at very different levels, it might be expedient to admit it in other places.

323. Would you admit it through few or through a large number of apertures divided over the area of the floor; would you, in point of fact, have few apertures, or would you allow the floor as it were to breathe its supply of fresh air by having so many apertures as to prevent any perceptible currents?—The inconvenience of having a great number of apertures sprinkled over the whole floor is generally so considerable as not to compensate for any advantage which might result from it. The better way is to have a sufficient number of tolerably large openings, so constructed as to disperse the air; and if the air that enters is only moderately heated, such openings create but little inconvenience. At the same time I see no difficulty in throwing in warm air or fresh air through a long line of apertures in the space underneath the seats, and allowing it to escape thence by any number of convenient openings; at all events the space underneath the seats should be accessible, and not only ventilated but lighted and kept clean.

324. In the case of admitting air by few apertures, would you not probably produce unpleasant draughts, whilst by increasing the number of apertures, would you not to the same extent diminish the inconvenience of draughts?—I think not.

325. Over the floor of a room which we will assume is 70 feet by 40, an oblong room, and assuming that to be the size of the existing temporary House of Commons, what number of apertures would you introduce in the floor, and how would you distribute them?—I have assumed the room to be semicircular, or semi-elliptical, and that there is a certain free space in the centre; in such a case I should admit the great bulk of the air by one large aperture, or rather cluster of apertures, in the centre of the floor and by other apertures towards the sides of the room, either in the wall or floor.

326. Should not that, however, be the shape of the future Houses of Parliament, would you make any material alteration in that recommendation?—In that case I should probably admit the air either from beneath the seats, or by apertures in the floor, as far as possible equidistant from each other and from the sides of the room.

327. In fact, near the centre?—Yes, near the centre of the room; in a central line.

328. You propose to admit the supply of fresh air in the centre of the room, where no persons are supposed to be immediately placed?—Yes.

329. But how would you ensure the distribution of fresh air laterally, for instance, under the galleries?—By the admission of a large quantity of air not overheated, and by the form or construction of the openings through which it is admitted; if,

W. T. Brande, Esq. F.R.S.

12 August 1835.

as is generally the case, the air is sent directly upwards through a small aperture, or through one of moderate size only, and very much heated, the tendency then is to establish a strong current, which immediately rises towards the ceiling and does not readily mix with the air in the sides of the house; but if the air is admitted through a large aperture, and very moderately heated, it then has a much greater tendency to diffuse itself and mix generally with the mass of the air in the room. In this case the difference of specific gravity between the warm and cool air is comparatively small; in the former it is enormous. Much may also be effected in duly diffusing the warm air, by appropriately constructing the channels by which it enters.

330. It ought, however, to be the condition of a good plan of ventilation that the fresh air should as a matter of certainty be equally distributed throughout the room; do you think by the plan you propose that that would with certainty be accomplished?—I think it would be very sufficiently diffused.

331. Assuming the shape of the present House of Commons, which is an oblong, of the dimensions stated, do you think the Members sitting under the galleries would be sure of having their fair portion of fresh air, compared with the Members sitting on the floor?—I am afraid not; and, indeed, in a room so constructed, with a deep gallery projecting around it, and both it and the area filled with people, thorough ventilation is almost an impossibility.

332. Are the Committee to understand that you conceive a gallery to be in itself a great obstruction to good ventilation?—Undoubtedly.

333. Do you think it an insuperable obstacle?—A gallery upon the common construction, protruding into the room, is a serious obstruction to good and satisfactory ventilation and warming; but a very lofty gallery, that is, very much above the seats below, and not too deep or projecting too far from the walls, might be admissible; but upon the whole, I would, if possible, avoid a gallery.

334. Assuming there to be apertures in the floor of the gallery, allowing the currents of air to pass freely, do you think it then so great an obstacle that in the construction of a new House it ought rather to be avoided, and that seats in the body of the House ought to be furnished for the Members?—I think in the construction of a new House that a projecting gallery, if possible, ought to be avoided; and that if a substitute for a gallery is necessary, it might be a species of corridor on a level with the passage surrounding the uppermost tier of seats, or a kind of retreating gallery, so that the air and the space within the house may be perfectly free and open.

335. At what rate would you propose, through the large apertures that you have described, to admit the current of supplied air to enter the House?—I cannot answer that question accurately without referring to notes, and indeed, the velocity with which the air enters by the kind of apertures which I have described is liable to such constant fluctuation, depending not only upon the relative temperature of the warm and cold air, but upon the accidental opening and shutting of doors and windows in and about the House, as almost to preclude the practical application of any calculations upon the subject. My great object in recommending large apertures and the admission of much air at a moderate temperature, is to avoid inconvenient currents of hot and cold air taking place in the body of the House.

336. Recommending, as you do, few apertures for a room to contain, on some occasions, 600 Members, as well as strangers, do you think it would be possible to avoid such rapid currents as would be productive of the inconvenience of draughts?—In a lofty semicircular or semielliptical room, without a gallery, and with a coved or dome-shaped ceiling surmounted by a lantern, I presume there would be little difficulty upon that point.

337. The room that you speak of nearly describes the theatre of the Royal Institution, does it not?—Nearly so; but that room has a gallery and a large flat ceiling, which are impediments to warming and ventilating it; and I also conclude that the Houses of Lords and Commons would be larger than that theatre, and so constructed as to include its merits and reject its faults.

338. Have any efforts been made to ventilate and warm that theatre?—Several.

339. Could you furnish the Committee with any of the results of those experiments?—The room was originally heated by a thin copper steam-pipe of about one foot diameter, passing round under the seats, and the air warmed by it was admitted from the hollow space underneath by a great number of holes bored in the front of some

some of the seats, and by six large apertures, on each side of the four entrances. But in very cold weather the temperature of the room was scarcely high enough, especially with a thin audience, and when the steam was not fully kept up, there were awkward draughts and currents; the admission and condensation of the steam also often produced disagreeable noises and cracking of the pipes, and it was very difficult to keep them perfectly tight; so that, in consequence of these and other difficulties, the plan of warming the room by steam-pipes was ultimately given up. The method which is now adopted, and which, with certain modifications, might answer tolerably well, is that of throwing a current of heated air into the centre of the room.

340. Do you find that both warm and fresh air is distributed equally throughout the theatre?—Upon the whole it does so, as satisfactorily as one could expect.

341. Have you any provision for allowing a current of air to pass from under the gallery upwards to the roof?—There are provisions for that purpose, but they are not very effectual; so that when the room is crowded and the doors closed, the space under the gallery is apt to be disagreeably close.

342. Should you be able to furnish the Committee, on referring to your notes or papers, with the rate at which the current of warm air enters the theatre?—Certainly; but as neither the velocity of the current nor the temperature of the air are, from the causes I have already adverted to, constant, such calculations are, practically speaking, apt to be very incorrect.

243. Have you ever heard complaints of a draught from those who were sitting on the lower benches on the floor of the theatre of the Royal Institution?—Yes, I have; but I principally attribute that to the air being in the first place frequently overheated, and to the manner by which it enters the room, which is by a vertical opening in front of the table, so that it is projected on the persons who sit immediately opposite to it.

344. The air then enters the theatre, not directly from the floor, but by a current parallel to the floor?—By a current projected nearly parallel to the floor from an aperture at a right angle to the floor and in front of the lecture table. I have frequently sat in different parts of the theatre to examine the effect, and though on the front benches when the stove is in full work, I have perceived a current, I think it can hardly be considered as a disagreeable one, or as any serious objection to the general plan of warming. It might certainly be got rid of by a better mode of sending in the warm air. There is another source of draughts and currents in that room, from the corridor communicating with the entrances to the theatre, which is not warmed, and which acts as a chamber of cold air, delivering its contents into the theatre whenever the doors are opened.* I mention this in reference to the new Houses of Parliament, the corridors, lobbies and ante-rooms of which ought to be as perfectly warmed and ventilated as the body of the Houses.

* The warming of this theatre is now undergoing improvements, with a view to obviate these objections. (Sept. 21, 1835.)

345. The parties who sit in the theatre of the Royal Institution are not in the habit of retaining their seats so long as the Members of the House of Commons, therefore what might be an inconvenience to the one would be no inconvenience to the other; in the admission, therefore, of fresh air to the Houses of Parliament, do you not think that it is indispensable that it should be done without there being any inconvenience arising from the current?—Certainly; in regard to the House of Commons, I would admit more air and at a lower temperature than is admitted into the theatre of the Royal Institution; I would warm the air by a differently constructed stove, and throw it in by different apertures.

346. From whence is the supply of fresh air taken for the theatre of the Royal Institution?—From an apartment in the basement story, immediately open to the back yard.

347. Do you conceive it desirable to take the supply of air from the basement story or a spot not perfectly open to the winds?—The more open the place is from whence the air is obtained for these purposes the better; but I do not conceive it so essential a point as to justify the incurring any considerable difficulties or expense; it might otherwise, as I have already said, be brought from any distance by a tunnel, or be made to descend from above by a lofty turret.

348. You are aware that Mr. Tredgold, in his work on ventilation, recommends that if possible the level from whence the supply is taken should be as far as possible open to the free currents of the atmosphere, with a view at all times to obtain a pure supply; supposing that were practicable, do you think it would be desirable?—Certainly.

349. Supposing the warm air introduced, or the cold air introduced into a chamber

W. T. Brande, Esq. F.R.S.

12 August 1835.

ber before it comes into the House, would that prevent the inconvenience of draughts which you say you sometimes feel in the theatre of the Royal Institution?—In any new building about to be erected, I think that a chamber in the lower part of the House ought to be exclusively appropriated to the arrangements for heating and ventilation, and that those highly important matters ought not to be made a secondary object or an after consideration with the builder or architect, as is too frequently the case.

350. Do you think it would be possible in a chamber under the principal room to be ventilated, to introduce supplies of air at different temperatures, and to mix them, and thus obtain a body of air of a uniform temperature?—I see no theoretical objection to it; but there would be many practical difficulties in the way.

351. But which expense might be overcome?—Some of which might possibly be overcome.

352. What practical difficulties are most prominent in your mind?—The difficulty of insuring a uniformity of temperature in such a mass of air; or, in other words, of equally mixing large quantities of hot and cold air, so as to attain a mean temperature.

353. Supposing it were possible to force into this chamber 40 cubic feet of air at 40 degrees, and 40 more at 80 degrees, and there were mechanical means for mixing it, do you think the mean temperature would not be obtained with tolerable certainty?—The difficulty would lie in mixing those portions of air; or, at least, in so doing it, as to be practically applicable to the scale required for the new Houses of Parliament.

354. You think that could not be overcome by mechanical means?—It might be overcome.

355. But with mechanical means, both inexpensive and simple?—It might possibly be overcome; but I think there would be enormous practical difficulties in the way of so effecting it as to be applicable to the purpose now before us.

356. Do not you think warm air to the heat required would be a more simple mode of obtaining the proper temperature than the mixing two quantities of air of different temperatures?—Certainly.

357. Do you think a uniformity of temperature in the air supplied can be obtained without some such intermediate process?—I think so; at least for all practical purposes.

358. Supposing the air to be warmed by means of stoves or tubes placed on hot plates, how could you regulate the temperature of the stoves as to insure the air entering the room at one uniform temperature; or, supposing the room to increase in temperature from the accession of numbers, how could you control the stove so as to diminish the temperature at pleasure?—I think a properly constructed stove would allow of throwing a greater or a smaller quantity of cold air through it, and in that way its temperature might be sufficiently regulated.

359. Do you not think the regulation of the temperature of a stove by dampers or otherwise a more simple mode of obtaining the object than the regulation of various quantities of air of different temperatures to be introduced into such chambers?—Certainly, great attention should be paid to the system of dampers in the different air flues; and the admission apertures should be so arranged as to admit of the whole being opened or closed at pleasure, and that without delay or difficulty.

360. You would recommend, however, an intermediate chamber for the air warmed to enter before it enters the room to be ventilated?—If possible, I certainly would recommend it, unless there were any considerable practical difficulties in the way.

361. You do not consider that of essential importance then?—No, not absolutely essential; but by throwing the heated air from the stove not immediately into the House, but first into a chamber accessible to the superintendent, its temperature might be more accurately observed and regulated.

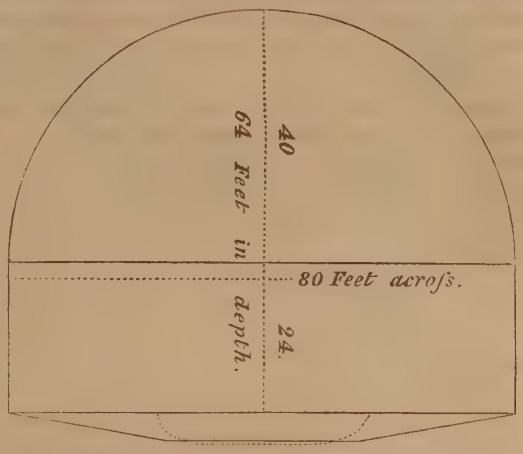
362. You have spoken of the height of the room as one thing necessary to good ventilation, what height do you think a room ought to be, such as that proposed for either Houses of Parliament, say 70 feet square?—I am not aware of the proposed form or dimensions of the new Houses of Parliament. The theatre of the Royal Institution which has been mentioned, and which therefore may serve as a point of comparison, is nearly semicircular, and I think 60 feet in the chord by 44 deep. Perhaps I should describe it more correctly by calling it a semicircle of 30 feet radius applied to a parallelogram of 60 feet by 14; and I may here mention that

W. T. Brande, Esq. F.R.S.

12 August 1835.

that the walls are cased with wood work, which is very essential to the perfection with which persons are heard in it.

363. Do you recollect the height of the Institution?—I think it is 30 feet high to the ceiling; but it is very essential, in the construction of a room which is to be well ventilated, and at the same time well warmed, that there should be as little impediment as possible to the thorough mixture of currents of air throughout its interior. I think the theatre of the Royal Institution, including as it does a gallery, is too low. I have assumed the form of the new House of Commons to resemble that of the theatre of the Royal Institution, but to be larger and loftier. It should be at least 40 feet high, and perhaps about 80 feet in the chord, and 64 deep, as in this outline.



364. With reference to the purity or impurity of an atmosphere, are there any known means of accurately testing it at present?—In regard to what is commonly called its general purity, certainly; but an atmosphere may nevertheless contain very noxious matter, which cannot be discovered by any ordinary tests or chemical analysis. I mean this, that if I make an accurate chemical analysis of the air of this room, and of the air of a similar room in which there are persons under some highly infectious disease, I can find no chemical difference in the two atmospheres, though I know that the one may produce an infectious disease, and must therefore contain something which the other does not. The air therefore, in this acceptation of the term, may be decidedly noxious, and yet you may be unable to discover any chemical difference between it and the ordinary atmosphere. At the same time, if we find the air of a crowded room decidedly oppressive to respiration, the probability is that some difference in its chemical composition would be discoverable. I examined the air from the upper part of Covent-garden theatre, some years ago, when the house was full, and I found as much as three per cent. of carbonic acid in it.

365. Produced by the vitiation of the atmosphere below?—Yes, and imperfect ventilation. It was at the time when the large central gas chandeliers were first used in our theatres, and I had much difficulty in persuading those who consulted me upon the subject, of the extent of the apertures required to carry off the foul air from them, and at the same time to ventilate the upper part of the house. This was not effected till the proposed dimensions of the funnel were quadrupled, and it was then found that no bad air accumulated upon or spread over the ceiling, which it used to do before, and make its escape by the windows behind the gallery and the uppermost tier of boxes. Those chandeliers are very powerful ventilators, and when well managed supply the place of the warm air chamber which I have already insisted upon as essential to good ventilation.

366. There are no known means by which you could accurately measure the vitiation of an atmosphere like that of the House of Commons, so as to ascertain accurately its cause, and to counteract it by a supply from below of the element of which it had been deprived?—I think not. An atmosphere may be too hot or too cold, or too moist or too dry, without any appretiable difference in the relative proportion of its oxygen or nitrogen; and, in short, a number of trifling causes contribute to what we call the agreeableness or disagreeableness of air, which are hardly capable of being chemically specified.

367. It would not therefore be advisable, in a practical point of view, to consider any chemical means of either purifying the air supplied, or of repairing the deterioration from the presence of numbers?—Certainly not.

368. In the present state of information respecting ventilation, do you or not think it advisable, as there is time previous to the erection of the new Houses, to make some accurate experiments under competent superintendence in the present buildings?—I think we have sufficient data to go upon, without the absolute necessity of any such experiments, provided always that the architects can be brought to consider

W. T. Brande, Esq. F.R.S.

12 August 1835.

consider the subjects in relation to the original construction of the buildings, and make proper arrangements for heating as well as for ventilation, both of which are too commonly overlooked, or at all events regarded as very secondary objects.

369. Do you think there is any other way than having the means of throwing in both cold and warm air, or cold and warm air mixed in any requisite proportions, to make quickly alterations in the temperature, so that in case complaints were made, you could in a short time bring about the requisite temperature?—I know that by a stove, properly constructed, you may regulate the temperature of the air admitted to a very considerable extent.

370. But suppose the complaint were suddenly made, that the House was ten degrees too hot or ten degrees too cold, do you think you could, at five minutes notice, produce the requisite change?—Certainly not; at least in a room with from three to six hundred persons in it, and such as I assumed requisite for the proper accommodation of the House of Commons.

371. Do you not think you have the most effectual control over the temperature at any required moment, by having a chamber in which you can mix cold and warm air in any required proportion and temperatures?—I think, for the reasons which I have before stated, that it would be very desirable that air for the purpose of warming or cooling or ventilating the House, should enter a chamber previously to its going into the House.

372. That chamber to be supplied either from the stove, or directly from the cold air?—Yes, if requisite.

373. Which do you think preferable, that the air should be warmed by a stove or by steam or hot water?—I think, upon the whole, a stove is the simplest and most effectual.

374. Do you not run the risk of giving a burnt smell, and producing an excessive dryness of the air, so as to render it disagreeable to the lungs?—As far as my experience goes, not unless the stove is overheated, or the constant supply of fresh air which passes through it inadequate; I have already adverted to the necessity of throwing in a large quantity of moderately heated air, in preference to a smaller quantity of air very much heated.

375. Can you advert to any case where the air is heated by a stove, that is, by air coming in contact with heated iron or iron heated by fire or by radiation from fire, in which the air is not rendered disagreeable from excessive dryness to the lungs?—It is only when the air is overheated that it acquires this disagreeable smell, the dust in it is then burnt and it gives it a peculiar odour; the sense of difficulty of breathing is also partly occasioned by the relative dryness of the air, and is therefore frequently counteracted, by throwing in a little vapour of water with the heated air; but in rooms where many persons are breathing or many lights burning, the air is not apt to be too dry.

376. To effect that, it would be absolutely essential to have an intermediate chamber?—It would give great facilities in all respects.

377. Do you know, in case of heating air by steam or hot water in a pipe, are you aware of any experiments of this kind to show what surface of heated iron pipe will raise the air, passed at a given rate, through that pipe any given number of degrees of Fahrenheit, suppose the pipe kept by an adequate supply of steam regularly at the temperature of 212°, and that you pass air through that pipe, that pipe having a given surface at a given rate, how many degrees of temperature will it raise the air passing through that pipe?—I am not able to answer that question, with any thing like useful precision, merely from memory.

378. You are acquainted with the mode of heating warm air by means of a cockle, with pipes blowing on it?—Yes.

379. And you are aware on that system, if the plan of warming the air by contact with iron and fire is objected to, a boiler may be substituted for the cockle?—Certainly.

380. It has been proposed that the air taken for the purpose of ventilation should be allowed to settle for some time in a chamber previous to its being used; do you think that of any importance?—I presume that such proposal alludes to getting rid of the dust and sooty particles, which would be more certainly attained by drawing the supply from a place as free as possible from such contamination, or by passing the air through one or more diaphragms of wire gauze or some such material, which would arrest the grosser particles. When I spoke of a chamber, I merely

69

W. T. Brande, Esq. F.R.S.

12 August 1835.

merely alluded to a place intermediate between the furnaces or stoves and the room to be heated, in which the temperature and other particulars relating to the air admitted might be accurately ascertained, and in which cold air might occasionally be mixed with it, or hotter air brought in according to circumstances; it would be a great convenience, for instance, if, in heating a room above this in which we now are, there were a chamber in which we could examine the air *in transitu*, and adjust its temperature, quantity, and so forth.

381. The question had reference to the opinion of one witness who has been examined, who has conceived it desirable that the air for the supply of the stove should in the first instance be allowed to settle?—As far as I understand that opinion, I cannot agree in it.

382. Would you wish it to be by steam, letting in steam, and then condensing the steam so as to get rid of the smoke?—Nor that.

383. Take one hundred people, what number of cubic feet of fresh air would you propose to let in in a given time?—I should say, generally, in regard to ventilation, that if one can by chemical means discover a vitiation of the air of any part of the room, the ventilation is imperfect. By the term vitiation, I beg the Committee to understand that I principally advert to excess of carbonic acid above that which ordinarily exists in the atmosphere of well ventilated rooms.

384. To reduce that to practice, what number of cubic feet of fresh air would you let into a room, in a given time, containing one hundred persons, taking into consideration the lighting?—I believe the quantity which would practically be found requisite to the comfort and convenience of the persons assembled would be in some great proportion above that which is theoretically required, or which is deduced from a calculation founded upon the quantity of air deteriorated by respiration and combustion. An individual may, indeed, be said to spoil a quantity of air equal to that taken into his lungs at each inspiration, which amounts to about from fifteen to twenty cubic inches; I have, at least, found that, after emptying the lungs by a forced expiration, the expired air will generally extinguish a candle, and in that condition, though it might safely be breathed a second time, I should, for all practical purposes, pronounce it spoiled. In this view of the question, therefore, each individual may be said to spoil about eighteen cubic inches of air at each respiration, and assuming that the average number of times that we perform this function per minute is twenty, the bulk of air hourly deteriorated would amount to 21,600 cubic inches for each person, or to 518,400 cubic inches = 3,600 cubic feet in the course of the twenty-four hours. The quantity of carbonic acid contained in the expired air varies at different times, but I presume a fair average to be four per cent. The quantity of air deteriorated in any given time by combustion, as by the flames of gas, oil, wax and tallow, is not very readily estimated, inasmuch as it is difficult to say what abstraction of oxygen, or addition of carbonic acid, may be considered as actually deteriorating the air, or rendering it absolutely unfit for respiration; but I have already observed, that air differing very slightly from the general mass of the atmosphere must, for almost all practical purposes, be so considered, and, consequently, that the requisite change of air in a well ventilated room must of necessity exceed any calculation founded upon the quantity of air rendered absolutely noxious either by respiration or flames. But to give the Committee some general ideas upon this subject, I may state, that all the common combustibles consist essentially of carbon and hydrogen, and that 1 lb. of carbon or charcoal, in burning, consumes $2\frac{6}{10}$ lbs. of oxygen, which is that contained in between 13 and 14 lbs. of atmospheric air, and 1 lb. of hydrogen consumes 8 lbs. of oxygen, which is that contained in about 40 lbs. of atmospheric air. Now, tallow, wax and oil contain, upon the average, from 77 to 80 per cent. of charcoal, and from 11 to 14 per cent. of hydrogen, the remainder being oxygen, and 100 cubical feet of air weigh about 112 ounces avoirdupois, or 7 lbs.; so that from these data the approximate consumption of oxygen by any given quantity of the above combustibles is easily calculated; and as the atmosphere essentially consists of a mixture of four parts of nitrogen with one of oxygen, the quantity of atmospheric air which may be said to be consumed will be five times that of pure oxygen. The composition of coal gas varies considerably, and consequently also its deteriorating quality; but I assume that it generally spoils thrice its bulk of oxygen, or fifteen times that of air.

Veneris, 21° *die Augusti*, 1835.

BENJAMIN HAWES ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

David Boswell Reid, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., and President of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, called in; and Examined.

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

385. YOU are a physician, and also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh?—Yes, I am.

386. And also a lecturer on chemistry?—Yes.

387. Have you at all turned your attention to the subject of ventilating and warming large public buildings, as well as to the practical application of acoustics to the construction of buildings?—I have paid considerable attention to both these subjects; I have had my attention particularly directed towards the subject of ventilating large buildings; more especially from the circumstance, that on some occasions in my class-room there are 2,000 experiments performed within the hour, and unless every thing were managed with the utmost precision, the student would be obliged to retire from the class-room in consequence of the fumes that are disengaged.

388. Have you found it necessary to adopt any means to remove fumes or effluvia from experiments you thought it necessary to make for the instruction of your pupils?—I find it absolutely essential to have a power of carrying off those fumes, a power which is perfectly under control, and which can be made to operate to any extent, according to circumstances.

389. Will you explain to the Committee the means you have adopted practically for this purpose?—The means I adopted were simply taking advantage of a current which is determined by means of a column of heated air; a large furnace is kindled, and wherever it is necessary to carry off fumes or to ventilate an overcrowded or heated room, an aperture is made into that vent, or otherwise connected with it, leading the air or fumes from the place to be ventilated.

390. Where do you place the heating apparatus for that purpose?—It is placed upon the floor, a few feet above it; it plays into a large vent, and wherever an opening may be made in that vent, an internal current—a current into the vent—is immediately set in motion, care being taken at the same time that there shall be as free room given for the entrance of fresh air at a different place, as there is for the exit of the heated air.

391. Confining yourself for the present moment to the heating apparatus and the vent, describe the manner in which you connect the vent with the heating apparatus with a view to draw off the foul air of the rooms?—The heating apparatus and the hot apparatus for ventilation are totally distinct, and have no necessary connexion with each other; it is an independent power entirely which is used for promoting ventilation.

392. Do you think it is essential for the success of both that they should be kept independent of each other?—I think it would facilitate greatly the practical application of the plan to have them totally distinct; the additional expense is a mere trifle, for a few shillings a day coke may be obtained for working a large furnace, which would ventilate many different apartments.

393. In the case you allude to, you have placed your stove on the floor of the room in which your pupils are assembled?—Yes.

394. Would you advise that such an apparatus should be placed on the floor of the House of Commons, which is the building to which the Committee is at this time devoting its attention?—By no means; I would have it worked in an independent apartment. It is fitted up on the floor in my class-room because we take advantage of the heat; we find we can carry on a number of furnace operations, of a particular description, with a moderate heat, with the same fire, which induces and regulates ventilation; that being no object whatever, for the purpose required in the House of Commons, it would be better to have the furnace in another place where it would not be inconvenient.

395. In fact, you propose by means of heat to create artificial currents?—To create artificial currents.

396. And whether you place the apparatus below, or in or above the room to be

71

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

be ventilated, it is immaterial?—It is of no great consequence; but this is to a certain extent of consequence, that if placed in such a manner that there shall be a current, we may draw the air from the House of Commons, not merely by the vent, but by the lower part which supplies the fuel of the furnace with air, thus furnishing it with additional power; I wish to take advantage not only of the current which is made to ascend from the lighter current produced by the heat, but also to draw from the House of Commons the air that feeds the fire.

397. If the furnace were situated in an apartment immediately over the House of Commons, the air from the House of Commons would rise to it and create that draught, would it not?—It might create a little draught, but the power as produced by the furnace is dependent upon the light and expanded air rising from the fire; at times we have the air warmer without than within, and were it not for the heat actually developed by specific combustion, our currents might sometimes be reversed.

398. But under any circumstances, do you propose for the purpose of ventilation to have the vent tube placed in the chamber to be ventilated?—There is not the slightest necessity for it; if a communication is made by a tube towards the vent, that is all that is essential.

399. You could place your heating apparatus on the roof and it would draw its supply from the whole body of air in the chamber?—The furnace might be placed on the roof, or by the side of the floor, or below it.

400. Then with regard to the apparatus for warming, have you any suggestions to make to the Committee on that subject?—I am not aware that I can offer any thing but what I believe is generally well known. So much has been done of late years with respect to heating by water and steam, that I am not aware I have any thing peculiar to offer.

401. Do you think it a matter of any importance that the supply of air should be taken from the neighbourhood of the building in question, or from any given height above the ground, with a view to obtain greater purity?—I should think that would depend, in a great measure, on local circumstances.

402. In reference to the locality in which this House is likely to be placed, do you think it important to go to any height from the ground?—I should prefer its being taken from some height, as I understand the situation is damp; I have no practical knowledge of the situation, having only lately come to town, and not having seen it, I could not venture to give an opinion, but I should certainly prefer it to be taken from some height, rather than from the ground.

403. Above the chimney pots?—I do not know that that would make a great difference, if the new House of Commons be surrounded by an open area; I should consider it advantageous, however, if it shall be surrounded on every side by buildings.

404. From whatever place the supply is taken, ought it not to be a spot freely open to the action of the winds and atmosphere?—It would be preferable. I had understood that the situation would be such that it would be freely exposed, that it would be probably built on what is a free open area.

405. Do you contemplate that when the House is crowded the ventilating apparatus should also be used at the same time?—It should be ready for powerful action at all times; but I would not propose that the ventilating apparatus should be brought into full action until it was absolutely necessary; it could be worked always in such a manner as the varying circumstances of the case might require; I should of all things wish to avoid any accumulation of bad air, so that it became necessary to use the ventilating apparatus with great power; but I would not put on the ventilating apparatus until Members actually began to assemble, and from that moment the ventilating apparatus being in action, it would be better to keep up the purity of the atmosphere by a general and equal flow than by allowing bad air to accumulate and then working it with great power. In many of the buildings which I have seen there is not nearly sufficient exit and entrance provided for the quantity of air required, so that when the windows are afterwards thrown open, cross draughts are induced in every direction. I met a curious instance of that last night in the Houses of Lords and Commons, I happened to go up where the reporters were, and I traced a powerful draught of air which issued from the reporters' gallery in the House of Lords, and it continued to enter in at the reporters' gallery of the House of Commons for a long time, the intervening doors being all open; some person was standing at the green door, which would otherwise have shut itself; I have no doubt that that was to be attributed, in that individual

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

instance, to the opening of the doors and windows in the House of Lords, which in crowded rooms at times completely interferes with all the ordinary arrangements of ventilation. There evidently was not a sufficient opening in the roof for the great body of air which was entering.

406. That was a draught of vitiated air?—Yes; it was proceeding from the House of Lords to the House of Commons when the green door was opened. Some of the ventilators at the side of the passage behind the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons were also giving vent to the air from the House of Lords, and not receiving air to purify the passage.

407. From whence was the supply taken in that particular case you allude to?—The supply had, no doubt, come from some of the doors or windows in the House of Lords near the Throne, which had been opened for some time; and, from the magnitude of the current, put an end to all the ordinary currents which the ventilating apparatus might otherwise have commanded.

408. It would be clear, from what you now state, it is your opinion that in constructing the building generally, reference should be had to the position of the doors and windows, as well as to any ventilating apparatus that may be applied to secure good and proper ventilation?—The utmost attention, I think, should be paid to this, if it be intended to use them at times to assist the ventilation; but I would strongly recommend that they should never ventilate at all by doors (that there should be double doors), nor by the windows, except under the most peculiar circumstances. There might be arrangements made with advantage for throwing open the room by doors and windows to a certain extent; but if provision be made by other means, the ventilation will be completely under control when there is a power which can be regulated. The moment we begin to ventilate by doors and windows we may refresh those who are very near, but we have a sweeping current that runs in a particular direction, and there is no equality of ventilation; some may be refreshed or perhaps injured by the draught under such circumstances, but there will be no equality of diffusion; and others may receive no fresh air at all.

409. Do you suppose that the same ventilating apparatus might be made applicable to the House and the Committee rooms of the House in the morning?—That is what I should wish to see done in every large establishment, not only the ventilation of the large room, but also tubes connected with the smaller apartment, and valves arranged so that the apparatus might work exactly in the same manner as water or gas in pipes laid through a city. If there be one great chimney or ventilator through which every thing is to pass, by opening or shutting a valve in every individual room or apartment, be it what it may, any degree of ventilation can be commanded that is required. But a general difficulty has arisen in consequence of these provisions in most places not having been made any thing to the extent that is absolutely necessary, consequently, when in full action, the doors and windows are thrown open all at once, and it disturbs every thing like unity of operation. There is another thing connected with ventilation as conducted by heated air, namely, that it is not liable to the noise produced when the ventilation is induced by the working of a fanner or other common mechanical power put in action by machinery. Further, the same power dependent upon the application of heated air will also enable cold air to be thrown in whenever it may be necessary, which may be artificially depressed in its temperature in warm seasons; this would give great relief when there are months together of continuous hot weather. I should wish to see, not only arrangements for renewing air and warming it in the winter, but for cooling it in summer, which I think might be done with very great facility.

410. Is it not absolutely necessary, for a sound ventilating system to be obtained in reference to the new buildings, that the architect and the ventilator should go hand in hand?—In every thing, and even as to the lights. In many of the buildings in which I have been engaged we not only made provision for the arrangement of ventilation as I have mentioned, but all the lights which are employed are never allowed to mix their bad air with the atmosphere of the room; the bad air is carried away by an independent tube to the same large branch that leads to the working ventilator.

411. Have you been engaged in applying a sound system of ventilation to any very large buildings?—Not to any very large buildings, with the exception of my class-room.

412. What is the size of your larger room?—Eighty feet square.

413. Containing

73

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

413. Containing how many persons?—One thousand persons could be in it at one time; the part which is seated can accommodate 300.

414. Practically speaking, how many persons have you had congregated usually in the room?—The apartment is divided into two by some furnaces rising several feet above the floor; one small portion of it is seated for 300, the other larger portion is not seated at all; the students engaged there are all experimenting. The roof is supported entirely on chimneys, and there are about 100 furnaces altogether, which can be brought into operation at the same moment.

415. Have you applied the principles you have been detailing in ventilating this larger room?—They are.

416. You have found them universally efficacious?—Yes; and I was informed, just as I left Edinburgh, that they have been adopting the same principles in many other establishments of late; and further, that is the principle on which ventilation is carried on and has been carried on for many years in some large manufacturing establishments, where they have to combat not only with the noxious air from respiration, but with fumes of every description.

417. Do the persons in your large room vary very much in number?—Yes.

418. Backwards and forwards, or beginning with a small number?—Most irregularly; sometimes there are not above two students or one; sometimes there are from six to 200 or 400.

419. And backwards and forwards?—Yes, continually, from six to eight hours in the day.

420. Still you find the ventilation successful?—Most successful, because I have a regulating power, and by simply turning a plug, I can increase the exit or entrance for the air, or diminish it at pleasure, and with the utmost precision.

421. How do you regulate that power; by what do you guide yourself—by a thermometer?—We have not used the thermometer, we have not found it necessary; but still the thermometer would be what we should confide in most in applying it specifically; we generally regulate it by our feelings, and also by the operations we are engaged in.

422. There are certain kinds of operations you provide before they begin?—Yes.

423. Regulating your ventilation by the anticipation of your operations?—Quite so; the ventilating apparatus is put on for hours always before we commence.

424. By putting on, what do you mean?—We heat the furnaces.

425. They are not put in action, but only prepared for action?—They are only prepared for action; but sometimes they are allowed to work on from the very commencement, and in the event of a number leaving the room at the same time, we always make a point of continuing the ventilation so as to leave the room uncontaminated with any bad air.

426. You do not contemplate the principle of regulating it by a self-regulating action?—I should almost doubt whether that could be done; I do not say it might not ultimately be effected; but I have seen such a great number of ventilators fail in this respect, being subject to such a number of influences, that unless we were almost to attribute to them a kind of mental reaction, they could scarcely adapt themselves with precision to the varied circumstances under which they must act; but any ordinary attendant may be taught, by a little attention to the thermometer and the number of Members present, to increase or diminish the working of the apparatus to any extent.

427. That thermometer may be placed in some great thoroughfare, so as to be open to inspection?—Yes, it might be placed in the body of the House, so as always to be before the Members. One might easily be constructed for this purpose, both large and sufficiently delicate to be a constant check upon the ventilating apparatus; the usual register thermometer might also be used, so that a most complete check may be obtained over the machinery, and the attendance of the person engaged in conducting it, at times when no one might be present to examine the heat, &c.

428. Supposing the thermometer rose very suddenly, do you think that then the apparatus you are talking of would rapidly reduce that apartment to a proper state of ventilation?—It could be made to work to any extent. I may mention, on several occasions, gentlemen may have come in from a distance, foreigners and strangers, to see the working of my ventilating apparatus; when there was nothing doing in the laboratory, we have put on the fire with a few pieces of wood, and in the course of five minutes we were able with that to bring it into such a

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

state of activity that fumes produced in showing some experiments were carried with great rapidity by these ventilators, which, in the course of three minutes would have filled the room to such an extent that we should have been obliged to go out, had they not been in action.

429. With regard to one apparatus being efficient in ventilating the new Houses of Parliament, and all the Committee rooms and other buildings, should you adduce that as an advantage in point of economy, or in point of general equability of ventilation?—In every point of view; better than having more than one, for a very small power is quite sufficient to work a great number of small ones.

430. Taking the Houses of Parliament, without going to the other rooms, suppose there are 30 Committee rooms, would you say that one apparatus should be sufficient to ventilate all this over a large surface of ground, as well as the House of Commons and the House of Lords in the same way?—They might all be ventilated by one large furnace.

431. Are you aware of the size of the House and the Committee rooms?—I did not observe what number of Committee rooms you mentioned, nor am I aware of the size.

432. It is rather a matter of judgment, arising from the extent and number of apartments, than any thing else, as to how many of those furnaces you would have?—It may be more economical to have two large ventilating furnaces if the rooms are very much apart, than to carry all the independent flues a very great length; I would not wish to be understood to say they might not be managed by one.

433. To give a decided opinion upon it, it would be necessary to know the extent of the building and the plan of it?—Yes, and also whether the whole power would generally be required, or only a very small part, at times, as for a few Committee rooms independent of the House.

434. Can the tubes be conducted to any considerable distance from the room to the apparatus?—To any length almost; I have seen them conducted hundreds of feet without any material difference.

435. What sized tube would you have to ventilate such a room as this, to be in connexion with the apparatus; what diameter of tube?—Unless one calculated the size of the room, it would be difficult to say.

436. Do you mean the total diameter of the various tubes, or the tube for this?—Of the tube for this room; but that is dependent to a great extent on the rapidity of the current, and that will be dependent on the height of the chimney; the means are all at command; but the one must be adjusted to the other. The number of people the room can hold must be calculated, and suppose it to be full for a certain length of time, then the amount of air deteriorated within a given time, and the size of the tube, &c. must be calculated, the ventilator being in its utmost activity.

437. You would not have the tube of so large a diameter as to occasion inconvenience in making the building originally?—A tube so very large and inconvenient would not be required; but every thing would depend on the primary arrangement made by the architect; it is not a thing to be added, but to be seen from the foundation, and all those flues could be carried under ground, and there would not be the slightest necessity for one to be conducted in any way where it would interfere either with ornaments or any thing connected with the building. You may carry the air down as easily as you can carry it up. I admit, indeed, that the movements induced during the rarefaction of air are such that it would be more easily carried up than otherwise; but yet, with furnaces, the difference is not so great as to make a decided alteration in any plans connected with the arrangement of the ventilating tube.

438. You would be more liable to a return current in case of any mismanagement of the tubes, in case you convey them down from the ceiling of the room?—Yes, I admit that; but at the same time, when the furnace is attended to with moderate care, I should not anticipate there would be any danger of those accidents occurring.

439. As to the admission of air for the House of Commons, how would you propose to arrange the tubes for its admission; would you distribute them over the floor, or would you admit the air at one great aperture?—I should prefer that the air were taken out at one aperture, but admitted by a great many, and broken as much in its impetus as possible by the division of the tubes, as far as that could be effected, and if no arrangement be adopted for preparing the air in its temperature before it be admitted into the House, which I consider the most effectual mode of conducting a proper system of ventilation, I should perhaps be inclined to prefer that

75

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

that the air should be admitted at a little height, than exactly on the floor or on the ground, for though the air be admitted from the floor in 10,000 little apertures, still there is some danger of the Members feeling the effect of the direct introduction of the cold air in very cold weather. This system must necessarily be considered defective, as the cold air, though broken in its force before it could reach the Members, would tend to carry along with it a portion of the respired air with which it must necessarily mix; whereas by introducing over the body of the floor the whole of the fresh air at a regulated temperature, air once respired would be carried away, and the atmosphere would never be of that oppressive character which often increases to such an extent in some buildings, where the respired air is not so easily carried away, as to produce a very powerful sedative effect, often accompanied by severe headache, more especially when it is necessary to maintain a continued and anxious attention to any subject under discussion.

440. In the admission of warmed air in the winter a little height from the floor, would it not leave a stratum of cold air on the ground which would be disagreeable to the feet?—I understood the question arose as to the admission of fresh air; much would depend on the apparatus used for the communication of heat.

441. Have you ever turned your attention to the effect on the skin of different currents of air in different circumstances of dryness and moisture?—Yes, I have.

442. Do you consider that the draught depends on the rapidity with which the air blows on you, or on the state of the air?—I should apprehend both must be taken into consideration.

443. If the air be in a proper state of moisture, and of a high degree of temperature, that would not be called a draught, which if colder would be called disagreeable and a draught?—That depends on the use of the term; perhaps the word may be employed in various significations, according to the acceptation in which we use it; in our part of the country we have generally understood by a draught a current, be the nature of the air what it may, as for instance, when we wish to produce a powerful draught in a furnace where we wish a rapid communication of air independent of the quality.

444. But the evils of a current of a certain velocity may be equally great whether the air be moist or dry?—There must be a difference there; a very dry current of air passing across the face may produce a very different effect from a very moist one; I see exactly what is meant; I would consider it of equal importance, indeed of much more importance to divide the current of hot air than of cold air, because when a current of cold air is introduced, it naturally falls down and diffuses itself; but if hot air be introduced from any particular source, and in great quantity at one place, that will rise in a stream to the top, without benefiting those in the body of the building. We have had remarkable instances of that in public buildings, which it was said could not be heated, though great sums were expended upon them. At a distance of 20 or 30 feet from the floor there might often be observed a stratum of air at a temperature above that of boiling water, while below the air has been disagreeably cold.

444.* In the admissions of warm air to supply the room, it would be necessary to distribute the apparatus evenly over the whole surface of the floor?—As widely as possible.

445. And as numerously as possible?—Yes, so far as it could be conveniently done, the heating surface on the floor could not be too extensive.

446. It is necessary to conduct the heated air over the whole surface of the floor and not to trust to an apparatus radiating the heat?—I should think it absolutely necessary to conduct the heated air when it is supplied in currents; but if you have different stoves heated by steam in different parts of the building, or surfaces of iron heated by hot water or otherwise, that may make a great difference. The great objection to stoves or large plates heated by water or steam, is the unequal currents which necessarily accompany them, and the return of respired air in a descending stream. In all lofty buildings, it is impossible to have that sweet and fresh atmosphere which might be so easily commanded in a less elevated apartment, where a stream of air might be made to rise slowly but continually from the floor to the top of an inclined roof, to be removed there by the ventilator. A lofty room is generally preferred, because, from the mass of air present, a long time is necessarily required to contaminate it; but when prolonged debates are carried on, it is evident that the very cause which prevents it from being contaminated to such an extent at first, will render it exceedingly difficult to renew the air when once it shall have been vitiated.

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

447. Would you propose to regulate the velocity of the air admitted by artificial means, or trust to its change of place simply by its altered gravity?—I would propose to have every part of the ventilating apparatus under precise control, without that it is utterly impossible to adapt the currents to the varying circumstances of the place; arrangements ought to be made to cut off the supply entirely, to exchange a pipe of cold air for the hot air, and in short, to effect any change upon the currents we may wish at a moment's notice.

447*. Those apertures might be so regulated, that a person sitting in another room, by turning a handle, might open or close the valves?—Yes; it is easy to do that; at the same time it would be necessary to have them all under some general control or superintendence in case of their not acting harmoniously together.

448. Have you also directed your attention to the communication of sound in public buildings?—Accidental circumstances have led me to pay considerable attention to that subject of late.

449. You constructed on some scientific principles the room in which the great dinner was given to Earl Grey in Edinburgh?—I was on the committee on that subject, and many of the members of the committee, along with the architect, were frequently in my class room; but I cannot take the credit of having constructed it. I believe I gave what hints I could with respect to the form and several other circumstances connected with the sound; but the merit of the arrangements is due to the architect, Mr. Hamilton.

450. You were aware of all the principles on which it was constructed?—Yes; but I differed with respect to the use of the canvass; I was anxious to increase its power in communicating sound at the expense of some ornament which could not be introduced well without the canvass, though even with the canvass I believe there was no room in which communication of sound was heard with greater advantage under the circumstances. Perhaps I may be allowed to mention that I tried the room with the canvass, and after the canvass had been taken down, and that, in order to be capable of forming a most decided opinion on the subject from actual trial, I employed people to read and to sing in it, that I might study its power of communicating sound in every possible manner; and thinking it a most excellent opportunity of also trying the comparative power of the canvass and the wood, though I believe people are generally agreed on that subject, I consulted Hertz, the pianoforte player, and also Mr. Murray and Mr. Findlay Dunn, celebrated for their professional talents and attainments in those experiments, and Hertz mentioned particularly, "that the sound was not sonorous," that was his expression. It was beautifully distinct and clear; I am not aware that in any room music was ever heard which was so beautifully clear and so melodious; but at the same time it had not that strength and power which was observed when the canvass was pulled down, and when the sound was strengthened by a reflection from the roof. The beauty of music upon a lake or other still water is proverbial, and I attribute it to the same cause, to the purity of the tone where there are no prolonged reverberations interrupting each succeeding note.

451. What should you consider the essential conditions of a room for the purpose of the Houses of Parliament in reference to the communication of sound?—With respect to the form, a square form on the whole I should be inclined to prefer, as bringing the Members nearer to one another than can be done in any other way.

452. Than by a circle?—I was going to add, than by the circular form, which is very ill adapted for the communication of sound in a building such as the House of Commons, whereas the other is not.

453. Do you mean perfectly square, or oblong?—I would say about square. Again, the walls ought to be as low as possible, and arranged in such a manner that no sound can be reflected repeatedly from the one to the other. The roof ought to be as low as possible, or as low as may be consistent with the size of the building, and to have a great reflecting power, so that the direct voice of the speaker may be strengthened by the reflection from the roof; and, lastly, the voice having been strengthened by this single reflection, all further continuance of the sound ought to be destroyed by throwing it upon some absorbing surface, as upon an irregularly and matted floor. I might add here, from a number of different experiments, I found no difficulty in conversing at the distance of from 100 to 1,000 feet in the open air. Sir John Ross told me lately, when I met him at Dublin, that he had no difficulty in conversing at the distance of a mile in the still and silent atmosphere, which often occurs in the polar regions. Lieutenant Bowen has conversed at the distance of a mile, or upwards, across a frozen lake,

and

77

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

and Mr. Parkin, of the Royal Marine Hospital, Woolwich, informed me, among many other interesting circumstances, that at a particular place near the top of the hill at Cawsand Bay, he had frequently heard with the utmost distinctness the laugh and conversation of the sailors on board of the frigates and other vessels at anchor there, one to two miles distant from the place where he was. The difficulty of the communication of sound in public buildings, therefore, must be attributed, in most cases at least, not so much to a want of power in the voice of the speaker, as to the interruptions which arise from prolonged reverberation and other causes. In some rooms, after ceasing to speak, I have found the sound continued for five seconds, and I have no doubt that it was continued for a much longer time, though we could not directly affirm that we heard a distinct tone. Every instant that sound is continued, after once a new sound shall have fallen upon the ear, tends to make it less and less distinct. In searching for facts connected with the time and the distance at which sound may be heard, I have found, from some despatches forwarded to Government and referred to in geological works, that the sound of a volcano has been heard at the distance of 900 miles, and that the sound of cannon has been distinctly traced to the distance of 300 miles. Captain Stoddart commanded one of the vessels in the fleet at a time when it was extended 300 miles on the shores of the Baltic; one day he heard the firing of cannon, it was during the time of the war, it was not very distinct at first, but he boarded some vessels that were near, and they all agreed that the firing was distinctly audible. He noted the time and place in the log, and some time afterwards, the whole fleet having met, he stated the circumstance, and at a council they referred to their logs of that date. It was found that those vessels which were further away from Captain Stoddart, in a particular line, heard the sound more and more distinctly at the same time that he had observed it, till at last at the extreme verge there was one vessel which was sailing past a foundry where they were proving cannon all day; the firing was on land, and it was heard at the distance of 300 miles.

454. The exact difference of time was not stated?—The sound continued all day.

455. Was the surface of the sea remarkably smooth?—I understood that it was not rough.

456. Have you any knowledge of the state of the atmosphere at that time?—So far as I could gather, there was a gentle inclination of wind in a particular direction, which no doubt favoured the transmission of sound.

457. Have you any fact to state as to the barometer?—I can only state I heard the circumstances mentioned generally; I told Captain Stoddart that I should feel obliged at a future opportunity, when he was disengaged, if he would give me all the details he recollected or could get access to, which he has promised to do.

458. As to the distance at which it is stated sound is heard in high latitudes, do you attribute that principally to the perfect silence of the atmosphere, a total want of all agitations, or a peculiar state of atmosphere itself?—I should be inclined, from what I have heard myself, and trying the communications of sound in all situations, to attribute it principally, if not entirely, to the extreme stillness of the atmosphere. When the wind flows gently in any particular direction, it favours the communication of sound considerably in the same path. I know an instance where the sound of a powerful military band was heard, though imperfectly, at the distance of 20 miles. The noise of a steam boat, or even of oars of a small boat, are easily heard, under favourable circumstances, at a distance of many miles.

459. Your general principle is, in reference to the House of Commons, that there should be one reflecting surface extending as nearly as possible over the Members by the ceiling, that the walls should be non-reflecting, and the floor absorbing, to prevent the echo; but you do not state the form of the ceiling, whether it is to be coved or flat?—The form of the ceiling is that which you see represented in the sketch of my class room; it should be inclined and meet in a point.

460. Do you recommend that form of ceiling with reference to its superiority for ventilation or hearing?—On account of both these; I think it frequently happens that both circumstances combine; the same form of ceiling that allows all the moist heated air in a crowded evening to collect at the top, will also throw most broadly the pulses of sound across the greater portion of the audience, the object being, not that the sound should accumulate in any particular part, but be diffused as equally as possible over the whole of the House. If you have a broad reflecting surface, inclined in that manner, it may be shown that that surface is most conducive,

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

cive, and will be most powerful, in distributing the pulses of sound equally among the Members.

461. But in that form the person speaking from near the wall would be better heard than if he were speaking in the centre?—That may be; but it seems that in every part of a room constructed on that principle, whether the person speaking be in sight or out of sight, whether one or two be in the room, or several hundreds, there is no difficulty either in hearing or in distinctness of articulation. Many rooms will produce a more loud and sounding noise, perhaps they will be better for the *premier coup d'orchestre* in a concert room, but if it is distinctness of articulation that is wanted, or to experience melody in its purest form, strengthened however by a certain reflection from the roof, that is the form I would recommend. The difference between distinctness and purity of intonation, however low the tone may be, and that confused and noisy sound that is produced in some rooms, has been very little attended to, practically, in the construction of buildings, and still less the effect of reflection upon the voice of the person speaking. Where, from any particular cause, many reflected sounds strike upon his mouth, it is impossible for him to articulate distinctly, however articulate, under other circumstances, his enunciation may be; a physical cause opposes the free action of the muscles that regulate those movements by which speech is produced, and any one who studies the subject practically, till experience makes him familiar with it, will acknowledge the great difference in the sensation produced upon the mouth when he speaks in a well constructed room and then in the focus of a large parabolic reflector, for example, opposed to a powerfully reflecting wall.

462. Of what material would you propose to construct an interior?—I would propose that it should be constructed of wood, and that it should, as far as possible, resemble the sounding board of a pianoforte. In experiments in the open air, when we were in a valley, and the situation peculiar, I have repeatedly spoken to individuals 200 feet distance from me when they did not hear a word, if they were in the line of the valley, so that there was a great hollow extending indefinitely behind them; while others who were still more distant than them, at twice or three times the distance, but who happened to be at one of the sides, heard distinctly every word without the slightest effort.

463. Then they heard reflected sounds?—They heard the primary united with the reflected sound; they were so close to the reflecting surface, the primary sound no sooner came to them than the reflecting sound came up and strengthened the primary impression; so in the same manner the roof should be so near the Members that the voice of the person speaking should be strengthened by the reflection. If we admit a certain height for ornament and ventilation, let that be as low as possible, and the more equal will be the communication of sound in my opinion, not only from theory, but from direct experiment in my own class-room and other buildings.

464. What is the height of your own class-room?—The walls are nine feet high, and the roof is between 23 and 25 feet high in the centre.

465. It seems to follow, from what you have said, that you would recommend the Houses of Parliament to be without galleries?—I should strongly recommend they should be without a projecting gallery; but a retreating gallery would not be very disadvantageous.

466. You would have no place for a retiring gallery with so low a wall?—The retiring gallery should be made immediately behind a series of pillars, as will be shown by the annexed plan.

467. With reference to the position of the Speaker of the House of Commons, would you propose to adapt what is called the Speaker's chair to the favourable transmission of sound, or trust entirely to the room itself?—I should have no hesitation in saying I would trust entirely to the room itself, were it constructed on these principles. At the same time, if it was fixed that the Speaker's chair should have a place near the wall, which I presume may very probably be the case, it would be almost unnecessary to do any thing for the communication of the sound, as, if that were made a good reflecting surface, and inclined in such a manner that no reflection were kept up between wall and wall, he would require no peculiar arrangement either to hear or to be heard, without any effort, in any part of the room.

468. In that case the Speaker would always be directing his voice, in point of fact, towards an absorbing surface, for the strangers' gallery must be opposite to him,

79

him, and not in the side of the roof?—He would, under those circumstances; but at the same time the sound would be reflected from the roof, spreading from the situation in which he was placed on either side the roof, inclining on either side of the Speaker.

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

469. Would you explain upon what principle you have a preference for a square to a circular form?—On this principle: whenever there are any concave surfaces, it is the same generally speaking with sound as with light; that is, from the angle which the sound makes as it falls upon the surface, it is necessarily collected into foci, and in circular rooms there are, accordingly, more or less points where the sound is heard with greater power, while it is comparatively deficient in other places. The object in the House of Commons being an equal transmission of sound, that is the reason why I give a preference to a flat surface.

470. If you were understood rightly, you would depend principally on the ceiling for the reflection of the sound, and you propose to have walls of an absorbing surface?—The part of the walls that are brought more immediately into play would be so extremely low, and converted at the same time into a kind of gallery, that perhaps, with the exception of that part where the Speaker may be placed, they could scarcely be said to have any of the properties of ordinary walls in reflecting sound.

471. By adopting the circular form, you would bring the Members closer together, and therefore in that point of view they will be able to make each other heard more easily?—I am not aware that the advantage gained in this respect would in any way balance the difficulties that would present themselves from the collection of sound in foci; and even, whatever materials are used, it is perhaps impossible to have a surface that is absolutely non-reflecting; it is more or less reflecting merely in comparison, for even the very canvas we at times put up to destroy the reflecting power which may predominate in some particular buildings, has been known in other cases, when stretched, as in the sails of a ship, to collect pulses of sound from bells that have been ringing 100 miles distant, and rendering them observable.

472. As to the position of the seats, have you any idea whether it is convenient or no for the transmission of the sound that they should be raised one above another?—As the floor is considered to be an absorbing surface, on the principles I have alluded to, I should imagine that if they were elevated one above another, so as to allow the Speaker to see the Members distinctly, and the Members to see one another, it would rather facilitate the communication of sound, and the perfect absorption of the reflected sound.

473. In fact, the elevation of the back seats would tend to diminish practically, so far as sound went, the height of the walls?—Yes.

474. And to diminish the inconvenience of the circular form?—Yes; at the same time it being admitted that the power of sound is proportional to the intensity of the mechanical impulse made, the area through which it is to diffuse itself and the manner in which it is strengthened by the reflection from the walls, every space, every superfluous space, that can be cut off without interfering with the principles above alluded to, or rather with their applications, will be a gain to the Members in facilitating the communication of sound.

475. As to the openings in the roof and walls for light and air, should you propose to arrange them according to any past experience you have had?—I should consider that an object of very great importance. The first thing that led me to direct my attention to this subject was what occurred in a church, where it was almost impossible to hear the preacher, in consequence of the prolonged reverberation. After spending some little time in it I left it, and was surprised, when I was totally out of sight of the preacher, to find that I heard every word distinctly. On examining into the circumstance, I could only attribute it to this cause, viz.: that the direct voice of the speaker was perfectly sufficient to be audible in every part of the building, but that, at those particular openings into the passage, it alone had come out, and there affected my ear alone, whereas, in the interior of the building, I not only heard the direct voice of the speaker, but also the confused noise produced by all the prolonged reverberation of preceding words. If, then, from one or two apertures alone such a body of sound can escape as will render the speaker's voice distinctly audible in separate apartments, we are entitled to infer, that if that portion be prevented from escaping, it would tend much to add to the power of the Speaker's voice within the House. Further, not only will the loss of sound be prevented, but also the entrance of all discordant sounds from without.

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

without. In every large city there is a continual hum, and the noise of people walking in the street, of bells, of horses, of coaches, and the like, though on every occasion they may not be distinctly audible, still produce a certain amount of sound, which detracts from the purity of intonation. If, then, the loss be prevented on the one hand, and the entrance of discordant sounds on the other, there will be much added to the power of the room in communicating sound. In those rooms where I have seen all those openings arranged in such a manner, that while air was permitted freely to enter or to escape, yet the sound had to be reflected two or three times in passages, so that it was lost as it were, and could not produce any specific effect if entering from without, or reflected back into the room if formed within, the intonation was more powerful and more distinct than when that was not attended to.

476. Would you propose to light the new House of Commons entirely from the roof by means of a lantern?—I consider that many different plans might be adopted; I have generally preferred as equal a distribution of light as possible, so that I would regard it as more advantageous if there could be lights at many fixed places than if there were one great and powerful central light radiating to every point of the room. A large window with obscured glass might be introduced at the gable, and a series of windows might also be placed in the interior roof, supplied through powerfully reflecting passages connected with the exterior roof. Again, at night, if the pillars supporting the galleries or between the different parts of the galleries, according to the plan laid before you, lamps were placed, then these would distribute the light very equally throughout the whole of the House, without being extremely painful or injurious to the eye at any particular point. I would further wish to mention, that whatever lamps are used at night, the bad effects arising from the combustion should be carried away by independent tubes to the ventilator.

477. As to the lighting of the room by day, would you propose to do that by lanterns in the roof, or by side-lights?—I should prefer side-lights; there would not then be any danger of interruption from heavy rains or hail, which occasionally makes such a very loud noise, even on a few panes of glass, as to interrupt the proceedings of an assembly. I should see no objection to having those arranged in the roof, but at the same time they might be formed in such a manner that the light might be taken from the side by making a projecting window raised upon the exterior of the outer roof, in the same manner as many garret or storm windows, and not in the form of the common sky-light.

478. You would not apprehend any interruption to its perfect operation by those breaks in it?—Those breaks might be arranged so as not to interfere with the effect of the roof to any great extent, for if there was a double window, then the glass would there supply the place of the boards.

479. Is glass equally efficacious, in your view, of sound as wood?—Yes.

480. Would you state to the Committee whether you consider glass as eligible for the reflection of sound as wood?—I should certainly consider it so in those situations.

481. As to the outward walls, what sort of thickness do you think they should be with regard to the sound; ought there to be a very thick outer wall or not?—I should prefer a thick outer wall, as giving more power to heating in winter and of cooling in summer, as well as in reference to the communication of sound.

482. And in excluding sound?—Yes; a thick wall would render it freer from all disturbing causes, whether from sound or cold.

483. Do you contemplate the actual roof of the House of Commons should also be the outer roof, or a double roof?—I should contemplate a double roof, for in case of noise from rain or hail, if there were only one roof, it would be almost impossible to prevent the greatest interruption, and in summer no means could be adopted with facility to prevent the room becoming extremely warm.

484. You would light the outward roof with a number of garret-shaped windows, and let the light in from the loft to the interior of the building by glass openings?—Yes; in that building of which you have a sketch before you, we have no double roof; we have a single roof; it answers extremely well; but we are liable to the introduction of sound I have mentioned, in consequence of not having a double roof.

485. And, practically, you have felt that inconvenient?—I have.

486. Do not you think it better if the roof of the house of assembly, or the room

in

81

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

in which we sit, should be wholly distinct from the outer roof?—That was always my impression; I understood that was contemplated.

487. Would you not find great practical difficulty in lighting a room from the outer roof?—Not if the arrangements were made from the commencement.

488. And if the window in the roof could be done away with, it would be better to do so, and to have no window there?—I think it would be advisable, if it could be done, to have windows in the roof, to make the light more equally diffused.

489. Would you rigidly interdict the use of all ornamental work in such a roof?—On no account; I should consider it not merely desirable for its own sake, but advantageous for sound. Had it not been necessary to attend in the strictest manner to economy in a large establishment I put up at my own expense alone, I should have had every one of these cross partitions in the roof ornamented. I consider these cross partitions are of great value in respect to the communication of sound, and on this ground: in the first place, experimentally, I found that if I made an impulse in water in a particular direction, instead of that impulse extending, as it were, throughout the whole of the water, as it is generally believed to do, a wave was made to roll along upon a particular surface, while the rest of the water was quiet and still; this I believe to take place to a certain extent in the communication of sound; if the voice, for instance, be directed on an extremely plain surface, at a particular angle we know we can speak to people at a great distance, if we both go nearer the side of a wall; now if so much of the sound were to fall on the roof at this particular angle, my opinion is, it would run along the roof a considerable way before any amount of it would be reflected on the ground; whereas if the surface of the roof be broken by transverse beams, (by pillars or pilasters, if it be a wall), the sound will not travel in this manner; there is always a reflection at each part to the ground below. There is a tunnel connected with one of the rail roads in the west of Scotland, in which, as I was informed by Mr. Granger, an engineer, it was utterly impossible for one person to hear another at any distance. It happened, however, that either some pilasters were put along the walls, or the tunnel was made irregular, whereas formerly it had been made smooth, and after that individuals heard each other in any direction, at any distance, with great facility and very distinctly.

490. You do not suppose this interruption would, in fact, impede the voice from going to the extremity of the room from where the person speaking was?—To a certain extent it would necessarily affect the progress of the sound; but still, if the general outline is alluded to, I believe the diffusion on the whole would be more equal than what it would be without them.

491. They are not free from that objection; on the other hand, you consider it more advantageous for a great body of auditors, that that sort of interruption should exist?—Yes, I do.

492. Do you conceive the interior of the building ought to be as plainly fitted up, that is, without or with cornices or ornaments of that description?—I think ornaments may be admitted to a very great extent, to as great an extent as they might be desired.

493. Could it be admitted upon principle, could you beforehand state what amount of ornaments could be safely introduced, or what amount ought not to be introduced, so as to guide the architect in his course?—So much would depend on the particular construction of the building, that I do not see at once that I could answer that, unless the question was subdivided. But this I might say, that I have seen buildings which were entirely covered with ornaments, and that in these buildings the sound of the voice was heard distinctly, and I would only refer to principle, but let applications be made according to the peculiar kind of building to be adopted for the House of Commons; so long as you can bring up a reflecting power to act upon the air, while the direct voice of the speaker is still sounding there, so long you will strengthen the voice of the speaker; but I found every thing upon this, that the human voice of itself, when it does not meet with interruption, is sufficient to fill the most ample assembly that ever has been made, provided there be no noise from extraneous sources; that you may, if you choose, dispense entirely with the additional power of reflection, and have the walls crowded with ornaments, but taking care there is a perfect power of absorption, so that the audience hear solely by the direct voice of the speaker, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, if the room be moderately quiet, they will hear distinctly; but they will not hear that body of voice which they would have heard had they also gained by the reflection from the roof; and in a building such as the

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

House of Commons, I consider it would not be desirable to take away this reflected strength which may be communicated to the voice; performers on instruments and singers say, when they are in a room which has no reflecting power, that the sound escapes easily enough, but that they do not experience that resilient and sustaining power which makes so many rooms so delightful to speak or sing in; those who pay much attention to the subject feel the tone escaping easily from the mouth, but they do not feel the sound sustained and buoyed up, as it were, where there is too little reflection; in other rooms, where the reverberating power is so great that it interferes with speaking, they are precisely in the reverse condition; when they sound a particular note, they feel there is something playing and working on the mouth, a mechanical power preventing the emission of the tone they wish to introduce; in some rooms, many of which I have been in, if any one stand in a particular position, the voice is returned to the focus if they are placed in it, and they feel as if some one were actually knocking them on the mouth. In one of the reflectors they use in a chapel, which I had been invited to examine, a preacher went up one day who had accidentally not been informed of its peculiarities; there was not only a focus for the emission, but also for the reception of sound, and when he had said two or three words he suddenly turned round, believing some one was mocking him, but it was only the reflected sound of his own voice, which sounded loudly to him, but inaudible to any other person. In the adaptation of these parabolic reflectors, any part of the audience excluded from its influence hear as ill as the others hear well.

494. You would not think it advisable to place the Speaker within a chair with a parabolic sounding board?—I should think it unnecessary with that construction of building; and it would, to a certain extent, be liable to the objections mentioned.

495. Would it or would it not be desirable to maintain, as nearly as possible, a unity of atmosphere in the room, with reference to sound, quite apart from ventilation?—I consider that one of the primary objects of attention, but to what extent that does actually interfere with sound, I am at a loss to say; it is admitted on all hands, and it is known that in an apartment, even a small apartment, we often have different strata of air, and the sound in passing from one to another is much affected in the same manner as light; thus, when we look at any object on the wall through a current of warm air, as when the sun is shining on any building, a current of warm air from a chimney being interposed between us and it, we see the tremulous motion of the air indicated by the unequal reflection of the light upon the wall; so in the same manner, I believe, that when sound passes through different strata of air, a similar disturbance induced, but preventing it from being so clear and uniform as is desirable.

496. Would you positively interdict the use of drapery, particularly round about the windows or the cornices?—I should not consider it necessary to interdict the use of drapery; but whenever there was a powerful reflecting surface, and it was required to take advantage of that surface, then the drapery ought not to be used.

497. You would not interdict drapery on the side walls, but you would from the windows above?—From the roof, or from whatever part we wish a reflecting power.

498. As to the smaller rooms connected with the House of Commons, you would scarcely propose to alter the ordinary ceiling perhaps?—It would not be so necessary as in the larger apartment for the meeting of the House; but the same remarks, it must be remembered, apply to both. There is a great harshness and indistinctness often communicated to the voice, even in small rooms, and it is remarkable how sensitive some people are to the manner in which sound affects them. I have been in some rooms, where it was impossible to converse even with a moderate party, unless with a considerable effort from the power of reverberation. I have been in rooms where there were alcoves at one end, and whenever any individual happened to sing in a particular position it made a great difference in the voice, and on trying it experimentally, a number of persons going to a distance and shutting their eyes, while one individual, trying the experiment, walked across the room, while speaking. I have seen the others raise their hands whenever he came to a particular part, indicating the change which they all perceived. The power of the voice may perhaps be such as not to make it a matter of great consequence in these small rooms; but yet there is a very great difference in the unity and pleasantness in the tone of voice in different rooms, according to the form. I may state with reference to the same subject, there is a room not larger than some

of

83

of the Committee rooms may be, in which it was found almost impossible to carry on a school from the amount of reverberation, and when any individual sounded any note in a prolonged voice, it was quite like the sound of a trumpet, it was continued so long after he had ceased; that room was about 48 feet long, 20 or 30 broad, and 16 high. The roof was arched, but the curve was not great. It was improved very much by suspending curtains and drapery from the cornice.

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

21 August 1835.

499. Have you ever accurately examined the present House of Commons?—I have been in it on several successive occasions, but since I came here, I have been one day at one Committee and the next day at another, and having been up several nights before I arrived, I have not had an opportunity of examining it so minutely as I would wish.

500. Do you think you have examined it sufficiently to be able to state that some alteration might be made at a small expense with a view to improve the communication of sound?—Yes; I have no hesitation in stating that, at the same time if I were asked to enter into detail on this, I should like a little further opportunity of examining the House during the debates.

Mercurii, 26° die Augusti, 1835.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

David Boswell Reid, Esq., M.D. again called in; and Examined.

501. HAVE you recently inspected both Houses of Parliament with respect to ventilation and the transmission of sound?—I have.

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

26 August 1835.

502. Will you favour us with the result of your observations?—It appears to me that a considerable advantage might be obtained from some alterations in the House of Commons, and some of which are so very obvious that accidental circumstances must, I presume, have prevented them from having been already attended to, which would not be attended with any very great expense. There is very great interruption to the communication of sound, in the first place, from the floor not being matted, so that I have no hesitation in affirming that, for a very considerable period on one occasion when I was present, I could have heard every thing that was said distinctly had it not been from the interruption arising from the noise produced as Members were entering and going out of the House of Commons. It would be advisable to have double doors, so that as a Member may be entering, all external noise admitted by the outer door may be excluded; nor, so far as I could learn, does there appear to be any necessity for the ponderous and noisy lock, which is almost continually in action, and a constant source of interruption; as some one is always in attendance at the door, sliding doors might be introduced. The next circumstance which I would allude to in connexion with the communication of sound is, that a considerable advantage might be obtained by lowering the roof, bringing it as low as the base of the upper windows, and inclining it so as to meet in a ridge at the centre. Thin boards of wood being used instead of canvas, more body would be given to the voice; Members would not only hear distinctly, but a less effort would be required to sustain the voice at a proper pitch in a long discourse. Something of the same kind might also be introduced with advantage immediately under the gallery, boards being introduced there corresponding in their inclination with the slope of the roof.

503. What slope would you give?—Supposing it was lower, so as barely to leave room for Members walking in the gallery, then, if the roof were inclined so as to meet in a ridge not far below the present roof, a considerable advantage would be obtained. If the roof were not lowered considerably, the advantage obtained would not be so great as might be desirable.

504. What angle do you think would be desirable?—At an angle varying from 20° to 30°. Again, there appeared to be a very considerable noise introduced into the House by the number of large openings connected with the present system of ventilation; not only were the bells heard distinctly ringing at different times, but a vast number of different noises in the street produced a continual murmur that

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F R.S.E.

26 August 1835.

added considerably to the difficulty of hearing. Were the air introduced through passages, through which any sound entering in that way would have to undergo several reflections, that would exclude it to a considerable extent.

505. With reference to the rooms that are now behind the reporters' gallery, behind the Speaker's chair and behind the strangers' gallery, have you any observations to make as to them?—All those tend to diminish the power of the sound within the House; there was no difficulty in hearing any Member who spoke in a tolerably loud voice in either of those apartments, the doors of those apartments being open. If the sound that passes into those rooms were confined to the House, it would add greatly to the power of the sound in the House. The voice is more distinctly audible in some of those apartments at particular times than even in the House itself, for there the voice of the person speaking almost alone is heard, while the noise produced from the interrupting causes does not get access to it. In the reporters' gallery the interruption from the chair of the Speaker is very great, so that in numerous cases no one there was enabled to hear what was going on. There is also a recess behind the seat of the reporters which takes away from the power of the sound in the House. If their bench or seat was lowered, if the roof were lowered and inclined so as to be immediately over their seats, being carried in a sloping direction to meet the roof, I have no doubt these alterations would add materially to their power in hearing both the Speaker and Members addressing the House. On many occasions while I was in the reporters' gallery the greatest difficulty was experienced in hearing; sometimes nothing could be distinguished, a confused tone alone was heard, so that it was quite impossible for the reporters, even with every attention, to take down what was said; on other occasions the sound was very distinct.

506. With reference to the openings in the roof, have you any observations to make?—I have no particular observations to make in respect to them, for those openings are defended by the valve below from any direct loss of sound. Another source of interruption, however, which might be guarded against, is the great body of heated air which I presume rises whenever the heating apparatus is in action below. In different buildings I have had occasionally to remark, that wherever the atmosphere was preserved in a state of unity as much as possible, equal in every respect, there sound was most distinctly audible; and it occurred to me that when the current of hot air rises from those large apertures in the middle of the House of Commons, they would very likely interfere much with the communication of sound. On inquiry, one of the gentlemen now present told me he had frequently observed that it was impossible to hear individuals who were on the opposite side of this current, although those at a distance were heard distinctly where the current did not intervene. If means were taken for preventing the entrance of this large current of air at one place, and for distributing it as much as possible over a more extensive surface at the floor of the House, I have no doubt that this would not only remove the interruption alluded to by some of the Members, but also one of the causes of interruption which makes it so difficult for the Speaker to hear individuals at the bar; so that he has told me he can often hear those at a distance better than those who are near. I have no doubt that this is attributable in part to the same current of air.

507. You have stated that you thought it was desirable to have the floor of the House matted?—Yes.

508. It is also understood that you propose to introduce the warm air or fresh air through numerous small apertures in the floor, how do you reconcile the matting of the floor and leaving open those numerous small apertures?—The matting I would propose to be introduced as universally as possible over all the passages, but I do not understand that there would be any difficulty in introducing the air by numerous apertures where the floor is not matted, as in the rising from one step to another. In respect to the air admitted above, I alluded to those cases where the air is admitted without any previous preparation, I said if it was admitted without any previous preparation, I should rather have it entering from above than below, because it would be tempered in its descent by the current it met with; but if it was admitted from below, I should wish the air always brought to a fixed temperature. If the air be introduced without previous preparation, and without an exceedingly minute subdivision, I should certainly prefer it to be introduced above; but were the air introduced in the most effectual possible manner by an arrangement foreseen and provided for in the commencement of the building, then I should introduce it all by the floor, and there would be no

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

26 August 1835.

difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of matting upon the floor to answer the purpose required as to the sound, leaving at different places abundance of room for the introduction of air in the very minute streams required.

509. In fact, were the matting so coarse as to admit of the ingress of heated air, and yet not sufficiently coarse to allow the feet to touch the floor, the object would be attained?—It would.

510. Is there such matting in existence?—The common bass, or any thing of that kind, will do. In temporary buildings, I have used the sugar-bags in which sugars are imported from the Mauritius and other places, made from a kind of rush. If it is contemplated that the seats are to rise in the same manner as in the present House of Commons, there will be no difficulty in the perpendicular part of introducing any amount of air; but instead of allowing it to come in through a few currents, it might be distributed and let in a thousand different parts; the whole space under the seats might be appropriated to that purpose.

511. You mean that you think, instead of having gratings merely in the passages as they now are, from which a good deal of wind comes, that the same quantity of air can flow into a pipe that went the whole length of the seats, escaping in very small quantities?—Exactly so; and thus while the same quantity of air might be admitted, or more or less, instead of coming in through an area equal to one of 20 square feet, it might be introduced by an area extended over 200 or any greater number of square feet. If the air comes in from a space where it is confined, then there must be a very rapid current, in order to supply the quantity required; but if those apertures be distributed to such an extent over the whole of the floor of the House of Commons that the same quantity of air may be introduced through an area twenty, fifty or one hundred times greater than that by which it entered before, there is not the slightest danger of any feeling of cold from that cause. If we attend to the action even of the coldest atmosphere upon the human body, as in the northern regions, it is stated there that when the atmosphere is perfectly still, no difficulty is found in walking about, unless, indeed, it is at an exceedingly low temperature; but when the wind begins to blow, instantly it becomes dangerous and almost insupportable. Accordingly, if the temperature of the prepared air be properly attended to, from the slow and gradual manner in which it must rise, it is utterly impossible for it to abstract such a quantity of heat from the human body as to make any one feel any inconvenience from it.

512. If the air be heated to a comfortable temperature, you will bear with pleasure a degree of velocity in that air which you would not be able to endure if it was either higher or lower?—Certainly; and even supposing the air to have a considerable reduction of temperature, still if that air approached with extreme slowness any individual, instead of suffering, it would be tempered so as not to produce any disagreeable effect.

513. Would persons sitting before this current you are describing, tend to increase currents?—I should think that if it were extended over a sufficiently large space, there would be abundant access for air without any current being induced in any part that might prove objectionable.

514. Do you think that the gang-ways or passage-ways and the floor, excluding the part covered by benches and the table, supposing it practicable to cover them with perforated matting so as to admit of a current of heated air, would furnish sufficient surface for the admission of warm air for the House?—So much would depend upon the nature of the matting, that it would be very difficult to give a precise answer to that question unless one had actually tried the power of the air in penetrating the matting that might be used. I should consider it probable that were matting laid down so as to cover one half of those passages, and the other were used for the admission of air at a regulated temperature and covered by wire cloth, it would be sufficient for the introduction of air throughout the whole of the House.

515. Do you think there would be any difficulty in procuring such a coarse matting as would answer that purpose?—There would be no difficulty in procuring matting such as might be necessary for the floor; but if matting were required, through which the air was to pass, and this I would not consider advisable, there would be considerable difficulty in procuring it, because the texture being naturally soft, it might wear away and spread, and the meshes would in a very short time be partially filled up.

 516. With

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D, F.R.S.E.

26 August 1835.

516. With reference to the ventilation of the present House of Commons, and the apparatus used for that purpose, do you think it sufficient?—I may state that I have never had a direct opportunity of examining it in action. I have seen all the apparatus, and the principle on which it is constructed is the same as that I formerly recommended, namely, to induce a current by the introduction of a heated atmosphere at some one point. The ventilators in the side of the House of Commons allow air to come in which does not appear to be so readily under control as might be wished, and not having an opportunity of seeing in what manner the ventilators at the top act at the time the House was full, though I attended on several occasions for this purpose, it would be impossible for me to say how far they were adequate to what they were intended for. The mode of heating, however, is very different from what I have used; a current of air is induced in the upper part by means of steam; that which I have been in the habit of employing was produced in a furnace where advantage was taken of a longer column of heated air than can be commanded by this apparatus, and of the more intense heat produced by combustion. There is another circumstance also that I would wish to mention, namely, that when the doors and windows, whether in the House of Lords or in the House of Commons, are thrown open at the request of Members, then so many cross currents are introduced which operate in so many different ways, that no one is competent under those circumstances to examine properly the power of the ventilators in all their extent.

517. If the steam cylinder that now heats the air above were moved close down to the ceiling of the House, would it operate much more actively than it does now when the air of the House has to rise to a certain point and then be heated?—It would certainly have more power the more it is depressed; the greater the height to which you can carry your column of heated air the greater the power.

518. If the steam cylinder were placed immediately over the ceiling where the air of the House of Commons escapes into the roof, there would be a much more active current produced than is now produced at the height that it is above the ceiling?—That would be the direct effect.

519. Must not the effect of opening the side windows very near the roof of the House be to supply the draught created by those ventilators from the outward air, and prevent them acting upon the House as they are intended in warm weather?—They must interfere with the ventilation by the roof; but the peculiar mode in which they interfere will depend upon so many collateral circumstances connected with the doors, windows, &c. that it would be almost impossible to say in what precise manner they would act, unless in reference to a particular case.

520. Those heated ventilators being intended to cause a draught from below, and a constant circulation of fresh air throughout the House, must not their effect be in a great measure counteracted by openings near the roof which let in the fresh air almost close to the openings of these heated cylinders?—I fully understand what is alluded to, and I should consider that they tend to act in this manner; but as it is possible that the currents of cold air from them sometimes fall down into the body of the House, and at other times enter the ventilators, according to collateral circumstances, I cannot say that they would always act so.

521. Speaking of the hot weather we have had lately, would not the effect of keeping those windows open be to diminish the circulation of the air in the body of the House?—Certainly it would, unless we suppose a strong current to rise from the House, and escape by them, the roof not being sufficient. If the same extent of ventilating surface could be obtained below, it would be infinitely preferable, and obviate the objection mentioned.

522. Even with the present extent of ventilating surface below, would it not tend to keep the House cool in hot weather, if those windows near the top were kept shut instead of open?—I am not altogether certain of that. I should apprehend that some of the windows at the top act conjointly with the ventilators in clearing the air from the body of the House. At all events, I should think it was very possible, when the doors are open below, as well as the large ventilators at the side, that they do so act.

523. With regard to the present temporary House of Commons, its size and the number of Members that may be assembled together at any one time, do you think that the present ventilating apparatus is sufficiently extensive?—I should consider that it would be a great improvement to extend it.

524. To

87

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

26 August 1835.

524. To extend the apparatus, and to close at the same time all apertures at the sides of the building, that is, the windows?—Yes.

525. So as always to ensure a supply of fresh air being taken from the lower part of the building?—Yes; but always taking into consideration, if the sides are entirely closed, and the air admitted below at a regulated temperature, it would be well to introduce it.

526. Have you any sketch to submit to the Committee, in order to exhibit the proposed form of a House the most favourable for sound as well as for ventilation?—I had intended to have submitted a complete sketch to the Committee on this occasion, but my attendance upon the different Committees, revising my evidence, and my attendance at the Houses of Lords and Commons, has so completely engrossed my time since I came here, that I have found it impossible to do any thing but make out a prospective outline with a pencil; but this will show every thing required to illustrate the principles to which I referred, both with respect to the new and the present House of Commons.

[*The Witness delivered in a Sketch, and explained it to the Committee.*]

Sir *Robert Smirke*, called in; and Examined.

Sir *Robert Smirke*.

527. HAVING heard what Dr. Reid suggests with respect to the present House, do you think there would be any great difficulty in making a false ceiling of the kind described with glazed openings to let in the light, so as to try the experiment, whether it would improve the sound?—There can be no practical difficulty in making such a ceiling, but it would require consideration to adapt it well to the situation, as described by Dr. Reid; and it would cause a material alteration in some parts of the House that are not immediately connected with the ceiling.

528. In what respect?—All that end behind the Speaker's chair must be altered, in order to be adapted to such a ceiling, and also the gallery in which the strangers are, for their seats rising nearly to the windows, they would be so near the ceiling that I apprehend they would suffer great inconvenience from it; it would require the room to be built expressly for such a plan; but I am mentioning only the impression that is produced on my mind by a very slight consideration of Dr. Reid's remarks.

529. Assuming the ventilation to be more perfect than it is, do you think that strangers would then suffer inconvenience from being placed near the roof?—Not if sufficient means of ventilation could be applied, but I think it would be difficult to supply the air to a number of persons closely seated in such a situation, sufficiently to prevent their feeling great inconvenience.

530. Would not the form of the roof facilitate the transmission of the air?—Not from the strangers' gallery.

531. The proposition is, that the roof should be slanting, and with slanting gable ends?—The difficulties I allude to arise from the circumstances of the present House, not from the theory of the subject.

532. Assuming an artificial roof was introduced into the present House, and that roof was terminated by two gable ends slanting inwards, do you think there would be any difficulty in regard to the strangers' gallery then?—There would be difficulty in supplying their seats with air in the same manner as the Members' seats.

533. Could not the air be conveyed to them precisely in the same way, only carried up by means of pipes?—By the alterations of the present House it might be done, but not without some material alterations.

534. Do you think that the practical difficulty, considering the expense at the same time, would be a sufficient objection to prevent trying the experiment?—There is no practical difficulty, as far as the construction of the work is concerned, I make the objection on account of the alterations it would necessarily require; it appears to me it would require a considerable alteration of the House.

535. Supposing this interior roof was to be constructed, what effect would it have upon the strangers, so far as viewing the House is concerned?—I do not see that it would affect their view of the House.

536. Do you recollect how much less the width of the reporters' gallery is than the width of the whole House?—The reporters' gallery is about 21 feet wide, and the width of the House 38 feet.

537. A sloping ceiling might be introduced without the same inconvenience you were speaking of, as far as the edge of the reporters' gallery, leaving a less space

Sir *Robert Smirke.*

26 August 1835.

of horizontal ceiling than at present?—A slanting ceiling might be made from the base of the present windows all round, without altering the galleries.

538. Having heard the evidence of Dr. Reid, do you think that the alterations he proposes could be carried sufficiently into effect as to give a fair trial to the principles upon which Dr. Reid has founded his plan?—I think there would be great difficulty in carrying them into effect in the present House.

539. Do you mean it would be difficult from the expense?—From the expense, on account of the building not being adapted to arrangements of that nature without great alteration.

540. What are the difficulties you consider likely to arise?—I cannot state them all without hearing again the evidence; I cannot carry in my mind all the points which have been alluded to.

541. Having heard the alterations proposed by Dr. Reid, in reference to the sloping roof, do you think there would be great practical difficulties in the way of making the alterations, in order to try the experiment, considering that a new House is to be built, and that something in the way of experiment should be tried previously?—I have great doubts about the expediency of trying such an experiment upon the ceiling; but I should wish to have time given to me to consider the answer to this question.

Veneris, 28° die Augusti, 1835.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Robert Smirke*, again called in; and Examined.

Sir *Robert Smirke.*

28 August 1835.

542. AT your last examination you were asked what were the difficulties you considered likely to prevent altering the interior of the present House of Commons, upon the plan proposed by Dr. Reid, and you requested time to consider before you gave your answer; will you favour the Committee with your opinion upon that subject now?—As the inquiry was a very important one, I thought it advisable to state in writing those opinions which I wish to submit to the Committee; and with your permission I will read them. The causes of defective hearing in the present temporary House, described by Dr. Reid in his evidence to the Committee on the 26th, are—the want of matting; the noise of Members passing along the floor, opening and shutting the door into the lobby, by which external noise is admitted, and the sound of a large and heavy lock to the door; the height of the room, and the means by which air is now introduced into it. Of these causes, the first may, of course, be readily obviated; and the noise of the door and external sounds would be lessened by adopting the double doors recommended by Dr. Reid, and by the removal of the large lock. I apprehend, however, that some inconvenience would be frequently given to Members by having to use the double doors; and in respect of the heavy lock, it was provided by the express order of the Serjeant-at-Arms, who required that it should be heard, the light one originally fixed being considered by him as unsuitable to the purpose. The proposition made by Dr. Reid for lowering the ceiling, bringing it down below the present windows, is one about which I feel great reluctance in offering an opinion, and which I cannot venture to take upon myself the responsibility of recommending the Committee to adopt. As, according to this proposition, the House would be lighted only by internal borrowed lights in the ceiling, I should fear there may be an inconvenient want of light, except on very fine and clear days, and I apprehend that the want of some direct and free communication with the open air might sometimes be found objectionable. I think it would also be extremely difficult, in the present temporary House, to introduce from the vaults below pure air in sufficient quantity, and tempered in such a manner as to give no inconvenience to Members when a considerable number of them were assembled in a room so low as this would be made. Should the experiment fail, or succeed imperfectly, from any difficulties in the application of the principle, or in the management of the process in regard to the preparation and introduction of the air, the inconvenience of any failure, under such circumstances, during the session of Parliament, would

be

89

Sir *Robert Smirke.*

28 August 1835.

be very serious; and I am therefore of opinion that it would be most desirable to try such an experiment first upon a less extensive scale, and in a room of less importance. The air for ventilation is at this time introduced into the House at seventy-eight different places, but, from the difficulty of regulating its temperature and velocity, Members often complain of inconvenience from it, and close all the apertures near them. Should it, however, be decided that the propositions made by Dr. Reid be adopted in the House, I beg leave to suggest to the Committee, in order to ensure the complete and efficient execution of his plan in all its details, that it should be executed under his own immediate directions and superintendence, in the same manner as the recommendations made some years ago by Sir H. Davy for a similar object were superintended by him, and as those also made at a subsequent time by Mons. Chabaunes were carried into execution in both Houses of Parliament under his own direction. I shall, at the same time, be most ready to undertake that the work, whatever Dr. Reid directs to be done under the sanction of the Committee, shall be executed in a correct and proper manner.

543. You appear to apprehend from the statement you have made, that great practical inconvenience would arise from lowering the roof in the way proposed by Dr. Reid?—I do.

544. What would be the difference between the height of the room were the ceilings so lowered, and the height of the old House of Commons from the floor to the ceiling?—The height of the old House of Commons was 26 feet and a half, the height from the floor to the sill of the windows in the present House (the level to which it is proposed by Dr. Reid to be lowered) is 23 feet and a half.

545. Do you think that the artificial ceiling proposed by Dr. Reid could or could not be made, so as to try the experiment without the probability of great inconvenience, that is to say, by making it in parts, and putting it together so that it might be readily taken down were positive and serious inconvenience felt?—It would be a work of great difficulty; I am not prepared to say it is impracticable.

546. Would the difficulty rather resolve itself into that of expense than that of any other kind?—Both expense and difficulty of execution.

547. With reference to trying the experiment in some other room, where would you propose the experiment should be tried so as to give us results we might rely upon, with reference to the House of Commons?—I cannot say I know of any room at present in which it could be applied.

548. If any experiments are tried they ought to be tried in the House of Commons itself, in order to give us any thing like certainty of the utility of the result?—I should be very much afraid of trying so hazardous an experiment upon such a room.

549. How would it be possible to get any thing like certain information upon the subjects of sound and ventilation without some experimental trials, and where do you think a better opportunity is likely to be found than in the present temporary House of Commons?—I am not able to propose any place where the experiment could be made; at the same time I can only repeat that, there being so many difficulties in the ventilation of the House of Commons, I should be afraid of making the trial there.

550. Under the supposition that the roof was altered in the way proposed, will you state what the difficulties in the way of ventilation would consist in?—I do not know how the air is to be introduced so as to give the necessary degree of ventilation without personal inconvenience to the Members.

551. Supposing the alteration in the ceiling to take place, do you think there must necessarily be made some alteration in the mode of supplying the House with air?—I think there must.

552. Will you state why?—I do not think, in the present state of the House, the admission of air is satisfactory, as Members seated near the places open for the admission of air complain of it and close them; and if its free admission were checked in the same manner when the ceiling was lowered, the inconvenience from defective ventilation would be much more seriously felt.

553. Assuming the ventilation to remain the same, do you think that the lowering of the ceiling would increase the inconvenience felt?—I do.

554. Will you state why?—The current will be greater, or the number of apertures must be increased.

555. Why will it be greater?—Because it would be necessary to force the circulation

Sir *Robert Smirke.*

28 August 1835.

culation and ensure the adequate supply of air, as none would be admitted except from the floor. It is extremely difficult to state with certainty at what rate air can be introduced and carried away without inconvenience, especially where there are so many disturbing causes as in a room of that kind, but it appeared to me from the best observations I could make with an accurate air gauge, that at this time a quantity of air was drawn out equal to the whole contents of the House in about 40 minutes; if the velocity were increased in order to bring a greater body of air through the House, I should not know how to prevent the current of air from being more troublesome than it is described to be now.

556. How would the current be increased by the alteration?—The current or quantity of air through the apertures must be increased in order to give a greater and more uniform and certain flow of air through the House than there is at present. The want of that is now occasionally supplied by air from the windows, but these would be wholly closed.

557. Would not the increasing the number of apertures increase the supply of air, without necessarily increasing the velocity of the current?—It would; if means can be taken at the same time to prevent the partial closing of them by Members seated near them.

558. Might not the number of apertures be increased in the present House, without inconvenience, for that purpose?—I think not without some inconvenience to the Members.

559. Might not an additional number of apertures be made in the floor?—Yes.

560. Might not an additional number of apertures be made under the seats?—Yes.

561. Do you not then think a sufficient number of apertures might be made to increase the supply?—I think wherever those apertures were, the Members near them would complain, unless that air was introduced in such a tempered state as to prevent their being sensible of it, but I do not know how to regulate that; some Members go to the House in an open carriage, and enter it rather chilled; others are seen galloping there on horseback, and entering very much heated; I do not know that the air can be so tempered and regulated as to be agreeable to the feelings of persons in so very different a state.

562. Assuming that the supply of air could be rendered of equal temperature, then your objections on that score would cease?—Yes.

563. Now with regard to the light which you assume would be materially reduced by the lowering of the ceiling in the way proposed, do you conceive that the light, under the circumstances assumed, would be less than that which was given to the Members in the old House of Commons?—I think so.

564. Can you at all inform the Committee the comparative area for the admission of light between the present and the old House of Commons?—No, I cannot; but in the body of the old House there was a large body of light introduced behind the Speaker's chair, which diffused itself generally over the House; the present windows are raised at a great height from the floor, and do not give the same direct light they would do if placed as they were in the old House.

565. The windows in the old House of Commons faced the east?—Yes, the principal windows, and there were also small ones on the side.

566. And a certain number of windows in the present House face the west?—Yes.

567. The sittings of the House take place principally in the afternoon, with reference to the supply of daylight?—Yes.

568. Do you not think that those windows facing the west, added to the others, and considering that they are without surrounding houses, and nothing to intercept the light, might, without inconvenience, admit of a reduction?—They might admit of a reduction, but not of such a reduction as that proposed, unless glass was introduced in very considerable quantities in the ceiling.

569. Would there be any objection to the introduction of glass in considerable quantity except on the score of expense?—The difficulty of keeping a large surface of glass clean in that situation would be very great.

570. Do you think the objections are of such a nature as to prevent such an experiment being made?—They make me unwilling to recommend it for trial in so important a building as this; I should wish to see the trial first made where there would be less inconvenience occasioned in the case of partial difficulties or failure.

571. Where

91

Sir *Robert Smirke.*

28 August 1835.

571. Where and how would you recommend such an experiment to be made, in order to give us results we could rely upon?—I am not prepared to say where the experiment could be made, but it is very possible such a place might be selected.

572. Where all things are similar to the House of Commons or the House of Lords?—No, certainly not.

573. Would there be any difficulty in lighting the present House of Commons by lanterns with nearly upright sides, which would not be subject to the objection of accumulating dirt?—Yes, there would; the top of the roof is considerably above the ceiling, and the lantern would be so elevated as to give very little light below.

574. It would require considerable alteration to light the House in such a manner?—Yes, and it would be wholly incompatible with the principle of Dr. Reid's plan.

575. What do you conceive to be the best method of lighting the House—not the present method?—No; the windows were there; I used the openings I found in the old walls.

576. Having read the evidence of Dr. Reid, you are aware that the alterations he proposes are founded upon alterations which have been made in existing buildings, and found to be successful?—I am not aware of that, from any circumstance mentioned in his evidence; I did not perceive in his evidence reference made to any particular building where the same principles had been adopted which he recommends here.

David Boswell Reid, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., again called in; and Examined.

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

577. WILL you state to the Committee the buildings in which you have made alterations upon the principles you now recommend to be adopted in the House of Commons?—I cannot say that there are any buildings in which alterations have been projected under precisely the same circumstances we see in the House of Commons, but the large rooms have been projected and built upon a plan similar, in most respects, to that proposed for altering the House of Commons, and there is at present a church in which alterations are making similar, in some respects, to those recommended in the House of Commons. In my former evidence, I do not at the moment recollect to have alluded to alterations of churches having been made precisely under the circumstances you mention.

578. But your lecture-room, for instance, is a room in which large numbers assemble, and which you have found is very favourable for hearing in all parts?—Yes, it is; and the principle upon which the alterations are recommended are precisely similar to what I have seen practically adopted in buildings of different kinds, though those were in general constructed on that plan from the commencement.

579. Can you state any buildings that have been altered, and successfully altered, under your directions?—There has been an alteration made in one of the churches in Edinburgh; I have not visited it since the alteration was effected, but I have been told by all the members of the Committee that it has been attended with good effect. There is at present a church altering in Glasgow, where they are changing the whole of the roof upon the evidence that the Committee had submitted to them from me, after examining my own buildings and others to which I referred them; but that alteration is not yet completed so far as I am aware.

580. Have you found by the alterations made, the ventilation materially or injuriously affected?—In no building that I have been engaged with have I ever had an opportunity of directing the arrangements for the ventilation and the communication of sound at the same time where alterations were required.

581. Have you any statement you wish to make to the Committee in addition to what you have communicated?—Nothing in addition to what I have already stated, except that I should wish to mention before the Committee what I have mentioned to several Members individually. When we consider the immense sums expended every year in public buildings throughout the country, both by the Government and otherwise, would it not be important that an application be made to Government to devote some small sum in the erection of a building where any additional evidence as to sound and ventilation might be obtained by actual experiment; not that I feel the slightest hesitation with respect to what I have recommended, but principally, because it would give the Committee the most perfect confidence in recommending any particular plan to be specially attended to, if

D. B. Reid, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.E.

28 August 1835.

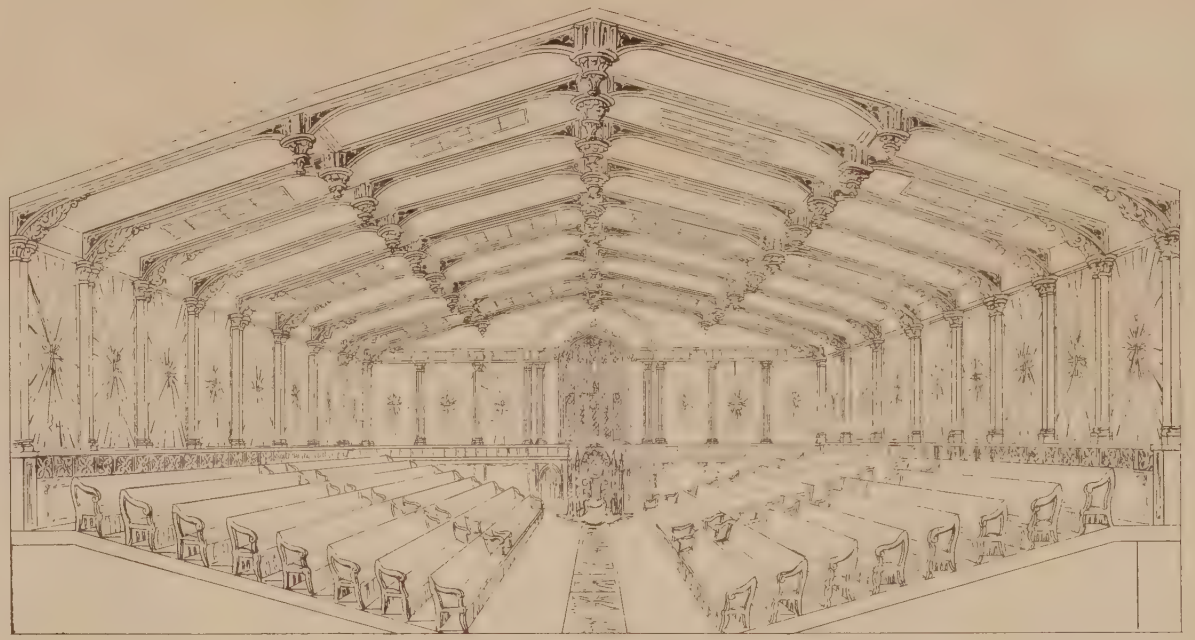
they could actually set it in operation, in what might be termed a model of the new House of Commons. I do not know what the experiment might be tried for here, but in Edinburgh, were we to confine ourselves to the principle alone, and not to trouble ourselves with ornament, except where we chose to try some experimental illustration, I have no hesitation in saying that the sum of 1,000*l.* or 2,000*l.* would be abundantly sufficient for that purpose, and were another 1,000*l.* added to it, the building might after all be rendered permanent, and used either as a church, a hall of assembly, a lecture room, or in any other way that might be preferred; but I do not press this at all upon the attention of the Committee.

93

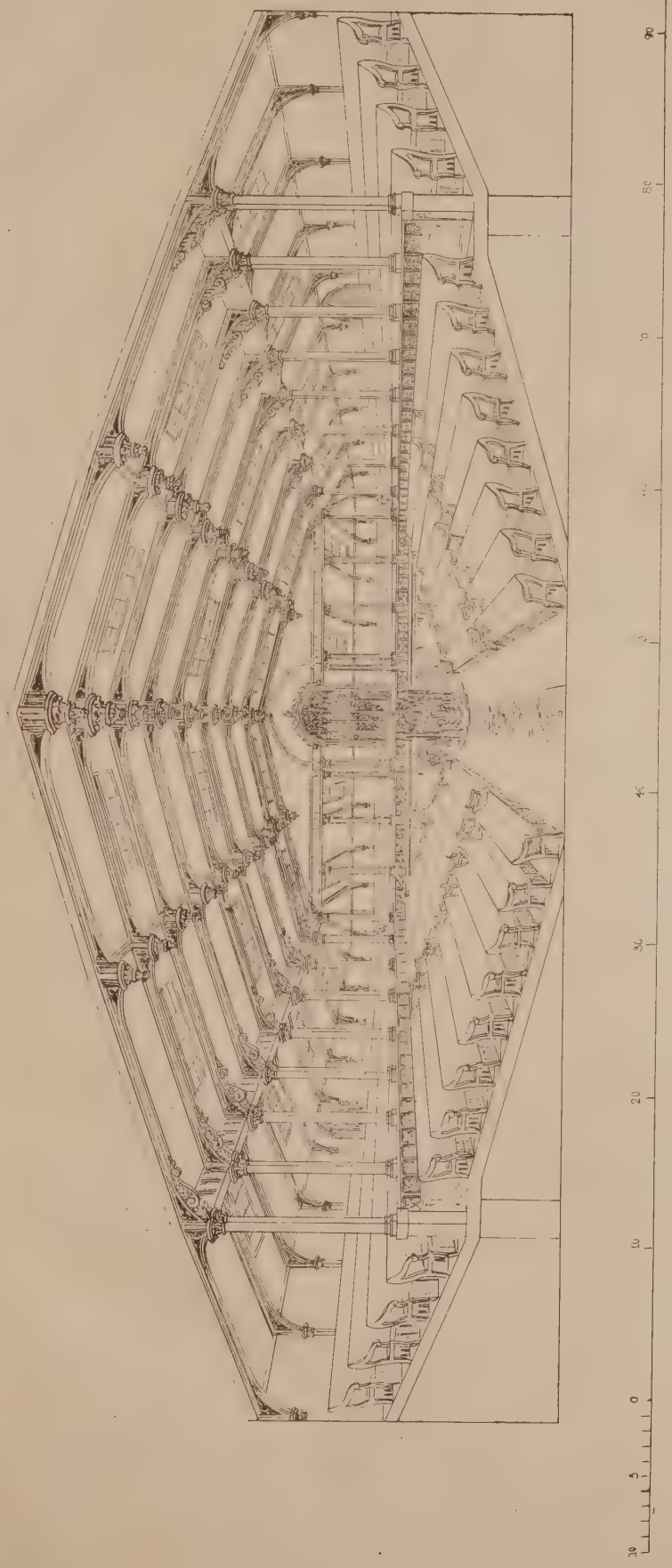
PLANS.

Five Sketches, illustrative of Dr. *D. B. Reid*'s Evidence.

A Sketch, illustrative of Mr. *Sylvester*'s Evidence.



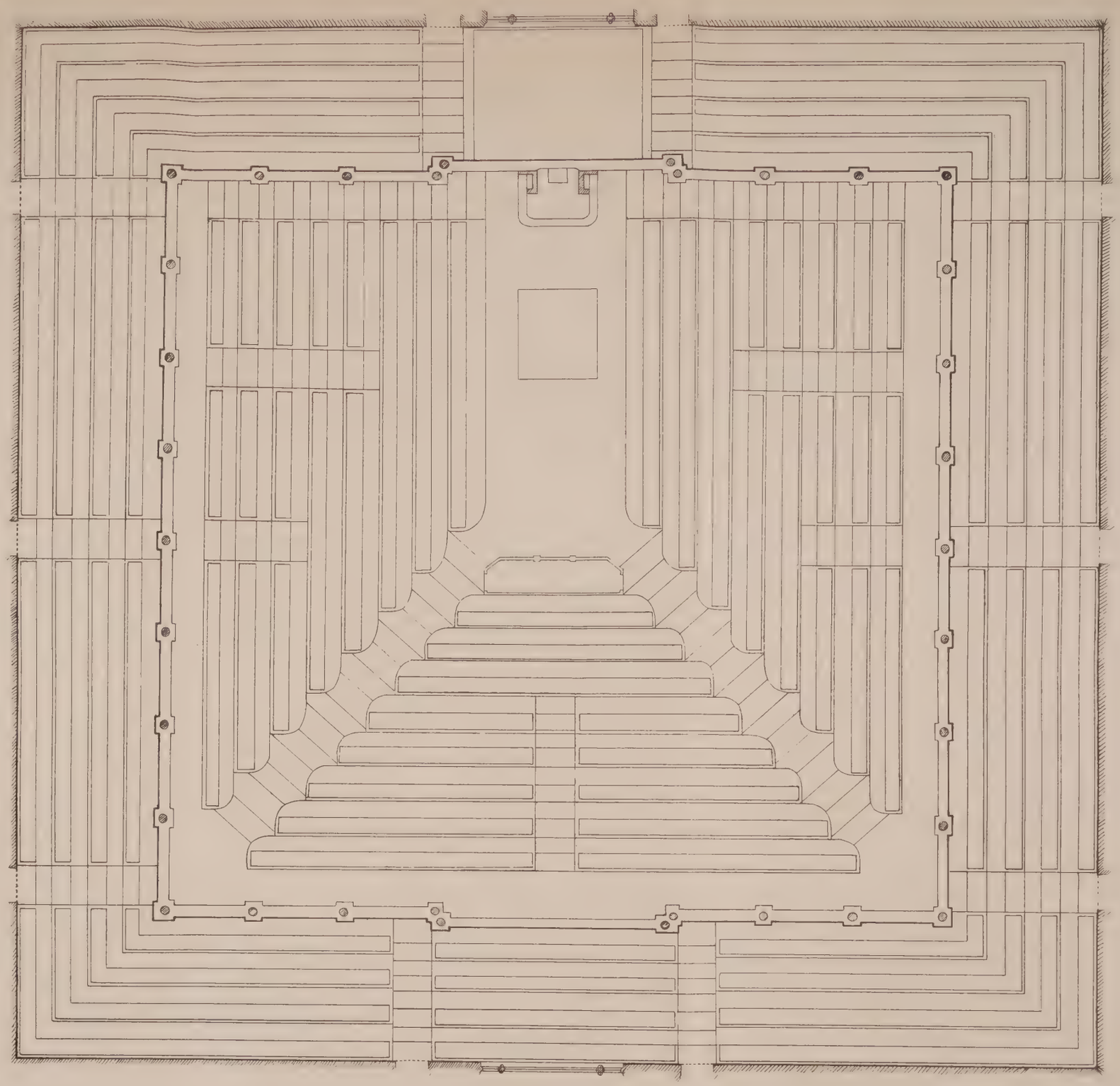
Perspective View of the Interior of a new House of Commons, containing the required number of Seats in the Body of the House, and constructed in the manner recommended by Dr. D. B. Reid. — The air is supposed to be admitted at a regulated temperature by the Iron grating along the floor, and also at the Back and lower part of every seat along its whole extent. — See No. IV.



The Body of the House as in N°. I. the Curtains or moveable frame-work being pulled up between the Pillars, so as to render all or any part of the Gallery available when the House is very full, and arranged with the required number of Seats.

583. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 2nd Sept. 1835.
Ja.s & Luke G. Hansard & Sons, Printers.

J Basire, lithog



Ground Plan, shewing an Arrangement of Seat, different from what is represented in Numbers 1. & 2.

583. Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed 2d Sept. 1835.

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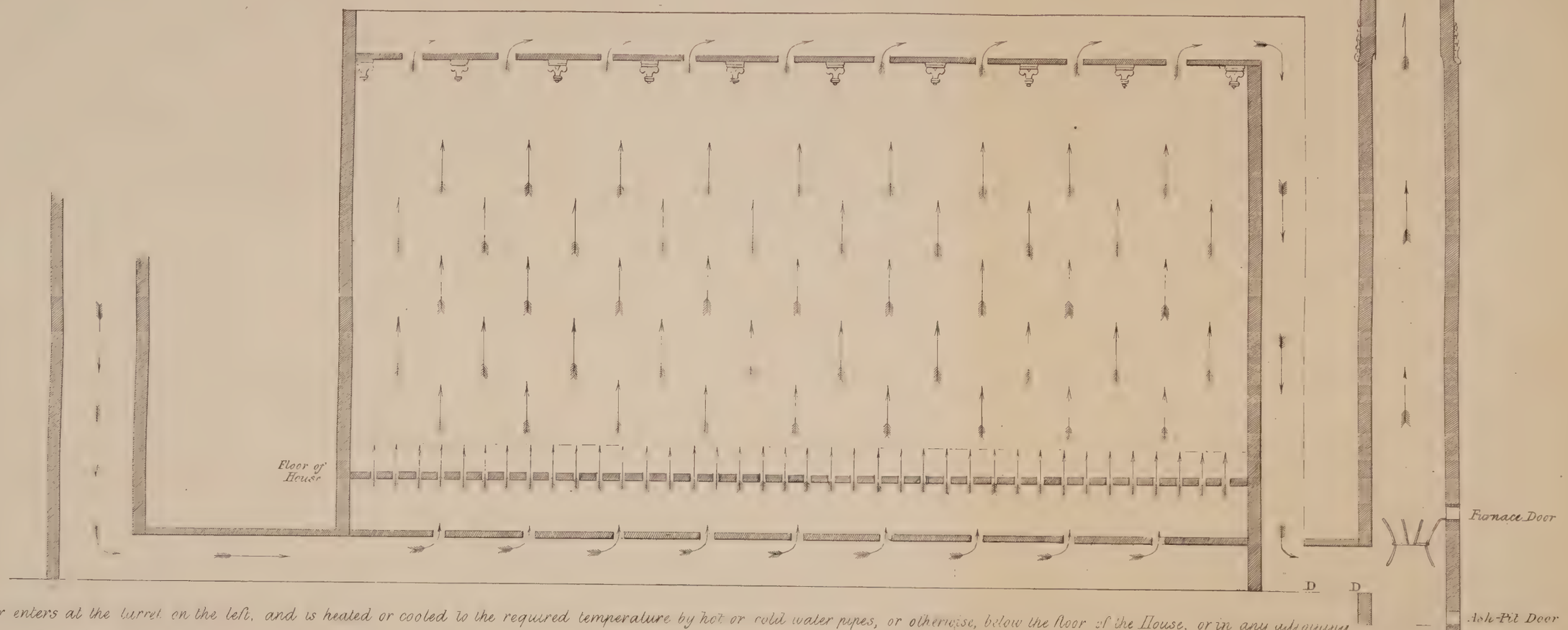
James & Luke & Hansard & Sons, Printers

SKETCH
Illustrative of the
SYSTEM OF VENTILATION
Recommended.



The air enters at the turret on the left, and is heated or cooled to the required temperature by hot or cold water pipes, or otherwise, below the floor of the House, or in any adjoining apartment. From the main trunk below, the air is either allowed to escape, diffusing itself equally below the whole of the floor, or led away by separate tubes, so as to ascend with the same equal flow, whether offering by numerous small apertures in the grating along the floor, or below each individual seat along its whole extent. The row of arrows represent the apertures by which the prepared air enters the body of the House, whether along the floor, or below any single bench. Ventilating apertures placed between each pendant in the roof remove the air as it rises, which now descends, as is represented, till led into the chimney; the furnace at the bottom, though small, being capable of working the whole of the Ventilating apparatus. At DD two doors are placed, by opening or shutting which, according to the state of the furnace, the velocity of the current from and into the House may be increased or diminished almost to any extent, in an instant. The furnace is worked with coke alone, the doors, DD, being shut on kindling it, and air admitted for a short time by the Ash-pit doors.

Delicate but large thermometers, placed within the House, and also in the main ventilating pipes, as they enter and leave it, guide the attendants, and are, at the same time a complete check upon the regularity with which every part of the operation is carried on.

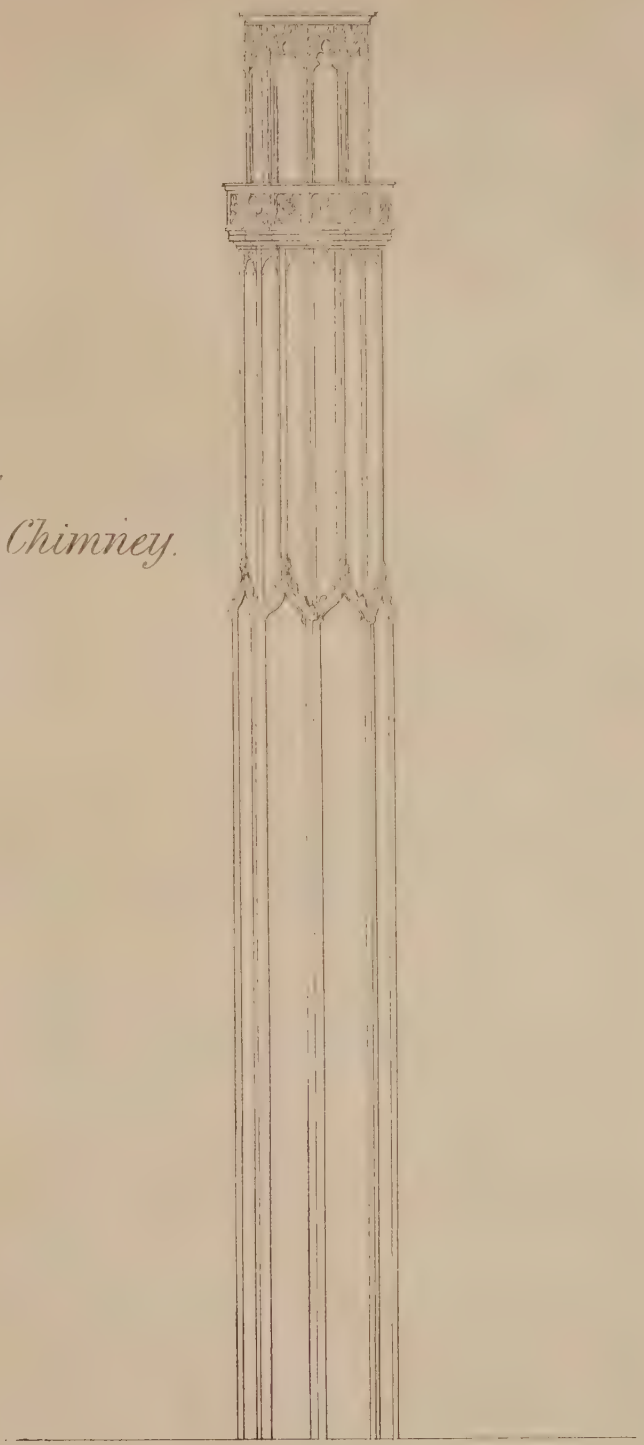
The Ventilating apparatus is not used while the House is merely warming, as before it is opened for the admission of Members in the morning

If the air be already pure within, instead of drawing in fresh air by the turret especially erected for this purpose, arrangements ought to be made for leading the air from the descending flue to the heating chamber, doors being provided to cut off all communication with the turrets, while the circulation is maintained between the air in the House and the heating apparatus alone. It will then be heated speedily, and the Ventilating appuratus brought into play whenever the air begins to be vitiated.

583. Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed 2nd Sept. 1835
James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons, Printers

THE

Ventilating Chimney.



The furnace in the Chimney being worked with coke (and not with coal), no smoke will be perceived at any time, and any figure, as that of a turret, may be given to it in unison with the rest of the building.

The turret for the admission of air can be placed high or low, according to the source from which the air is obtained.

The air ought always to be taken at some little height from the ground; as, independent of other circumstances, air taken from the surface of the ground is, on a clear evening always colder than the superincumbent air.

J. Basire lithog

583 Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed 2nd Sept. 1835.
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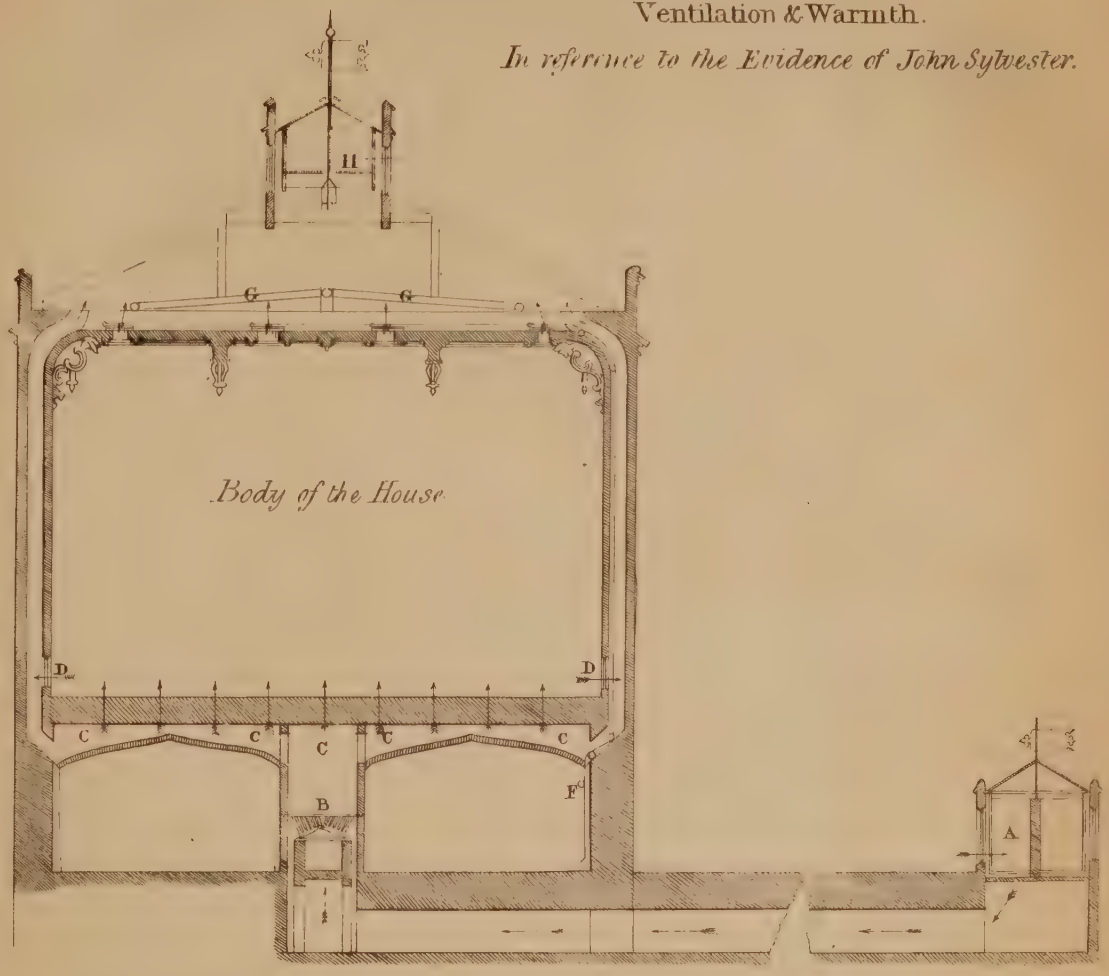
TRANSVERSE SECTION

Showing the Arrangement for
Ventilation & Warmth.
In reference to the Evidence of John Sylvester.



A, *The Shaft and Cowl, communicating with the underground Channel for the supply of fresh air.*

B, *Air warming Apparatus.*

C, C, C, *Air Chamber, in communication with the apertures disposed as much as possible, over the whole area of the floor.*

D, D, *Openings for the discharge of vitiated air when it is necessary to supply the fresh air at a higher temperature than the compound in the body of the House.*

E, E, E, E, *Openings in the ceiling for the discharge of vitiated air when the fresh air is to be introduced at a lower temperature than that in the body of the House, which can be shut or opened at pleasure by the means* F, *in the basement story.*

G, G, *Heated Pipes for raising the temperature of the air in the cavity of the roof to a higher temperature than that existing in the body of the House at any time.*

H, *Outlet for the escape of vitiated air open to the cavity of the roof and the atmosphere, and protected from the wind by means of a cowl.*

583. Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed 2nd Sept. 1835.
J. Hastie lithog.
James & Luke G. Hansard and Sons Printers.

REPORT

FROM

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

VENTILATION

OF THE

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *September* 1835.

583.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to take into consideration the best mode of publishing correct and authentic Lists of the DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE:——HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the matters to them referred, and agreed to the following REPORT.

THAT it appears to the Committee, that the reasons which caused the rejection, last year, of the various plans suggested for taking the Divisions within the House, by a system of Tickets or Cards—namely, the difficulty of ensuring that Members should be provided beforehand with these Cards, and of identifying the Individual with the Card presented, so as to prevent the possibility of a Vote being given by proxy—continue in force.

The Committee therefore find themselves compelled to concur in the Opinion expressed by the Committee appointed in 1834, viz. That if The House should think proper to build an additional Lobby, there is no plan of taking the Divisions which in their judgment would combine so many recommendations as this, or might so easily be carried into effect.

In the event of this suggestion being adopted, the Committee propose:

1st. THAT upon every Division the House be entirely cleared; the Ayes and the Noes being sent forth into two separate Lobbies:

2d. THAT four Tellers and four Clerks be appointed, two of each to be stationed at the Entrance of the respective Lobbies:

3d. THAT the Doors being simultaneously opened by The Speaker's order, the Names of the Members be taken down by the Clerks, on ruled paper, with numbered lines, as they re-enter the House by the opposite Doors, the Tellers counting, and announcing the result at the Table as at present:

4th. THAT the Lists of the Division be then brought up to the Table by the Tellers, and deposited there for insertion in Alphabetical Order in the Votes.

The Committee would not feel itself justified in recommending the addition of a Lobby to the temporary Buildings of the present House, had they not ascertained that the whole cost of a Lobby capable of containing Five Hundred Members, and thus providing for the utmost probable inequality in the Division, together with a commodious Passage, and two small Staircases communicating with the Galleries, would not exceed the sum of £.1,500, according to an Estimate prepared by Sir Robert Smirke, who also states in his Evidence that the Building might be completed within one Month.

The Committee hope therefore, that, if it should be the pleasure of The House to sanction the principle of publicity in reference to the Divisions, it will not be deterred from applying this principle, during the next two years and a half, by the outlay required to give it effect in the present instance. The Committee beg also to state, that even if regarded in the light of an experiment, this outlay will, in their opinion, be productive of some advantages, as it will enable the Building Committee to adopt any improvements upon the Double Lobby system which experience may suggest, and to avoid any arrangements in the New House from which inconvenience may be found to arise.

The Committee do not think that, by the adoption of the plan which they have recommended, any material loss of time would be incurred, as the result of their experiments last year proves, that twenty-five names may be taken down in long hand, by a clerk, in one minute, while the average time consumed in counting one hundred Members under the present system is four minutes, taken on a mean of those who go out and those who remain in the House.

The Committee however are of opinion, that a discretionary power should be retained by The House of suspending the present regulation altogether, when The House is in Committee, where repeated Divisions sometimes take place upon points of mere detail, unless called for by two Members, which it would hardly be in cases with regard to which no public interest was felt.

March 1835.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to take into consideration the best Mode of publishing correct and authentic Lists of the Divisions of The House.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *March* 1835.

66.

97

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ADMISSION OF LADIES

TO THE

STRANGERS' GALLERY;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THEM.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *July* 1835.

Jovis, 16° die Julii, 1835.

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the best means of setting apart and adapting a portion of the Strangers' Gallery for the admittance of Ladies during the Debates of This House; such admittance to be granted or regulated according to such form and manner as The Speaker shall appoint: also, to consider of directions proper to be given, with a view to the same effect, in the building of the New House of Commons.

And a Committee was appointed of,—

Mr. Grantley Berkeley.
Major Fancourt.
Lord Norreys.
Mr. Parrot.
Major Beauclerk.
The Marquis of Chandos.
Mr. Hume.
Captain Chetwynd.
Mr. Ewart.
Captain Craven Berkeley.
Mr. Bagshawe.
The Marquis of Worcester.
Mr. Eaton.
Captain Polhill.
Mr. Charles Buller.
Mr. Forester.
Mr. Hanbury Tracy.
Mr. Ormsby Gore.
Sir Rufane Donkin.
Mr. O'Connell.
Mr. Bruen.
Mr. Bernal.
Sir John Elley.
Lord Viscount Milton.
Lord Ossulston.
Mr. Bonham Carter.
Mr. Cowper.
Captain Frederick Berkeley.
Mr. Pechell.
Mr. Pryme.
Mr. Pease.

Ordered, That the said Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, That Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Veneris, 17° die Julii, 1835.

Ordered, That Lord Viscount Milton be excused from attendance on the Committee:—and that Mr. Perronet Thompson be added to the Committee.

Veneris, 24° die Julii, 1835.

Ordered, That the Committee have power to report their opinion, together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them.

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - p. 5

99

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider and report upon the best means of setting apart and adapting a portion of the STRANGERS' GALLERY for the admittance of LADIES during the Debates of The House; such Admittance to be granted or regulated according to such form and manner as The Speaker shall appoint: also, to consider of directions proper to be given, with a view to the same effect, in the building of the New House of Commons; and who were empowered to report their opinion thereupon, together with the MINUTES of the EVIDENCE taken before them;——HAVE examined the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved,

THAT a portion of the Strangers' Gallery at the North end of the House, not exceeding a quarter of the whole, and capable of containing 24 ladies, be set apart for their accommodation, divided by a partition from the rest of the Gallery, and screened in front by an open trellis work.

THAT the Plan and Estimate submitted to the Committee by Sir Robert Smirke be adopted.

THAT a book should be kept in the custody of some person appointed by the Serjeant-at-Arms, in a place made for that purpose at the door of the entrance of the proposed Gallery.

THAT no Member be allowed to introduce more than two Ladies in the course of one week, unless the Gallery should not be fully occupied, as specified hereafter.

THAT the names of the Ladies be written down in the said book on the day previous to their admission, or, in the event of the adjournment of the House, on the last day of sitting previous to its next meeting; and that the signature of the Member be attached to the names of the Ladies so written down by him, and that he do state whether he proposed that they should be admitted at the morning or afternoon sitting.

THAT two printed Tickets be issued to each Member so entitled, which Tickets are to be presented by the Ladies at the door of the Gallery, without which they cannot be admitted, and that such Tickets shall not be transferable.

That, in case it should happen that the said Gallery should not be fully occupied within one hour after the meeting of the House, any Member may, on writing down the names, and receiving the Tickets as aforesaid, introduce two Ladies during the Sitting of the House, until the Gallery shall be full.

That the said book be kept open for the entry of names for admission on the following day, from half-past 11 o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon; and that the same shall not be re-opened, unless the Gallery shall not be filled at the hour specified in the foregoing Resolution.

That the Gallery so proposed to be set apart, be called the Ladies' Gallery, and be kept exclusively for their accommodation.

That the alterations necessary in order to provide for the accommodation herein contemplated in the Strangers' Gallery, be proceeded with without delay, in order that the same may be completed for the reception of Ladies previously to the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

That, in the new House of Commons, a Gallery should be constructed capable of accommodating not less than 40 Ladies.

28 *July* 1835.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Martis, 21° die Julii, 1835.

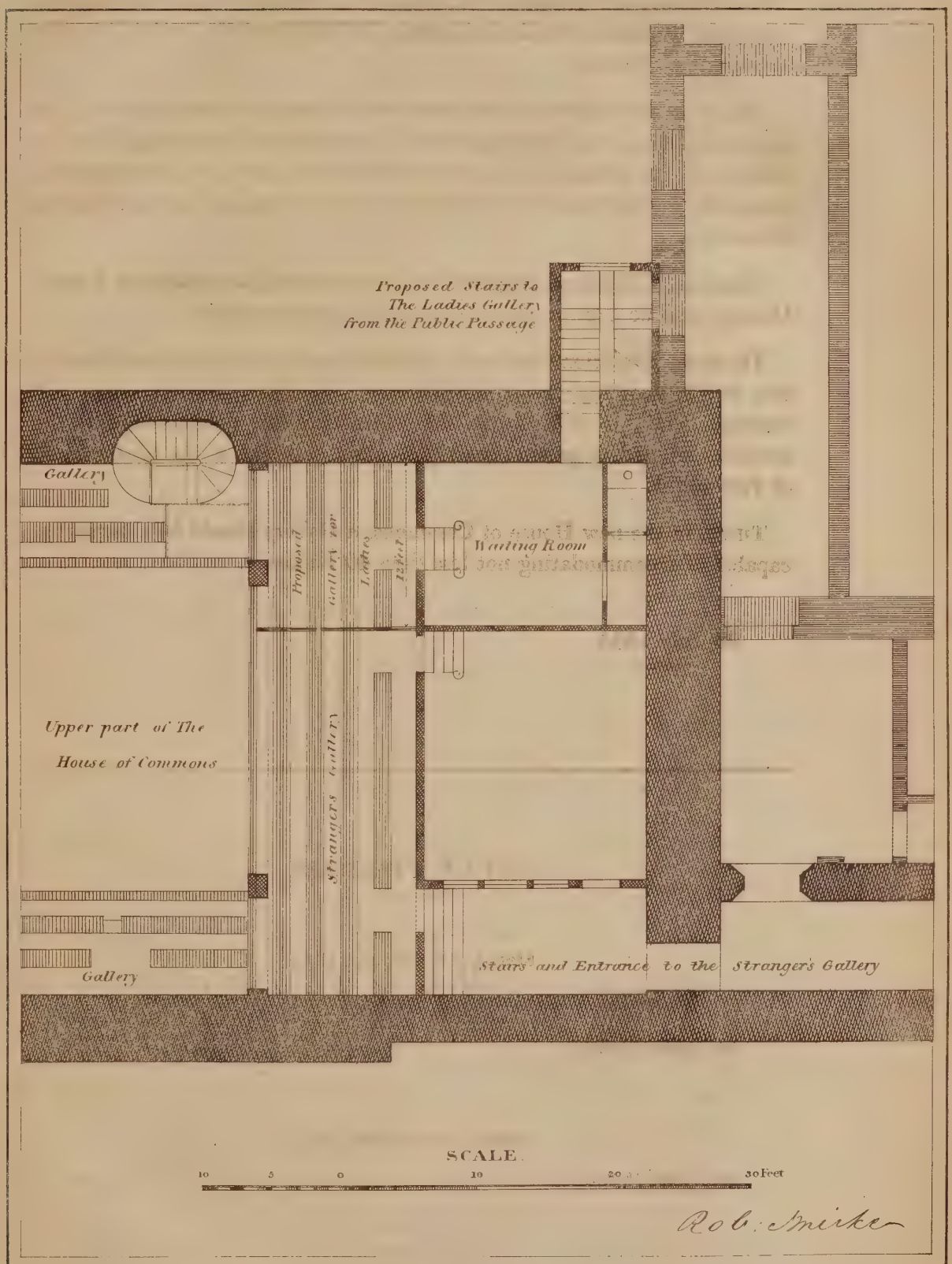
Mr. Walter Henry Watts - - - - - - - - p. 5

Sir Robert Smirke - - - - - - - - - p. 6

Veneris, 24° die Julii, 1835.

Mr. John Bellamy - - - - - - - - - p. 7

REPORT on THE LADIES GALLERY.



S Arrowsmith Lithog.

437. Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed, 28th July 1835.

James and Luke G. Hansard and Sons, Printers

101

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 21° *die Julii*, 1835.

THE HON. G. C. GRANTLEY BERKELEY, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir Robert Smirke and Mr. *Walter Henry Watts*, called in, and Examined;

Sir *Robert Smirke* and Mr. *W. H. Watts.*

21 July 1835.

1. [*To Mr. Watts.*]—FOR what paper are you Reporter?—The Morning Chronicle.

2. Do Reporters generally find fault with their present gallery?—Not upon the whole; there are inconveniences.

3. What are the inconveniences?—The inconveniences are, a difficulty at times of hearing, owing to several circumstances; the elevation of the gallery several feet higher than the side galleries of the House; then the intervention of The Speaker's chair is a great inconvenience, inasmuch as it prevents those in front and on the right side from seeing the left side of the House, and those in front and the left side from seeing the right side of the House. When an honourable Member rises, it is frequently, therefore, difficult to know who it is for some time; and the distance likewise is an inconvenience. But there are conveniences also; one is, that we have a gallery to ourselves, without interruption from the intrusion of strangers; another convenience is, that we have access to the gallery at our own pleasure.

4. Do you mean to say that the present gallery is too high?—If it were lower, I think we should hear better.

5. Do you think that there would be an advantage if a balcony were thrown out in front of the Reporters' Gallery, so as to bring the reporters nearer The Speaker's chair?—Yes, I think that would be an advantage. If the gallery were lowered, it would be an increase of that advantage, otherwise it would not be so great an advantage as regards our hearing of Members who sit near The Speaker's chair.

6. The balcony must be on a level with the lower seat of the present gallery; would there be much inconvenience in having those two rows of reporters on the same level?—Not the slightest, that I am aware of.

7. If there were two more rows of seats descending in the same line, would your situation be better or worse?—If the seats descended, I fear that The Speaker's chair would be a great obstacle.

8. Is The Speaker's chair very inconveniently elevated for the Reporter's Gallery?—Yes, I think it is. I do not know whether it could be lowered with propriety or advantage, but it is a great obstacle now, both to sight and to hearing.

9. [*To Sir R. Smirke.*]—Do you think that you could lower The Speaker's chair?—I considered The Speaker's chair as a matter of ancient form and usage, and I made it in the same form as before, and it was desired that I should make it of such materials that it might go into any future building, if desired; but it is of different construction from the rest of the work.

10. Would the lowering of The Speaker's chair affect the sound of his voice?—No; there would be no objection to its being lowered a little; it would make it necessary to be altogether new. The chair itself is an ancient pattern.

11. [*To Mr. Watts.*]—If you had two rows of benches on the same level, would not one interfere with the other?—Not materially; the front row is occupied by those reporters who are engaged on duty; the other by their immediate successors, who wish to comprehend the course of proceedings before they commence writing.

12. Do you hear better or worse than you did in the old House?—About the same, I think. We are, in some respects, much better off.

Robert Smirke and W. H. Watts.

July 1835.

13. Do you require a retiring room?—Yes; it is indispensable: for divisions for instance.

Sir R. Smirke.—There might be this objection to bringing the balcony forward, that the nearer you approach to the chair, the larger space that chair fills in the view, and will to a certain degree obstruct a larger portion of the view of the House; that would not be materially affected, if the additional seats were upon the same level; then you would rather look over it.

14. (*To Mr. Watts.*)—Do you think the information you have given to the Committee amounts to a general feeling of the reporters?—I am not deputed or authorised by them to state this; I attend as an individual, but I have no doubt in my mind it does.

15. What in your opinion should be the form of the new gallery described, in front of the present one; would you have it square, or a half circle?—I rather think a square would be the better form.

16. (*To Sir R. Smirke.*)—Does it appear to you, that the best plan will be to apportion one side of the Strangers' Gallery to ladies?—Yes.

17. That will be attended with the least trouble and expense?—It will; the quarter of the Gallery of the House of Lords held about 25, which was set apart for ladies.

18. What would a quarter of this gallery hold?—I should think this gallery must hold 150 altogether, if crowded; a quarter of the space would hold about 24, who would see well; the pillars would occupy a certain space.

19. You propose taking away the seat from the Members' Gallery that immediately would adjoin the ladies?—A portion of it.

20. If the end of the Members' Gallery were interfered with, would not that interfere with the staircase?—Yes; they must have a staircase on the west side of the House.

21. And there would be more room than in the old ventilator for the ladies?—Yes; and they could not see at all there.

22. And would there be a good room for retiring?—Yes, plenty of it.

23. Would they have a separate staircase?—Yes.

24. How many benches would there be?—Four.

25. Is the retiring room large enough to be divided between the ladies and the public?—Quite.

26. What would be the probable cost of that arrangement?—The Committee will allow me till to-morrow to consider of that; it is certainly the least expensive plan that has been mentioned.

27. Would you take up the partition as high as the roof?—No, only about 10 feet.

28. How many feet would you leave between the Ladies' Gallery and the Members' Gallery?—About five or six feet.

29. That would prevent all talking?—It would prevent conversation.

30. About what time would you be able to furnish the Committee with a plan and estimate of the expense?—By Thursday morning.

ESTIMATE, &c. of the proposed LADIES' GALLERY; delivered in by Sir *Robert Smirke*; with a Plan.

ACCORDING to the arrangement proposed for allotting a part of the Strangers' Gallery for the accommodation of Ladies, it will be necessary to build a staircase at the north-west angle of the walls of the temporary House of Commons, affording the means of communication between the Public Passage and the space over the Lobby. A part of this space over the Lobby would be separated from the rest by a partition and ceiling, so as to make a room into which Ladies could retire during divisions; and a portion of the gallery, about 12 feet in width, would also be separated from the rest of the gallery, by a partition about five feet high, allowing convenient sitting room for 24 ladies.

The expense to be incurred by these works is estimated at the sum of 280 *l.*

Robert Smirke.

Stratford Place, July 23, 1835.

103

Veneris, 24° die Julii, 1835.

THE HON. G. C. GRANTLEY BERKELEY, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Bellamy*, called in; and Examined.

31. HAVE you seen this plan?—I have seen it very superficially.

32. Are you aware of the nature of it?—Yes, exactly.

33. Do you think it almost impossible for the Ladies to be admitted by the present gallery staircase, and do you not think they would find great inconvenience from it?—With reference to the Ladies who are likely to visit the gallery, I think the admission by the present staircase almost impossible, and inconvenient in the highest degree.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ADMISSION OF LADIES

TO THE

STRANGERS' GALLERY;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *July* 1835.

105

REPORT

FROM THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON THE

LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *March* 1835.

Lunæ, 2° die Martii, 1835.

Resolved, THAT a Standing Committee of Sixteen Members be appointed, and be renewed at the Commencement of each Session, to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, to whom shall be referred all matters relating thereto.

And a Committee was appointed, of—

Sir Robert Inglis.	The Lord Advocate.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Mr. Williams Wynn.
Mr. Spring Rice.	Mr. Warburton.
Mr. Littleton.	Lord Viscount Clive.
Sir Henry Hardinge.	Mr. Stewart Mackenzie.
Dr. Lushington.	Mr. W. E. Gladstone.
Mr. Secretary Goulburn.	Mr. Tooke.
Mr. Frederick Shaw.	Colonel Fox.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have leave to sit in Mr. Speaker's House, and have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Three be the Quorum of the Committee.

Reports made from the Select Committees in 1830, 1832 and 1834, respecting the Library, referred to the Committee.

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - p. 11
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - p. 17

167

REPORT.

I.—*State of the Library.*

I.—THE first subject upon which The House will naturally expect to receive a communication from your Committee, will be the state of the Library, as it was left by the Fire of the 16th October 1834. It is needless to state, that not only the rooms specially designated as The Library, but all the other Depositories of Books and Papers belonging to The House, within the precincts of the ancient Palace of Westminster, were, in that calamity, entirely destroyed. Nothing whatever was saved of that Collection of MSS. to which the Committee of 1832 had referred, as being found in the presses of the Long Gallery; not a single volume of that Collection of Tracts on English History, (a collection which may almost be said to have been discovered in 1832,) on the possession of which Sir Henry Ellis, the Chief Librarian of the British Museum, in a letter to the then Chairman of the Library Committee, congratulated The House. (Appendix to Report 1832, p. 37.) Every thing in the office of Clerk of the Journals perished in the same conflagration.

All the books contained in the Lower Library were, with very few exceptions at least, thrown from the windows into Cotton Garden, on the night of the Fire; and a large proportion have, in consequence, been saved; but the whole of the contents of the Upper Library, consisting of upwards of 2,000 volumes, presented by the French Government, and by the Chamber of Peers and by the Chamber of Deputies of France, and of those purchased in pursuance of the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1832, together with a variety of Historical Works, which had formerly been placed in the Lower Room, but which the annual increase of Parliamentary Papers had necessarily excluded from that room, were destroyed by the Fire.

A duplicate Collection of Parliamentary Papers, and a set of the Private Acts from the Year 1754 to the present time, which were severally deposited in the Committee Rooms Nos. 20 & 21 above the Library, were likewise destroyed.

Of the volumes which were saved, many sustained, as might be expected, considerable injury, and required re-binding.

The books which were saved have been carefully sorted and examined; and all deficiencies in the Parliamentary Papers have been supplied, with the exception of a few of the earlier papers previous to the Union, which are out of print: and that department of the Collection is now, with such exception, as perfect as it was before the Fire.

The other principal works of reference connected with Parliamentary business are complete, and occupy nearly the whole space appropriated to the present Library.

With respect to the General Collection in the Library, it is difficult to ascertain with accuracy the exact extent of the loss which has been sustained; since the Manuscript Catalogue, which had been carefully

compiled, and was ready for publication, and in which only were to be found the titles of the works purchased, or presented to the Library, since the compilation of the last Catalogue in 1829, was unfortunately burned. Nevertheless as perfect a list as under present circumstances could be made, both of the books destroyed and of those saved, will be found in the Appendix.

The three MS. Volumes (in folio) of the Catalogue of Tracts on English History have perished with the Collection itself; and no evidence of the contents of that Collection is now known to exist elsewhere.

Your Committee recommend that the original stock of the Library, according to the Catalogue of 1829, be, with such exceptions as may be found expedient, replaced, as furnishing a good and sufficient foundation for a Parliamentary Library of Historical and Constitutional information; and for this purpose, they suggest that a sum not exceeding 3,000 *l.* be placed at the disposal of Mr. Speaker, in the hope that he will be pleased to give such directions as to ensure the collection of the books in question being in readiness for the time when the new building may be prepared for their reception.

II.—*Arrangements for the New Library; and for the Librarian.*

II. 1.—The next subject upon which your Committee feel it to be their duty to report, is the arrangement for the New Library.

It will be in the recollection of The House, that there was no Library at all belonging to the House of Commons prior to 1818. In that year a room 17 feet 3 inches by 16 feet 9 inches, containing about 189 square feet, was appropriated by the late Speaker as a Book-room for the use of Members.

The late Library, which was built in consequence of a Report of the Select Committee of 1825, was 55 feet long, 23 wide, and 13½ high, containing about 1,265 square feet. Even this accommodation, though so greatly increased compared with that previously provided, was so limited, that the Library Committee, in 1830, reported on the necessity of enlarging the room. Their recommendation was not, indeed, immediately followed up; but in 1832, after consideration, by The House, of the Report of the Committee of that year, the rooms Nos. 18 & 19, being together of the same size as the Library, were appropriated to the same general purposes; and an outer-room, or lobby, was taken off the staircase of the Lower Library. The Library thus enlarged, occupied in length of floor 110 feet by 23 feet wide; and of course a double area, containing about 2,530 square feet, was thus provided, besides the outer Apartment.

It would be convenient in a new building, that this extent of room should be on one floor. The Committee cannot enter on the suggestion of the dimensions and arrangements of a new building without adverting to the fact, that in all previous Reports of the Library Committee, the anticipations of a progressive addition of books and papers have uniformly fallen short of the actual increase; and therefore it may become necessary, in the construction of the new building, to provide some means either for extension of space, or for the adaptation of Committee or other rooms for the reception of additional books, as occasion may require.

If, in addition to the Library, there were a room of 50 or 60 feet in length, which should intervene between the Library and the House, to be called the Members' Writing Room, three objects would be gained:—1st. The House would have the use of a room set apart exclusively for the accommodation of Members desiring to write; an accommodation not provided in the Old House: 2d. Space would be afforded for the increase of books, as there could be no objection to this room being

109

being lined with shelves: 3d. As this room, being placed between the Library and the House, would necessarily be more convenient for the purpose of letter-writing, it would in that degree prevent a custom which has generally been deprecated, of The Library being a letter-writing room: and a lobby, or intermediate space, should also separate The Library from this apartment. In the event of this arrangement being adopted, no Post-boxes should therefore be admitted in The Library.

The Library itself should be divided into two parts, each of about 60 feet in length, and wide and lofty in proportion: the Outer, containing all such books as are of immediate use for the service of Members individually, of Select Committees, or of The House itself: the Inner Apartment should be appropriated to such other books of less general reference as the Library may contain, and be considered a room where those who are reading, or otherwise desire quiet, may be uninterrupted, either by conversation, or by those applications to the Librarian for information, which necessarily interfere with the silence of a place of study.

II. 2.—*Arrangements for the Librarian.*

The Committee of 1834 reported to The House on the expediency of giving apartments to the Librarian, for a residence. This Report was referred by The House to the Committee, then sitting, on Official Houses; and that Committee reported on the expediency of giving a house in Cotton Garden, then in occupation of a tenant at will, for the purpose of a residence for the Librarian: and the last Government is understood to have been prepared to carry that Report into immediate effect.

The late Fire has altered the expediency of using this particular house for the purpose; and your Committee accordingly suggest, that the accommodation of a residence adjoining the Library, in any new building, ought to be secured—suitable to a person with an income of from 500 *l.* to 600 *l.* per annum; such accommodation being already provided for the Librarian of the House of Lords, and for the Librarian of almost every other public establishment.

Your Committee feel it, further, right to recommend, that the views of the Library Committee, and of the Official-Houses-Committee, be so far carried into effect, that an allowance of 120 *l.* per annum be made to the Librarian, commencing from the present Session, at the close of which one payment will be due, to continue until the accommodation proposed by your Committee can be arranged.

III.—*Arrangements for the Papers of the House.*

Your Committee proceed, in the third place, to consider the means by which the Records of Parliament, and the Proceedings and Papers of this House, may be rendered most conveniently accessible to Members.

III. 1.—*General Index to the Public Acts.*

The General Index to the Public Acts 1801–1828, was compiled by the late Mr. Spiller, and printed by order of the Treasury. A MS. Index of each succeeding year was incorporated by the Librarian, which produced accordingly a continued Index to the end of the last Session of Parliament. This Work was executed by the Librarian for his own assistance in the discharge of his duties in the Library; and a duplicate was made for the Table of the House. These MSS. are both destroyed; and in the judgment of your Committee, ought immediately to be replaced. Mr. Vardon has, therefore, been directed to repair the damage which has been sustained, with the least possible delay.

III. 2.—*Index to Local and Personal Acts.*

In the Evidence taken before the Select Committee 1832 (Question 50), Mr. Vardon was asked, whether there were any Index to the Local and Personal Acts: he answered, "that there was no General Index; but that in 1829 Mr. Spiller wished very much there should be one: and while I was under Librarian, he formed a plan of the way in which he wished it to be made: and I commenced working on that system, and have brought it down in MS. till 1827; but it yet wants arrangement and examination."

In paragraph 40 of the Report was the following recommendation: "Your Committee further submit to The House the expediency of directing an Index to be prepared and printed, first, of the Private Acts, from the earliest date; secondly, of the Local and Personal Acts, from the earliest date: similar to that prepared by the late Mr. Spiller, to the Public Statutes from 1800."

The Committee of 1834 report, "that considerable progress has been made in the Index to the Local and Personal Acts; the completion of which Index was also recommended by the Committee of 1832: it is probable, that by the close of next Session, it may be in such a forward state as to be ready for press."

The work in this state was consumed in the Fire of the 16th October.

The extent of the labour applied to this work can be best estimated by the fact, that the number of Local and Personal Acts, the titles of which had been copied and arranged alphabetically, designating also the nature of the enactment, amounted to 7,504; being the number passed from 1797 to 1833. The private Acts from the year 1757 to 1800 had also been arranged in alphabet, to the number of 3,738; making in all, 11,242.

Your Committee cannot but feel, that though, in consequence of the recent calamity, The House of Commons has not before it the Index in question, and therefore has not any direct consideration for any grant of money in relation thereto, yet, a work of great importance having been executed under the orders of The House, and being, up to a certain point, ready for the service of Members, and being, not in the private dwelling of the Librarian, but within the precincts of The House, when it was consumed by fire, it is fitting that the Officer whose labour was thus, without any fault on his part, destroyed, should not be suffered to lose the fair and legitimate payment for the work thus done in the public service. Your Committee therefore recommend, that a sum not exceeding 300 *l.* be placed at the disposal of Mr. Speaker, in order to enable him, at his discretion, to pay the same, or any part thereof, to Mr. Vardon, for his past labour in the matter; and that Mr. Vardon be directed to resume the compilation of the Index, as soon as circumstances will permit.

III. 3.—*General Index to Sessional Papers.*

The Committee of 1834, in alluding to the useful Index (compiled under the direction of Messrs. Hansards) of the Papers, Bills and Reports, printed by order of The House, 1800-1832, recommended that Messrs. Hansards be directed to pursue, for the formation of a General Index to the Sessional Papers, printed by order of The House, in future years, the same plan as that followed by the Librarian in regard to the General Index to the Journals: so that, at any period, when the Papers, ordered to be printed by The House, should have assumed such a bulk as to be difficult of reference by annual Indexes, a similar publication might be ready for printing; and thus, when such a convenience might be deemed expedient, the delay otherwise incident to the completion of a General Index might be avoided.

Under

Under the order of Sir Charles Manners Sutton this Work was begun; and the consolidation of the annual Indexes is commenced.

III. 4.—*Index to Reports.*

The Committee of 1834 reported, that "The value of the arranged series of Reports 1801–1826, has been so generally appreciated, that Your Committee have directed that this series should be completed to the end of the present Session; as in these Reports (to quote the words of the Committee of 1832) there is much valuable information rendered unavailable from the absence of any means of reference to the Appendixes, Your Committee recommend, that an Index, to such materials from 1800, be compiled, similar to that prepared by Messrs. Hansards for the collection of Reports dated prior to 1800. This Index, extended to the present Session, might be accompanied by such Notices of the Reports themselves as would form a general means of reference to the whole series, comprehending not less than 200 Volumes."

The latter part of this recommendation had been adopted to some extent; and the Indexes in MS. had been laid on the Table of the House, and on the last day of the last Session were ordered to be printed; and had been deposited in the Library, previous to their transmission to the Printer. They remained in the Library at the time of the Fire, and were unfortunately consumed. On their loss being represented to the Speaker (Sir Charles Manners Sutton), immediate steps were taken by his direction to recompile the same; and although their production in print is thus unfortunately retarded, your Committee hope that The House may be in possession of them before the close of the Session.

III. 5.—*Collection of Reports, and Digest.*

Messrs. Hansards have also been employed in collecting the Reports subsequent to 1826 into such a series as shall form a Second Part of the Collection from 1801. This Work has been retarded, owing to the pressure of business occasioned by the destruction of The Houses; but it is expected that by next Session the Collection will be complete.

The delivery of the Digest of the subjects of the Reports will be delayed by the destruction of the Indexes, which were intended to form part of the same volume; but fortunately the MS. of the Digest was preserved. The delay, however, will enable the Printer to extend the List, so as to comprise some Reports of a recent date connected with the same subjects.

III. 6.—*Current Index to the Journals.*

The Select Committee of 1823, on the General Index to the Journals, in recommending this work to be continued, reported as follows: "It is highly expedient, that, after every Session, the Index of each Volume should be incorporated with that of all the preceding Journal Indexes subsequent to the 75th Volume (as before stated by Mr. Rickman, in p. 3); which will afford the means of reference in the interim, and tend very considerably to expedite the formation of another Volume of the General Index, whenever it may be requisite to print it."

Such Index was, accordingly, formed by the Librarian, under the recommendation of the Committee on the Journals, with a view to its being printed every 20 years; and, happily, this MS. was saved from the flames, with little injury.

It forms an Index to the Journals from 1820 to 1833 inclusive; 1834 being still to be incorporated.

The Volume forming the General Index from 1801–1820, contains 1,072 pages; but there is no doubt that the present mass of Index, if arranged for the press, will exceed that amount, though embracing a period of no more than 15 years; viz. 1820–1834.

It may be remarked that the Current Index is formed by incorporating the Annual Index at the close of every Session; and the following Comparative Table shows the great annual increase of Index-matter, occasioned by the growing business of the House of Commons:

Volume of Journals.	Last Five Years of Current Index, 1801–1820.	Number of Pages of Annual Index to Journals.	Volume. of Journals.	Last Five Years of Current Index, 1820–1833.	Number of Pages of Annual Index to Journals.
71st.	1816	53	84th.	1829	80
72d.	1817	48	85th.	1830	110
73d.	1818	54	86th.	1831	164
74th.	1819	72	87th.	1832	116
75th.	1820	70	88th.	1833	137
	Pages	297		Pages	607

This table displays not only the great length of the Index, as compared with the former period, as a total, but also the annual increase of the business transacted by The House; and assuming the above calculations to bear, more or less, upon the whole period from 1820 to 1834, it is manifest that the bulk of the General Index already exceeds that of the preceding volume. The proportion, in point of fact, is 1,403 for 15 volumes, to 1,012 for 20 volumes; but if the incorporation were to be continued to 1840, the publication would extend to a greater number of printed pages than are readily available for the purposes of rapid search in a single volume; while, on the other hand, the inconvenience of any Index exceeding one volume, is apparent to all who are in the habit of consulting works of this nature.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend, on the present occasion, a similar course to that pursued when the last General Index to the Journals was under consideration [Report of Journal Committee, 1818,]; namely, that subject to the authority and control of Mr. Speaker, the Index be completed and printed. Your Committee also consider that this work should be conducted under the responsibility of the Librarian, who has annually incorporated the Index of each year into the general volume: and that, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the said work, such advances should be made, from time to time, as Mr. Speaker may recommend.

Your Committee, after having submitted this Table and Statement to The House, think it right to notice, that the sum paid to the Librarian for the formation of the Index in 1820, was 120*l.* per volume; and that if the said sum of 120*l.* were considered a fitting remuneration for the labour of the five years in the first column, it cannot now be considered as proportionately adequate, when in the last five years the labour has literally more than doubled.

Your Committee recommend, accordingly, that the payment for the compilation of the Index, commencing from Session 1834, be 200*l.* per volume.

113

IV.—*Accommodation in the present Library.*

Though till the year 1818 the House of Commons did not possess any Library, and though the present Library (36 feet by 19) is more than double the extent of that which in that year was provided, yet the experience of the intermediate accommodation has been so much valued, that your Committee have reason to know that a strong desire is felt by many Members to obtain a larger space, even in the present temporary House, than is already provided for the purposes of the Library. They have examined Sir R. Smirke, and from his evidence, it appears that it is possible to provide such space, by throwing the three rooms adjoining the Library on the North, and the passage on the West of those rooms into the present Book-room: and, in that case, he would build, at an expense not exceeding 600 *l.*, on the area to the South of St. Stephen's Chapel, three rooms nearly contiguous to the Lobby of the House, and on the same level.

It appears by the evidence of Sir Robert Smirke, that he has been examined before another Committee on the practicability of building another room, to the South of the present House, for a distinct purpose; and in the event of that proposition being adopted, which would require 1,200 *l.*, it has been suggested, that such room might be, also, used as a Members' Writing-room. In this case it would be unnecessary to increase the Library, or to remove the offices in question.

In either case, the extra space might be considered as the room where only should be provided accommodation for Members to write their letters; and, in either case, the present room should be considered as appropriated to Books and Reading only.

30 *March* 1835.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Sabbati, 21° *die Martii*, 1835.

Thomas Vardon, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - p. 11
Sir Robert Smirke - - - - - - - - - - p. 14

Jovis, 26° *die Martii*, 1835.

Sir Robert Smirke - - - - - - - - - - p. 15

115

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Sabbati, 21° die Martii, 1835.

MR. SPEAKER, IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Vardon, Esq. called in; and Examined.

Thomas Vardon, Esq.

21 March 1835.

1. AS Librarian of the House, you have, of course, turned your attention to the accommodation provided, and to be provided, in a Library for the Members of the House?—I have.

2. What division do you think ought to be made in the space to be allotted to the Library in any new building?—The best idea I have formed for the most convenient arrangement of the Library for the use of the House, was a division into three parts; a large outer room, immediately connecting with the House, or the space of 50 or 60 feet in length, which could be more immediately used as a Members' Writing-room, thereby avoiding what has been much complained of, namely, the using the Library itself for the mere purposes of a Post-room. The second division I would call the Parliamentary Library, the business of which room being conducted, necessarily, with more noise and conversation than is agreeable to those Members who are writing reports of select committees, or reading, I would confine entirely to the second room: and the third, containing the literary portion of the library, should be considered as a room in which no conversation was allowed, that those Members who were really reading or writing reports, should have the convenience of a quiet apartment for that purpose. The two rooms forming the Parliamentary Library and the inner reading-room, should be equal in extent with the Writing-room, with the addition of a Messenger's Lobby between the Writing-room and Library.

3. How do you distinguish the duties of attending as a librarian to the Parliamentary Library from the duties of attending any other public library?—The distinction is very strong in practice when properly worked out. My duties, as attending the parliamentary department of the Library, I consider to embrace the attendance on Members generally, or select committees specially, and upon the House during the progress of public business. The attendance on Members generally is rather indefinite, but it amounts in fact to this, that to the extent of time which I can give, which is day and night during the sitting of the House, the practice is, that there is no subject connected with parliamentary business, on finance, or the forms of the House, or the progress of Bills, or the contents of Acts, on which I am not called upon to afford instant information. In respect to select committees, the notes continually sent me from the Chairmen or members of Committees do not specify "I want such and such a volume of such a work," but their notes contain generally queries whether there be law upon such and such a subject; if there be, where it can be found; in what Acts: or regarding parliamentary papers, whether such information can be given, and whether, without troubling the Members with long papers, I can state briefly the information desired in their queries, which of course involves a great deal of indefinite labour during the whole of the day. Then, to the House at night, every Member must be aware of the sort of applications which are made to the Librarians, by the minute, I may almost say, for the debates, or the divisions which have taken place on particular occasions; for information concerning Finance Papers, Trade or Acts of Parliament relating to the subject under discussion, &c.: this necessarily involves

Thomas Vardon, Esq.

21 March 1835.

involves (and it cannot possibly be stopped) a great deal of conversation, which must take place between the Members and the Librarians. The communications with select committees involve the attendance of messengers or committee clerks, and therefore, it is impossible to keep the Parliamentary Library quiet, their applications necessarily creating noise; add also, that by the recommendation of different select committees, Members have been requested to apply to the Library on moving for papers or accounts, in order to avoid the multiplication of printing by asking for information already before the House; and that, since the report of the Committee on Public Documents, all papers not ordered to be printed are deposited in the Library for the use of the House; and the Committee will see the reason why I distinguish between the parliamentary duties of the librarian and those which would more particularly attach to a literary library.

4. Have you found much inquiry made by Members for reports and works on the law in the late or existing Library?—I have found them very much from the Members of the House who happen to be lawyers, and sometimes from the Attorney and Solicitor-general, and from the late Lord Advocate, who made out a list of Scotch books, which was submitted to a committee, and purchased up to a certain extent; but he thought the Library ought not to contain more Scotch law than for the general purpose of reference; the general feeling has been to confine it more to any law books that apply either to parliamentary business or to constitutional law, or to law on general principles; there have been applications for works containing reported cases, but I should say that the general feeling of even the legal gentlemen, who are Members of the House, is, that the Library ought not to go to that extent as to law books.

5. You collect that from conversation with themselves?—Yes; it was Sir Edward Sugden's opinion, it was Sir James Scarlett's opinion, and it was the late Lord Advocate's opinion.

6. Digests, probably?—Yes; Sir Edward Sugden thought that anything which enables Members to trace the law should be there, but not the reported cases.

7. Are books ever taken out of the Library, except into the body of the House itself?—By select committees: on some occasions they have been taken by Members away from the Library, which gives rise, by the bye, to a very great inconvenience, namely, that the book which any Member wishes to take from the Library for his personal convenience may be the very book which for the same object of reference 50 other Members are very anxious to have.

8. The Committee, of course, do not wish you to mention any names, but can you state practically any instance of any such inconvenience as having recently occurred?—Yes; this session a book of considerable importance to the business of the House was away from the Library for some days, during which time I should think there were 70 or 80 Members applying to me for it, and begging me to send for it in every direction.

9. Was it returned to you?—It was.

10. Were you aware at the time who had it?—Yes; I was aware to this extent, that a negation had been given to the permission to the Member to take it from the Library, and after it was gone, I presumed that that Member had taken it.

11. What was the book?—It was a volume of debates applying to a particular period.

12. Is there any regulation which occurs to you as desirable to be enforced, in any new organization of the Library in the projected building?—A strict enforcement, I should say, of the non-admission of strangers, for the convenience of the House itself, and more particularly in the new Library: if it is the idea of the Committee to recommend what I have mentioned, I should consider that the Writing-room will be so applicable to the Members seeing strangers, that it would be more convenient to the whole House that strangers should not enter the main Library; and this supposed Writing-room appeared to me to afford another useful result; for though applied to the use of writing (a convenience which the House has never enjoyed), it would also afford space for an increase of books, as it would not inconvenience the Members if shelves should be put up for books at a future time.

13. Have you heard Members complain of the admission of strangers?—Frequently; I have heard of conversations having taken place when they supposed only

117

Thomas Vardon, Esq.

21 March 1835

only Members and authorized officers were present, and when they found the contrary they wished the conversation had not passed.

14. Do you find that the regulation for the exclusion of strangers has worked beneficially, and to the satisfaction of the general body of the Members of the House?—Most decidedly.

15. Do Members make more use of the Library now than formerly?—Much more, as will be easily understood to be a necessary consequence. Up to the year 1830 the new Library had only just come into practical operation; we first used it in 1828; the House was not then attended in the way it is now, and the habit of the Members was to write their letters either before they came down, or in the Smoking-room: but the daily attendance on the House has so altered, and the number of select committees has so much increased, and the interference of individual Members in the business of the House has been so much extended, that the numbers who attended the Library (the late and the present) has trebled within the last three years, and of course the quantity of reference for information of various descriptions has increased also.

16. With respect to the regulations which occur to you as desirable to be enforced in the organization of the new Library, do you suggest anything as to the keeping such room or rooms separate for the purpose of reading and writing, to the exclusion of any eating or drinking; have you ever experienced any difficulty in preventing the introduction of such matters?—Once there was a question of luncheon being brought into the Library, and it was very firmly yet respectfully objected to.

17. With respect to the particular arrangement of the Library, does anything occur to you as desirable to be suggested to the Committee?—I should say that the inner library being to be considered as a quiet room, which Members were to use, it would be desirable that neither of the librarians should sit there; their not sitting there would prevent any conversation, and would leave them to conduct the parliamentary business; but I thought if a room were of sufficient width, and the bookcases were built out into the centre of the room as in college libraries, it might make so many distinct apartments, where two Members if they wish to speak in a low tone of voice, might go, and it would also provide double the room for books.

18. Do you hear complaints made of the insufficient accommodation provided in the actual room for the purposes of the Library for the use of Members?—Daily and hourly; it is a matter of constant, I will not say complaint, but constant application to me to know to whom they ought to apply to have it extended, or in what way it can be done.

19. What was the size of the Library in the year 1818?—It was in a small committee room, between the Smoking-room and Bellamy's Coffee-room, of 17 feet 6 inches in length by 16 feet 9 inches in width.

20. What was the size of the Library provided under the Report of the Committee of 1825?—That was a room 55 feet long by 23 feet wide, and the height 13 feet; it was found there was not sufficient circulation of air.

21. What was the size of the room provided in consequence of the Report of 1832?—There were two committee rooms, Nos. 18 and 19, which were built over the Library, and were therefore exactly the same area as the Library itself, but the height was not so great, affording however a little more accommodation for books, by the room being divided by a cross wall, which was lined with shelves on both sides.

22. Can you furnish the Committee with an account of the progress and state of the different works prepared under the orders of the late Committees on the Library, or of the Committee on the Journals, for the use of the House?—I beg to hand in the following statement:

The Index to the Local and Personal, as well as Private Acts, was commenced, under the direction of Mr. Spiller, by me, when appointed Assistant Librarian. The first work performed was to compare the collection of Private Acts (purchased of Mr. Dorington for the Library) with the Titles of Acts from the Contents to the Statutes at Large, and insert in manuscript on blank sheets the Titles of all Acts not found in the collection: thus interleaved, the Books were paged, and Acts chaptered, in MS., and the volumes rebound. The titles of all were then copied, and the whole alphabetically arranged. The Local and Personal Acts, commencing 1798, were then copied out in a similar manner and placed in alphabetical order. These operations occupied considerable time, and the degree of labour may be most easily understood, when it is stated, that the number of titles

Thomas Vardon, Esq.

21 March 1835.

of Acts copied amount to 11,242, and that a large portion, perhaps one-third, of these required two or three distinct references.

The following Question and Answer will be found in the Report of the Select Committee on the Library, 1832:—Q. 50. "There is no General Index to the collection of Local and Personal Acts now in the Library?—A. No; there is no General Index. In 1829, Mr. Spiller wished very much there should be one; and while I was Under-Librarian he formed his plan of the way in which he wished it to be made, and I commenced working on that system, and have brought it down in MS. to 1827; but it yet wants arrangement and examination." In answer to inquiries by the Standing Committee, 1834, on the state of this Index, I stated that "it was probable by the end of next Session it might be ready for the press."

The General Index to the Public Acts, compiled by Mr. Spiller, was kept up to the end of the last session of Parliament in MS.; one copy for the Library, a second for the Table of the House: both were lost in the fire.

There were deposited in the Library, Indexes to several Reports, which had been laid on the Table of the House at the close of last Session, and which shared the fate of all Papers in the Upper Library.

The General Index to the Journals, incorporated annually by the Librarians, from 1820 to 1833, was fortunately saved, with only such losses as labour can easily restore. Nothing was destroyed belonging to a date further back than 1831; and that which was burnt was Lists of Petitions, room for which not being left in the volumes of the Index, were placed in a portfolio in loose sheets of paper. It is for the consideration of the Committee, whether this work should now be published. It may not be wrong to add, that the matter collected in the last 14 years would form a volume greater in bulk than the last current volume for 20 years. The Annual Indexes have, since 1820, doubled in length, a circumstance which has contributed to produce this result, and, it may be remarked, to increase considerably the labour of annual incorporation.

Sir *Robert Smirke*, called in; and Examined.

Sir *Robert Smirke*.

23. IN the event of this Committee suggesting to the House the expediency of enlarging the existing accommodation in the Library which you have provided for the use of Members, are there any means immediately available for such enlargement, so far as you can now see, in the adjoining space?—The enlargement could be immediately made by removing the small rooms adjoining.

24. How many small rooms adjoining do you propose by that answer to remove?—All that may be given up.

25. How many are there in all immediately adjoining?—Three.

26. You mean that there are three rooms, the whole, or two, or one of which might be turned into a Library, or thrown into the actual Library?—Yes.

27. The width of each, with the passage included, being of course equal to the width of the actual Library?—Yes.

28. Could you provide a second entrance from such Library into the House?—There was an entrance which I closed up at the desire of the late Speaker. It might be difficult now to restore that; but there is very little doubt that one could be made.

29. Could you provide, within the precincts of the building, any adequate accommodation for the officers who would by such enlargement be displaced, taking into your consideration the area of St. Stephen's?—It would be very difficult to do it.

30. Will you be pleased to consider that question, and to state the result of such consideration to this Committee on Thursday next at half-past eleven?—I will do so.

119

Jovis, 26° die Martii, 1835.

MR. SPEAKER, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Robert Smirke*, called in; and Examined.

Sir *Robert Smirke.*

26 March 1835.

31. HAVE you considered what arrangement you could make for the convenience of the officers of the House?—I have.

32. What should you propose?—I would propose as the best and most convenient arrangement, to build the three rooms which are required in connexion with the small staircase which passes up from the ground-floor to the first-floor of the Long Gallery, making the three rooms parallel with St. Stephen's Chapel.

33. That would be at the left hand of the House as you enter?—Yes.

[*The Witness produced a Plan, which was read by the Committee.*]

34. What would be the expense?—It would be rather an expensive work; they should be raised above 14 feet above the ground, to keep them on a level with the Lobby; and it is quite necessary to build a high wall against the Chapel. I do not like to take down the walls of the Chapel, because it is supposed that they are capable of restoration, which is quite impossible; a high wall must be built to prevent the stones falling upon the roof of any temporary rooms built there.

35. What do you suppose would be the expense of those rooms?—£. 600.

36. If those rooms were built below the level of the floor of St. Stephen's Chapel, would they obstruct the light of any rooms below?—No.

37. Then, by a staircase they might be made to communicate?—Yes; I should place them further from St. Stephen's in that case. I was desired to select and propose a situation equally convenient with the present, and on that account I proposed raising them to the level of the floor.

38. Would not they be damp on the ground?—Certainly they would. I had thought of proposing them on the side next Palace-yard; but I found great difficulty in disposing of the chimnies from them.

39. Can you suggest any other mode by which the convenience required might be found for the Members, and for the officers of the House, without building the new rooms you have suggested?—I have been consulted by a Committee of the House on the practicability of building a large room at the south end of the present House of Commons, for the purpose of a Lobby, for some arrangement connected with the Divisions of the House. If that room were built, probably it might be applied to the purpose of the Members writing, or connected with the Library, and as a place of deposit for books as they were purchased.

40. Is that room, so proposed to be built, on the same floor with the House, or on the same floor with the Library; and if not on the same floor with the Library, what communication, if any, could be made conveniently from the one to the other?—It is proposed that this room should be on a level with the floor of the House: and it is intended, I believe, to erect a staircase at the south end of the two galleries, by which a communication could be made with the Library.

41. What additional expense would this adaptation—in communication between the proposed Lobby and the Library—occasion?—None; except the cases which might be required for the deposit of books.

42. Supposing the Lobby to be built, what saving would result to the public from applying that as you have suggested?—The sum I have estimated as the expense of the new rooms, 600 *l.*

APPENDIX.

— Appendix (A.)

BOOKS DESTROYED BY THE FIRE.

Abercrombie, Martial Achievements (Scotland)
Adelung's German Dictionary
Ælnothus, de Vitâ Canuti
Alford, Annales Ecclesiastici
Allen's Reply to Lingard
Anderson, Collect. History Mary Queen of Scots
——— Royal Genealogies
——— Historical Sketches of the Native Irish
Andrews' Continuation of Henry's History of England
Anglia Sacra, by Wharton
Anselme, Histoire Genealogique de la Maison Royale de la France
Anstis's History of the Order of the Garter
Antigua, Laws, 1690-1827
Arnold, Chronicle
Arnot's History of Edinburgh
Art de verifier les Dates
Ashburnham's Narrative of Charles I.
Astle, Origin of Writing
Ayloffe, Calendar
Babbage, Table of Logarithms
Bacon (Lord) Works
——— (Nat.) Historical and Political Discourse on the Laws of England
Bahama, Laws, 1729–1830
Baker, Chronicle
Bale, Scriptores Illust. Hist. Brit.
—— Sir Johan Oldecastell
Bannatyne, Illustration of Scotch History
Barbadoes, Laws, 1643–1762
Baringii Clavis Diplomatica
Barnes History of Edward III.
Barre (Le Père) Hist. Gen. d'Allemagne
Barrow's Travels
Bartholini Antiquitates Danicæ
Basnage, le Grand Coustumier de Normandie
Bates' Elenchus
Baxter, Glossarium
——— Life, by Sylvester
——— and Times, by Calamy
Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica
Bentham, Panopticon
Bergier, Hist. des Grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain.
Berkeley (Bp.) Works
Bernard, Siege of Drogheda
Bernier, Empire du Mogol
Berrington, Reign of Henry II.
Berwick, Life of Duke of
Bible and Testament
Biographie Universelle
Biondi, Civil Wars of England
Birch, Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth
Blackstone's Commentaries [1809]
——— Magna Charta
Blair's Chronology
Blount's Ancient Tenures
Boece, Hist. Chron. Scot. by Bellenden
Bouquet, Recueil des Histoires de France
Boulter's Letters
Bracton, De Legibus Angliæ
Brady, History of England
Brandt, History of the Reformation in the Low Countries
Brougham, Colonial Policy
Bruce's Plan of British India
Brunet, Manuel du Libraire
Brunswick (New) Laws
Buchanan's Travels through Mysore
Burchett's Transactions at Sea
Burghley (Lord) State Papers
Burke's Works
Burnet's History of the Reformation
——— Own Time
——— Lives of Hale, Rochester, &c.
——— Lives of Dukes of Hamilton
Burney's South Sea Voyages
Burton's Diary
Bynkershoek, Opera
Cabala, sive Scrinia Sacra
Canada, Laws, 1774–1827
Cæsar, by Clarke
——— Oudendorpii
Calamy's Own Times
Camden, Anglica, Normanica, Hibernica
——— Britannia
Canciani, Barbarorum Leges Antiqua
Carleton (Sir Dudley) Letters
Carstare's State Papers
Carte, Catalogue des Rolles Gascons
——— History of England
——— Life of the Duke of Ormonde
Castlemaine's Embassy, by Wright
Cathedral and Collegiate Schools, Account of
Cavendish's Life of Wolsey
Cay's Abridgment of the Statutes
Cecil's Correspondence
Ceylon, Laws, 1799–1830
——— Upham's Sacred and Historical Records
Chalmers' Mary Queen of Scots
——— Caledonia
——— Estimate, four editions
Chamberlayne's State of England
Charles I., Works of
Charles II., Account of his Preservation after the Battle of Worcester
Chevalier, History of William III.
Christopher's (St.) Laws, 1711–1791
Chronicon Saxonicum
Chronographi Quatuor Germanicarum Rerum
Churchill's Divi Britannici
Clanrickard's Memoirs
Clarendon's Works
Clarke, Life of James II.
——— on Coins
Clerc, Le, Histoire de Russie
Codex Theodosianus
Colquhoun, Resources of the British Empire
Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis
Collection des Memoires Français pour servir a l'Histoire de France
Collins, Historical Recollections of Noble Families
——— Baronies by Writ
——— New South Wales
Comines, De, Memoires
Condé, Prince de, Memoires
Cook's History of the Church of Scotland
—— History of the Reformation
Cooperi Dictionarium
Cooper's Parliamentary Proceedings
——— Letters on the Court of Chancery
Corpus Juris Civilis
Cotton, (Sir R.) Records of the Tower
Councils of the Church
Coustumier de Normandie (Regnault)
Cox, History of Ireland
Coxe's Memoirs of Kings of Spain, of the House of Bourbon
—— Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole

121

Coxe's Life of the Duke of Marlborough
—— Memoirs of Lord Walpole
———— Duke of Shrewsbury
Crawfurd, Great Officers of Scotland
Cromwell, State Papers
Cumberland's Law of Nature
Dalrymple (Lord Hailes), Annals of Scotland
Dalrymple (Sir J.), Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland
Daniel, History of England
Daru, Histoire de Venise
—— Histoire de Bretagne
D'Avenant (C.), Works
Davila, Civil Wars of France
Davis, True Cause why Ireland was never subdued
—— Civil Wars of Great Britain and Ireland
De Foe, History of the Union of England and Scotland
De Goguet, Origine des Loix
De Guignes, Histoire des Hans
D'Herbelot, Bibliotheque Orientale
De la Clede, Histoire de Portugal
Dictionary of the French Academy
———— Spanish Academy
Dodd, Church History of the Catholics
D'Ohsson, Tableau de l'Empire Ottoman
Dover (Lord) Life of Frederick II.; *see* also Ellis, Agar
Duchesne, Hist. Normanorum Scriptores
Dugdale's Summons of Nobility to Parliament
———— Baronage of England
———— Monasticon, with Stevens' Continuation
———— View of the Late Troubles
———— Origines Juridiciales
Dumont, Corps Diplomatique
Dyer, Letters on the English Constitution
—— Privileges of the University of Cambridge
—— Academic Unity
Eadmerus
Echard, History of England
Ecton, Liber Valorum
Edmonson's Peerage and Heraldry
Edwards, British West Indies
———— Gangræna
Ellis, Agar, History of the Iron Mask
—— Correspondence
—— Historical Inquiry concerning Clarendon
Ellys, on Spiritual and Temporal Liberty
Elphinstone's Caubul
Enderbie, Cambria Triumphans
Eugene, Prince, and Marlborough, Military History
Fenn, Original Letters
Ferishta's History of the Dekhan
Fiddes Life of Wolsey
Flassan, De, Histoire de la Diplomatic Française
Fleta
Folkes on Coins
Forbes, State Papers of Queen Elizabeth
Foster, Journal from Bengal to India
Fox, Acts and Monuments
Fox (Charles James,) James II.
Francorum Historia
Frankland, Annals of King James and King Charles
Frederician Code
Froissart, Chronicles (Lord Berners)
———— Chroniques de
Fuller, Church History
—— History of Worthies
Gale et Fell, Historia Anglicanæ Scriptores
Garderobæ Edwardi Primi
Geddes' Tracts
Gesta Dei per Francos
Giannone, History of Naples, by Ogilvie
Gibson, Codex Juris Ecclesiastici
Godwinus de presulibus Angliæ
Gough, British Topography
Grand Coustumier, Le
Grenada, Laws, 1763–1814
Grotius de Rebus Belgicis
Guer, Les Mœurs des Turcs
Guicciardini, History of the Wars in Italy (by Goddard)
Guillim, Heraldry
Gurney, Saxon Chronicle
Gustavus Adolphus, Life by Harte
Gutch, Curious Discourses
Guthrie and Ralph, History of England
Hacket, Life of Williams
Haliburton, Account of Nova Scotia
Hallam, Middle Ages
—— Constitutional History of England
Hamilton, Federalist
Hardouin, Histoire de Constantinople
Hardwicke (Lord) State Papers
Harleian Miscellany
Harrington, Oceana
Harris, Essay on Money and Coins
—— W., Lives of James I. Charles I. & II. and Oliver Cromwell
———— History of William III.
Hastings, Warren, Minutes of Evidence taken at his Trial
Heath, Chronicle
Heiss, Histoire de l'Empire
Henault, Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France
Henry, History of England
Herbert, Memoirs of Two last Years of Charles I.
Heylin, Life of Laud
Heywood on Fox's James II.
Hispaniæ Illustratæ
History of the Campaigns of 1796–8
Holinshed, Chronicles
Home, History of the Rebellion
Houard, Traité sur les Coutumes Anglo-Normands
Howard, Prisons and Lazarettos
———— Memoirs, by Brown
Hughes, edition of De Lolme on the Constitution
Hutchinson, (Col.) Memoirs of
Hutchinson, History of Massachusetts.
Iconographie Grecque } A present from the
———— Romaine } French Government
Imhoff, Regumq; pariumq; Magnæ Britanniæ
Innes, Critical Essay
Ireland, Lords and Commons Journal
———— Statutes
Jamaica, Laws: 32 Car. II., 8 Geo. IV
James I., Works of
Jebb, Historia Mariæ Stuartæ
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia
Jeffrey of Monmouth, Brit. Hist.
Jickling, Digest of the Custom Laws
Joannis, (G. C.) Rerum Moguntiacarum Scriptores
Johnstone, James, Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ et Celto-Normanicæ
Johnstone (Chev.) History of the Rebellion, 1745
Joinville, De, Memoires de St. Louis
Journals of The House of Commons, 1766–1833
Junii, Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ
Junius, Letters
Keating, History of Ireland
Kelham, Norman Dictionary
Kelly, Cambist
Kennet, History of England
———— Register and Chronicle
Kirkpatrick's Nepaul
Knox, Ceylon
Koch, Tableau des Revolutions.
La Croze, Historié du Christianisme des Indes
Lediard, Naval History
Leibnitz, Scriptorum Rerum Brunsvicensium
Leland, History of Ireland.
Le Long, Bibliotheque de la France
Leunclavii, Historia Turcorum
Lewis, History of the New Forest
—— Life of Wickliffe
—— Life of Pecock
Lindenbrogus, Codex Legūm Antiquarum

Lindesay of Pitscottie, History of Scotland
Lingard, History of England
Liverpool (Lord) on Coins
Local and Personal Acts, 1797–1833—[Two entire Collections and 15 volumes of a third]
Locke (John) Works
Lockhart (Geo.) Papers
Lodge, Illustrations of British History
Londsdale, James II.
Lords, Parliamentary Papers. [A complete collection unbound]
Ludlow's Memoirs
Lynwood, Provinciale
Lysons, Environs of London
Lyttleton (Lord) History of Henry II.
Mabillon, De Re Diplomaticâ
Macgeoghegan (L'Abbé) Historie d'Irlande
Machiavelli, (N.) by Farneworth
Mackenzie (Sir George) Lives of Scottish Poets
——————— Affairs of Scotland
——————— Works
Macky's Memoirs
Macpherson (D) History of Commerce
——————— (James) History of Great Britain
——————— Original Papers
M'Culloch, Commercial Dictionary, 2d edition
Madox, Baronia Anglica
——— Exchequer
——— Formulare Anglicanam
Magna Charta, History and Defence of
Mahon (Lord) Life of Belisarius
——————— War of Spanish Succession
Maitland (W.) History of London
Maittaire, Corpus Poetarum Latinorum
Malcolm (Sir J.) Political History of India
——————— Central India
——————— Persia
Malta, Laws, 1813–1829
Malthus on Population
Manstein (Baron de) Memoirs of Russia
Marchmont Papers, by Sir George Rose
Mariana, History of Spain
Marlborough, Opinions of the Duchess of
Marsden, Sumatra
Martin (Montg.) Anglo-Eastern Empire
——————— Taxation of the British Empire
Marvell, (Andrew) Works
Maseres, (Baron) Historiæ Anglicanæ Monumenta
Matthæi Parisiensis, Historia Anglicana
——— Westmonasteriensis Flores Historiæ
Mauritius, Laws, 1820–1830
May, History of the Long Parliament
Meerman, Thesaurus Juris Civilis et Canonici
Melvil (Sir J.), Memoirs
Messenii, Scondia Illustrata
Meteren, de, Histoire des Pays Bas
Meursii, Historiæ Danicæ
Mezeray, Histoire de France
Milton (John), Original Letters
——————— Prose Works, by Symmons
Minsheu, Dictionary of Eleven Languages
Mongitore, Parliamenti di Sicilia
Moniteur Universel (a present from the French Government)
10 odd volumes of the collection originally in the Library
Montfauçon, Monumens de la Monarchie Française
——————— Antiquité Expliquée
Montserrat, Laws, 1668–1740
Montsrelet, d'Enguerran, Chroniques de
More (Sir T.), Utopia
Moreau (Cæsar), Statistics
Morice, Memoires de Bretagne
Moryson, Itinerary
Moulin, Du, Histoire de Normandie
Mountmorris (Lord), History of the Irish Parliament
Mudge's Trijonometrical Survey
Müller (J.), Histoire des Suisses
Muratori, Annali d'Italia
——————— Scriptores Rerum Italicarum
Nalson, Collection of State Affairs
Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia
Nevis, Laws, 1664–1739
Newcourt, Repertorium
Nicholl, Recollection of Public Affairs
Nicolas, Battle of Agincourt
Nicolson (Bt.), English, Scotch and Irish Historical Libraries
Nisbet, Heraldry
Nordberg, Histoire de Charles XII.
North's Life of North
Northumberland Household Book
Nova Scotia, Laws, 1758–1804
Nugent (Lord), Life of Hampden
Œfelii, Rerum Boiacarum Scriptores
Ogygia, Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia
O'Halloran, History of Ireland
Olaus Magnus, de Gentibus Septentrionalibus
Oldmixon, History of England
Orford (Lord), Memoires
Orleans (Pere d'), Revolution d'Espagne
Orme, History of Hindostan
——— Historical Fragment of the Mogul Empire
Orrery (Earl of), State Papers
Oxley, New South Wales, with Plates
Pinkerton, History of Scotland
Pitseus, de Rebus Anglicis
Planches, Diverses, (a present from the French Government)
Planta, Helvetic Confederacy
Pococke, Description of the East
Polydorus Vergilius de Rebus Anglicis
Portugueze Chronicles; viz.
Chronicas ineditas da Correa de Serra
——————— del Dom João
——————— dos Reis de Portugal
——————— da Tellez
Palgrave (Sir F.), English Commonwealth
Parker (Mat.), Antiquitates
——— (Bishop) Own Times
Parliamentary Papers, 1801–1833 (two entire collections, and 12 odd volumes of a third)
Parr, Life of Archbishop Usher
Peck, Desiderata Curiosa
Pegge, Curialia
Percival, Ceylon and Cape of Good Hope
Petty (Sir W.), Political Survey of Ireland
Postlethwaite on Commerce
Pottinger, Beloochistan
Powell (Dr.), History of Wales
Private Acts, 1757–1829
Proces Verbaux des Chambres de Paris et des Deputés (a present from the French Government)
Prussienne, Atlas de la Monarchie
Prynne, Records
Ptolomæi, Geographica
Public General Acts, 1694–1833
Puffendorf, by Barbeyrac
Pütter, History of the German Empire
Raffles, Java
Raleigh (Sir W.) History of the World
Ralph, History of England
Rapin and Tindal, History of England
Rastell, Chronicles
Recueil des Ordonnances des Rois des France
Rennell, Hindostan
Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam
Ricardo, Political Economy
Ridpath, Border History
Road Acts, 1754–1796
Roquefort, Glossaire de la Langue Romane.
Rose on Fox's James II.
Royal Household, Ordinances
Ruding (G.) Annals of Coinage
Rulhiere, Histoire de Pologne

Rushworth, Collections
Russell, Aleppo
Rycaut, History of the Turks
Ryley, Pleadings in Parliament
Rymeri Fœdera
Sadler, State Papers
——— M. T. on Population
——— ——— on Ireland
Sandford, Genealogical History of England
Scandia Illustrata
Scott (David), History of Scotland
Secret History of James I.
Simon (Thomas) on Irish Coins
Sismondi, Histoire de France
——— Histoire des Republiques Italiennes du Moyen Age
Skene, Regiam Majestatem
Slingsby, Memoirs
Smith (Adam) Wealth of Nations
Smyth, Lives of the Berkeleys
Snelling on Coins
Snorroni's Historia Septentrionalium
Soane, Civil Architecture
Somers (Lord), Collection of Tracts
Somerville, History of Queen Anne
Southey, Peninsular War
Spanish Chronicles, by the Academy of Madrid
——— Laws, viz.
Las Sieté Partidas
Spark's American Diplomatic Correspondence, 2 copies
Speed, History of Great Britain
Spelman, English Works
——— Glossarium
——— de Vitâ Alfrædi
Spotswood, Church of Scotland
Stafford (Lord), Improvements
Stafford (Sir J.) Pacata Hibernia
Stanihurst, de Rebus Hibernicis
State Papers, Henry VIII.
State Tracts
Statutes at Large, 2 copies
Staunton's China
Steuart (Sir James) Works
Stewart, History of Scotland
Story, Impartial History of the Wars in Scotland
Stow, Annals
Strafford (Earl), Letters and Dispatches
Stritteri, Excerpta Script. Hist. Byzantinæ
Strutt, Chronicles
——— English Sports and Pastimes
Struvii, Corpus Historiæ Germanicæ
Stuart, Genealogical History of the Stuarts
Sully, Memoires de
Sydney Family, Collection of Papers
——— Papers, by Blencowe
———, Algernon, on Government
———, Sir Philip, Works
——— ——— Miscellaneous Works
Symes's, Ava
Tacitus, de Moribus Germanorum
Tanneri Bibliotheca Britannica
——— Notitia Monastica
Temple (Sir J.), History of the Irish Rebellion
Temple (Sir W.), Letters
——— ——— Works
Theatrum Tragicum
Thuani Historia
Thuringia Sacra
Thurloe (John), State Papers
Tod (Col.), Annals of Rajastan
Tolneri, Historia Palatina
Tooke, Life of Catherine II. of Russia
Torfæi, Thormodi, Series Dynastarum
——— Historica rerum Norwegicarum
——— Trifolium
Townsend, Historical Recollections
Trade in France, Memorials
Traité Diplomatique
Trench (Col.), Thames Quay
Trithemii Annales Hirsangienses
Tucker's Works
Turenne, Memoirs de
Turner's Thibet
Twysden, Scriptores Decem
Tyrrell, History of England
Tyrrhwitt and Tindall, Statutes
United States, 12 volumes of Journals of Congress and State Papers
Universal History
Usserii, Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge
Velly, Histoire de France
Vere (Sir F.), Commentaries
Verstegan, Decayed Intelligence
Verlot, Histoire des Chevaliers de Malte
——— ——— des Revolutions des Suedes
Vicar, Parliamentary Chronicle
Vicat, Vocabularium Utriusque Juris
Ville (Hardouin), Histoire de Constantinople
Vincent (St.), Laws
Vocabolario della Crusca
Votes of the House of Commons; several odd volumes
Waldegrave (Lord), Memoirs
Walker, Historical Discourses
——— Sufferings of the Clergy
Wallace on Population
Walpole (Horace), Historic Doubts
Walsingham, History
Waltheri, Lexicon Diplomaticum
Ware (Sir J.), Works concerning Ireland
Warrington, History of Wales
Warwick (Sir P.), Memoirs of Charles I.
Watson (R.), Philip II. & III.
Wells' Bedford Level, with two Maps
Whitaker, Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots
Whitelock's Embassy to Sweden
Whitelocke (Sir B.), Memoirs of English Affairs
——— ——— on Government
Wicklif, New Testament
Wicquefort, De, Ambassador
Wilks, South of India
Wilkins (Bishop), Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ
——— D., Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ
Willis (Browne), Cathedrals
Winwood (Sir R.), Memoirs of Affairs of State
Witichindi, Annales
Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses
Woodrow (R.), Church of Scotland
Wottoni, Leges Wallicæ
Wynne (W.), Memoir of Sir Leoline Jenkins
Zurita, Annales d'Arragon.

— Appendix (B.) —

BOOKS SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

Acherley on Parliaments
Acts of Parliament of Scotland, 12mo and fol.
Adolphus' History of England
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Alfred, Saxon Version of Orosius
Alison's Principles of Criminal Law
——— Practice of ditto
Anderson, Diplomata Scotiæ
Arnot's Criminal Trials
Astle, Origin of Writing
Atkins, Political Tracts
Auber's Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company
——— Charters and Statutes of East India Company
Aulaire, St., Histoire de la Fronde
Bacon's Letters
Balfour's Practicks
Banister's Humane Policy
Bannatyne Club Books; viz.,
Criminal Trials
Descrittione del Regno di Scotia di Petruccio Ubaldini
Marriage of James VI.
Memorials of G. Bannatyne
Regalia of Scotland
Barrington on the Statutes
Bayle's Dictionary
Beatson, Chronological Register
——— Political Index
Bell's Commentaries
—— Law of Elections
——— Scotland
Bingham's Antiquities
Blackstone's Commentaries
Blount's Law Dictionary
Bohun's Debates
Bolingbroke's Works
Brady on Boroughs
Bramwell on Bills
——— Table of Private Acts
Bromley's Letters
Bulletins des Loix, complete; presented by French Chamber of Deputies
Burke's Speeches
Burlamaqui, National Law
Burnet's Criminal Law
Burn's Ecclesiastical Law
—— Justice
Butt's County Contests
Camden's Remains
Canning's Speeches
Carew's Rights of Elections
Carey's Atlas
Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary
Carpenter on Elections
Chalmers, Biographical Dictionary
——— Estimate
——— Treaties
Chambaud, Dict. Française
Chamberlayne's State of Great Britain
Chatham, Life of Earl of
Cinque Ports, Laws
Civil and Criminal Justice of India
Clarendon's Rebellion and Life
Clede's Hist. du Portugal
Clifford's Southwark Election Case
Code Napoleon
Coke's Detections
—— Institutes
Colebrooke's Hindu Law
Collection of Letters, 1760–1766
Colquhoun on the Police
Conférence du Code Civil
Connell on Elections
——— Parishes
——— Tithes
Copley, Horsham Election Case
Corbett and Daniell, Election Cases
———'s Inquiry
Cottonian MSS. Catalogue
Cottoni Posthuma
Cowel's Law Dictionary
Cragii Jus Fendale
Curran's Speeches
D'Anville, Empire de la Russie
——— Empire Turc
Davies, Cambro Britannic Dictionary
Debates, Parliamentary
——— ——— (Ireland)
Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage
De Lolme on the Constitution
Demise of the Crown, Account of
D'Ewes, Journal of Queen Elizabeth
Disney on Elections
Dodd on Elections
Dodington's Diary
Domat's Civil Law
Doomsday Book
Douglas on Elections
Du Cange, Glossarium
Dunlop's Parochial
Dwarris on the Statutes
Eden's State of the Poor
Edinburgh Gazetteer
Edmondes and Carew, Negociations
Elsynge on Parliaments
Encyclopædia Britannica
Epistolæ Jacobi et Mariæ Scotiæ
Erskine's Speeches
Eton Atlas and Index
Facciolati Lexicon
Federalist
Fiddes, Life of Wolsey
Firma Burghi
Fleetwood, Chronicum Pretiosum
Focaloir, Irish Dictionary
Fortescue, de Laudidus Legum Angliæ
Fox's Speeches
France, Papers relating to Negociations with, 1793–1797
Fraser's Election Cases
Frederic II., Clavus
Frewin's Custom Laws
Friends, Rules of Society of
Gabbett s Digest of the Statute Law
Gaelic Dictionary
Glanville's Reports on Elections
Gordon, Antiquities of Parliament
Gough, Alien Priories
Granger's England
Grotius de Jure Belli ac Paeis
Gudenus Sylloge variorum Diplomaticorum
Gwillim on Tithes
Hailes, Annals of Scotland
Hakewel on Parliaments
Hale on Parliaments
Haltaus Glossarium Germanicum
Hamilton's East India Gazetteer
Harleian MSS. Catalogue
Hastings' Trial
Hatsell's Precedents
Henry Prince of Wales, Life of
Hertslett's Treaties

125

Hearne's Works; viz.,
Adami de Domerham, Alfred the Great, Aluredi, Annals of Elizabeth, Avesbury, Benedictus Abbas Petroburgensis, Curious Discourses, Dodwell, Edward II., Foro Juliensis, Glastonbury, Gulielmi Neubrigensis, Hemingi Cartal, Johannis de Fordun, Liber Niger Scaccarii, Rich. II., Sprotti Chronica, Robert of Gloucester, Textus Roffensis, Vindication of Oath of Allegiance
Hederici Lexicon
Heywood's County Elections
Hickes, Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis
Hoffmanni, Lexicon Universale
Holles, Memoirs
Howell's State Trials
Hume on Crimes
——'s Custom Laws
——'s England
Husband's Ordinances
Hutcheson's Justice of the Peace
Jhre's Dict. Suevo-Gothicum
Jamieson, Scottish Dictionary
Jenkinson's Treaties
Johnson's Ecclesiastical Laws and Canons
—— Laws of Isle of Man
Johnstone's Laws of Spain
Jones, Secret History of Whitehall
Juridical Styles
Jus Parliamentarium
Kames, Elucidations
—— Equity
—— Law Tracts
Kay's Abridgment of Statutes
Keeble's Statutes
Kelham's Doomsday Book
Kelly's Cambist
Kennet on Impropriations
Ker's Memoirs
Kock, Traités
Laing's History of Scotland
Lambard's Eirenarcha
Langtoft
Lansdowne, MSS. Catalogue
Laveaux, Dictionnaire Française
Laws of Elections
Leland's Collectanea
Lempriere, Classical Dictionary
—— Universal Biography
Leslæus de Moribus Scotorum
Llhuyd, Archæologia Britannica
Locrè, 29 of 31 vols.
Lodge's Peerage
Luder's Election Cases
Ludlow's Continuation of May's History
Lye and Manning's Saxon Dict.
M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary, 1st ed.
M'Cuirtin's Irish Dictionary
M'Douall's Institute
Magna Charta, History of
Male's Law of Elections
Mallet, Histoire de Danemarc
Man, Laws of the Isle of
Manwood's Forest Laws
Marlborough, Conduct of Duchess of
Martens Law of Nations
—— Recueil des Traités
Mayo's Tables, fol.
Melville's Impeachment
Menage, Dictionnaire Etymologique
Merewether, West Looe Case
Military Thanks
Mill's British India
Mirror of Parliament
Molesworth's Denmark
Mollyneux, Case of Ireland
Molleson's Accounts
Monmouth, Memoirs of Earl of
Monteil, Hist. des Français
Moreri Dict.
Muratori Antiquitates Italicæ
Napoleon, Opinions de; from French Chamber of Deputies
Neale's Hist. of the Puritans
Nicholson's Border Laws
—— Correspondence
Noble's Biographical History
—— House of Cromwell
Ockley's Hist. of the Saracens
O'Loghlin's Election Cases
Orme on Elections
Otterbourne, Chronicle
Owen's Welsh Dictionary
Parnell's Financial Reform, 2d and 4th edit.
—— on Roads
Paterson's Roads
Peckwell on Elections
Pelletier, Dictionnaire Bretonne
Perrott, History of Sir G.
Perry & Knapp's Election Cases
Petrie, Cricklade Case
Petyt, Rights of Commons
Phillipps, Election Cases
Pinkerton, Hist. of Scotland
Pitisci Lexicon Antiquitatum
Poland, Letters on
Poor Returns, 1777
Porter's Tables of Statistics
Potter's Germanic Empire
Price on Annuities
Privy Council's Authority (Palgrave)
—— Proceedings, 8vo.
Prynne's Brevia Parliamentaria
—— 4th Part of Parliamentary Register
—— Plea for the Lords
—— Power of Parliaments
Raithby's Index to the Statutes, 8vo. and 4to.
Rajah of Travancore, Report
Ralph, Use and Abuse of Parliaments
Rastall's Statutes
Record Commissioners' proceedings
—— publications
Reeve's Election Cases (Ireland)
Regiam Majestatem
Reresby's Memoirs
Robertson's Scotland
Robinson's Admiralty Reports
Roe's Elections
Rogers, Law of Elections
Romilly's Speeches
Royal Institution, Catalogue
Russell on the Reform Act
—— Crimes
Scapulæ Lexicon
Schilteri Antiquitates
Scobell's Acts
Scoto-Celtic Dictionary
Selden's Works
Seybert's Statistical Annal
Shepherd's Election Law
Sherwood on Private Bills
Simeon on Elections
Simmons on Courts Martial
Six Codes, Les
Smollett's England
Spanish Laws, viz. Recapitulation de las Leyas
Spence, Court of Chancery
Spencer, Campion, &c. Irish Hist.
Stair's Institutes
Stannaries, Laws of the
Starkie's Law of Evidence
Statute Law of Scotland
Statutes of the Realm, by Record Commission
Strada de Bello Belgico
Strange's Hindu Law, two editions
Struvii Bibliotheca Juris
Strype's Annals
—— Aylmer
—— Cheke

Strype's Cranmer
——— Ecclesiastical Memorials
——— Grindal
——— Parker
——— Smith
——— Whitgift Index
Swift's Four last years of Queen Anne
Tacitus
Tait's Law of Evidence
—— Justice of the Peace
Taylor's Civil Law
Tomlins, Law Dictionary
——— on Elections
Tooke's, Rev. W., History of Russia, two vols.
——————————— Russian Empire, three vols.
Tracts, fol. 1,780
Triveti, Annales
Troward on Elections
Truro, Reports of Elections there
Turner's Anglo Saxons
——— England
Tyrrwhitt and Tindale's Statutes
Tytler, Military Law
Varnes, Dom. de, Dict. Diplomatique
Vattel's Law of Nations
Vertot, Hist. de Portugal
Vicat, Vocabularium Utriusq. Juris
Walker's Hist. of Independence
Watkins' Tenures
Well's Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom
Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica
Wellwood's Memoirs
Whitworth's Account of Russia
Wight's Law of Elections
William III., Original Letters
William's Inland Navigation
Willis, Hist. of Abbeys
——— Notitia
Wordsworth on Elections
Wyndham's Speeches
Wynn's Argument.

— Appendix (C.) —

LIST OF MANUSCRIPT INDEXES TO REPORTS

Deposited in the LIBRARY, and destroyed by the Fire of the House of Commons, October 1834.

Report from the Select Committee on Petitions, complaining of Agricultural Distress, &c.; 1820 (255).
Report from the Select Committee on the Petitions, complaining of the depressed state of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom; 1820 (668).
Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Corn Trade of the United Kingdom; 1812–13 (184).
Reports from the Lords' Committees on the state of the Growth, Commerce and Consumption of Grain, and all Laws relating thereto; 1814 (26).
Report from the Committee on the Adulteration of Clover and Trefoil Seeds; 1821 (595).
Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to inquire into the Price at which Foreign Grain may be shipped in Foreign Ports; the Quantity of such Grain; and the Price at which such grain can be imported into this Country; 1826–27 (333).
Second Report from the Select Committee on Emigration from the United Kingdom; 1826–27 (237).
Report from the Committee on the Employment of Boys in Sweeping Chimnies; 1817 (400).
Report of Minutes of Evidence taken by the Committee on the State of Children employed in the Manufactories of the United Kingdom; 1816 (397).
Report from the Committee on the State of Mendicity in the Metropolis; 1815 (473).
Report from the Select Committee on the Poor Laws; (1817) 462.
Report from the Lords' Committees on the Poor Laws; 1818 (400).
Report from the Select Committee on the Employment of the Poor in Ireland; 1823 (561).
Report from the Select Committee on that part of the Poor Laws relating to the Employment or Relief of Able-bodied Persons from the Poor Rate; 1828 (494).
Report of the Select Committee on the State of the Poor in Ireland; being a Summary of the First, Second and Third Reports of Evidence taken before that Committee; together with an Appendix of Accounts and Papers; 1830 (667).

REPORT

FROM THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON THE

LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *March* 1835.

104.

129

FIRST

REPORT

FROM

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRINTED PAPERS:

WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *March* 1835.

Veneris, 6° die Martii, 1835.

Ordered,

THAT a Select Committee be appointed to consider the manner in which the Journals, Bills and Papers are prepared and printed for the use of both Houses of Parliament, their numbers, expense, distribution, and quantity in store; the number of Acts of Parliament printed for both Houses of Parliament, and for the Public Service, their expense and distribution; also, those for the use of the Public, and the Prices at which sold; and the Establishments requisite for conducting the same; to consider whether any, and what, alteration can be made in the existing system, with benefit to the Public:— And a Committee was appointed, of—

Mr. Hume.	Sir Thomas Fremantle.
Mr. Guest.	Sir Edward Knatchbull.
Mr. O'Brien.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Sir John Wrottesley.	Lord Ashley.
Mr. Tooke.	Sir James Graham.
Mr. Wilks.	Lord Viscount Sandon.
Mr. Divett.	Mr. William Gladstone.
Mr. Littleton.	Lord Viscount Lowther.
Mr. Scholefield.	Mr. Bramston.
Mr. Ruthven.	Mr. Pigot.
Mr. Vernon Smith.	Lord Viscount Stormont.
Mr. Brotherton.	Mr. Sinclair.
Mr. John Murray.	Mr. Grimston.
Mr. Tulk.	Mr. Rolfe.
Dr. Bowring.	Mr. Attorney General.
Mr. Spring Rice.	Mr. Howard Elphinstone.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, and their Opinion thereupon from time to time, to The House.

Martis, 10° die Martii, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. William E. Gladstone be discharged from further attendance; and that Mr. Thomas Gladstone and Colonel Leith Hay be added to the Committee.

Jovis, 19° die Martii, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Thomas be added to the Committee.

131

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider the manner in which the JOURNALS, BILLS, and PAPERS are prepared and printed for the use of both HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT; their Numbers, Expense, Distribution, and Quantity in Store; the Number of Acts of Parliament printed for both Houses of Parliament, and for the Public Service, their Expense and Distribution; also, those for the use of the Public, and the Prices at which sold, and the Establishments requisite for conducting the same; to consider whether any, and what, alteration can be made in the existing System with benefit to the Public; and who were empowered to report their Opinion thereupon, from time to time to The House, together with the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before them, and—HAVE considered the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following RESOLUTIONS.

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1. *Resolved*, THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that the whole Number of Copies of the Statutes for Promulgation be printed of one uniform size.

2. *Resolved*, THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that the Statutes for Promulgation be of the Royal Octavo size, continuously printed.

3. *Resolved*, THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That the Statutes should be distributed to the Members of both Houses of Parliament by the Vote Offices, in the same manner as the Parliamentary Papers are now distributed.

4. *Resolved*, THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that the Statutes should be promulgated as soon after the completion of each sheet as possible.

March 1835.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Martis, 10° die Martii.

Page.

Mr. *Thomas Macdonald* - - - - - - - 5

Veneris, 13° die Martii.

John Church, Esq. - - - - - - - - 7

Martis, 17° die Martii.

John Church, Esq. - - - - - - - - 15

Mr. *William Rapley* - - - - - - - 22

Veneris, 20° die Martii.

Mr. *Owen Richards* - - - - - - - - 24

John Church, Esq. - - - - - - - - 28

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 10° *die Martii*, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Thomas Macdonald*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *T. Macdonald.*

10 March 1835.

1. WHAT situation do you hold in the King's Printer's Office?—I have the conducting of the business in the office.

2. Are you acquainted with all its details?—With the mechanical details, if I may be allowed the expression.

3. Have you brought any Returns with you?—I have.

[*The Witness produced the same.*]

STATEMENT showing the Number of COPIES of PUBLIC ACTS distributed to the Public, together with the AMOUNT charged for the same during the last Session.

THE number of Public Acts of Parliament distributed is 2,062 in the folio size, at the price of ¾*d.* per sheet; and 1,907 in quarto, at the price of 1¼*d.* per sheet.

The amount for the last Session was £.1,878. 2. 11.

Copies of the Acts accompany this Return.

His Majesty's Printing Office, March 10, 1835. } *Eyre & Spottiswoode.*

4. What proportion of copy does the quarto contain compared with the folio?—Twelve pages of the folio will make a little more than eight of the quarto.

5. Can you state the comparative expense?—No, I cannot do that off-hand.

6. What is the cost of one sheet folio?—One sheet folio (four pages) costs three farthings.

7. What does one sheet quarto cost?—One sheet quarto, of eight pages, costs five farthings.

8. What is the proportion of matter contained in the two?—I have just mentioned to the Committee there are nearly twelve pages of the one to eight of the other.

9. If you have 16 pages in folio, the cost of which would be three-pence, what would the same amount to in the quarto?—Rather less than two-pence, at that price.

10. What is the difference of the type between the folio and the quarto?—One gradation.

11. What difference does that make in the charge of printing?—The charge depends upon the square of the page, the number of types in the page.

12. In what type is the folio printed?—It is technically called Pica.

13. In what type is the quarto printed?—Small Pica.

14. Have the goodness to state what the charge of the first four Acts of Parliament, in the Amount presented by you, would come to?—The four Acts in folio are supplied under the promulgation at nine-pence; the same matter in quarto is supplied at five-pence.

15. To what class of persons are the folio Acts distributed?—To the magistrates.

16. Have you any statement of the distribution?—I have a mere memorandum in my pocket; the folio are sent to the Houses of Parliament, to the officers and departments of the State, to the public libraries, to the courts of justice, to the sheriffs and municipal magistrates.

Mr. *T. Macdonald.*

10 March 1835.

17. To whom are the quarto sent?—To the resident acting justices.

18. Why is that distinction made?—It is not in my power to answer that; the arrangement was made many years ago.

19. Has no alteration been made in the distribution within the last three years as to the quarto and the folio?—No, not as to the distribution.

20. In the Account which you have given in, amounting to 1,878*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, is the charge to the Public under the distribution?—It is.

21. In what way are they forwarded by you?—By the Post Office; they are delivered by us at the Post Office.

22. How soon after the Acts are passed are they printed and despatched?—Frequently on the next day, and on every day until the whole of the passing is concluded.

23. Do you mean both the folio and the quarto?—Yes.

24. What is the latest period you have known the copies sent off after the passing of an Act?—It would be difficult to say that; the last Session finished, I think, on the 15th of August, and the Acts of the folio edition were entirely sent away on the 6th of September, and of the quarto, on the 13th of September.

25. Do you take any receipt from the Post Office on delivering the copies to them?—We do.

26. You hold all the receipts given by the Post Office for those contained in the Accounts you have delivered?—I have no doubt we do; the folios are frequently sent away in two, four, six or eight pages; they are furnished singly, that every individual may have the particular Act that he requires; that is the reason of the fly-leaf just now noticed by the Committee.

27. For promulgation, when it is intended that every one of those persons should have all the copies, is it necessary to have that fly-leaf?—We send them day by day, as they are done.

28. In reckoning the expense, when there is a blank for the sheet, is that calculated as if these were copy?—I cannot tell as to that, I do not make up the accounts.

29. Does that Act, containing two blank pages, count as a sheet?—I presume it does.

30. The Public pay for the whole sheet, though only two pages are printed?—As it appears there, so it is distributed.

31. Are any of the folio sold to the Public; and if so, at what rate?—They are sold at three-halfpence a sheet.

32. Are any of the quarto sold to the Public?—No.

33. Have you any Return of the number sold to the Public during the last year at three-halfpence a sheet?—No; it would be very difficult to make up that.

34. Supposing that the 1,907 copies printed in quarto were struck off upon the folio edition, as additional copies, the type being once set up, what saving would be made to the Public?—I do not think there would be any.

35. Is the quality of the paper the same in the folio as in the quarto?—Very nearly so.

36. There is no difference in the price?—Perhaps relatively; it is nearly the same in point of price.

37. Is that octavo edition printed by you?—It is printed by The King's Printer.

38. Are any copies of that furnished to the public offices?—No.

39. Is that prepared for sale to the Public generally?—It is printed and prepared for sale generally.

40. At how much per sheet?—At two-pence per sheet, containing sixteen pages.

41. You have stated the cost of certain Acts in the last Session, in folio and in quarto; will you now state what the charge to the Public for the four Acts would be in the octavo edition?—Sixpence.

42. Will you state what would be the cost of a complete set of the Acts of the last Session, in each of the three sizes?—In folio, 12*s.* 11¼*d.*; in quarto, 5*s.* 8½*d.*; in octavo, 6*s.* 2*d.*; at those prices.

43. Will you state how soon the octavo copy is printed after the Acts have passed?—That depends upon the quantity of Acts; we do not always get sufficient Acts to make up a sheet. In the early part of the Session there are very few Acts passed, perhaps two or three very small ones, that will not make a sheet; consequently the sheet must be delayed till others are passed.

44. Are

44. Are the Committee to understand they are printed as fast as you can get Acts to fill a sheet?—Yes. Mr. *T. Macdonald.* 10 March 1835.

45. How soon after the termination of the Session is the octavo edition ready?—I do not recollect at the present moment.

46. Supposing, instead of printing 2,062 copies in the folio, you had to print 10,000; would not that very much reduce the price?—No; the expense of composition is already so much subdivided, that the increase of numbers would make but little difference. The King's Printer's prices have been entirely fixed by the Treasury, and those are the prices so fixed.

47. Are you aware that the octavo edition does not comprehend the same indexes as the other two?—It is an edition of the Public Acts, not of the Local and Private Acts.

48. Will you bring to the Committee, at its next meeting, a Return of the total number of Acts of last Session sold to the Public?—I doubt whether it is possible. My impression is, that the average sale is rather above 300.

49. How many of the octavo edition were printed?—I believe 1,750.

50. What was it sold at per volume?—At the rate of two-pence per sheet; we do not sell it by the volume.

51. Do you print any great number of the folio beyond those you furnish to the public offices?—It is very precarious, depending upon the nature of the Act.

52. Will you state to the Committee the comparative expense of printing the Acts of Session 1834, in the three sizes, folio, quarto and octavo, for an edition of 5,000 each?—That number is far beyond anything that we ever calculate upon.

53. Is the type of the octavo and quarto the same?—It is the same in size, but it is a closer page in the octavo.

54. Each is set up, and therefore there is a cost incurred of setting up in each case?—Yes.

55. Will you state whether The King's Printer pays, under the head of copy money, land-tax, or any other charge, any amount connected with Acts of Parliament, and if so, what?—I cannot say.

Veneris, 13 *die Martii*, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Church, Esq., Comptroller of the Stationery Office, called in; and Examined.

56. AS you were examined before four or five Committees of this House on the subject of printing Parliamentary Papers for the House of Commons, and also the printing and distributing Acts of Parliament, will you state what alterations have taken place since your last evidence before the Committee, and make such references to that evidence as shall enable the Committee to compare it with your detail of what has taken place since?—In consequence of the various representations which had been made with respect to the prices charged for Acts of Parliament, as well as for Parliamentary Printing generally, an inquiry into these matters was instituted at the Treasury in November 1830, and was conducted by Lord Nugent and Mr. Vernon Smith. Simultaneously with that inquiry, the Chairman of this Committee moved for a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the same subjects, and that Committee sat in the Sessions of 1831 and 1832. The subjects inquired into both at the Treasury and by the Committee on King's Printers, had relation to the same points; and subsequently to those inquiries, various arrangements have been made, as well with respect to the prices to be charged for Acts of Parliament, as for the other different descriptions of Parliamentary Printing; but as the proposals which were made with a view to those several arrangements produced a great deal of discussion and of controversy with the different parties concerned, it was some time before the business was entirely adjusted. These arrangements however have been for some time in complete operation, and perhaps the shortest way to bring them before the view of this Committee, *John Church*, Esq. 13 March 1835.

John Church, Esq.

13 March 1835.

is to show what the charges were which were made prior to the period at which those inquiries originated, and the alterations of those charges which were made subsequent to and in consequence of those inquiries. The Report of that inquiry to which I have just now referred, and which was conducted at the Treasury by Lord Nugent and Mr. Vernon Smith, appears the first Paper in Appendix to the Report on King's Printers of 1831–2, page 170. The directions I received from the Treasury were, in the first place, to state to the Board the reductions in price which in my opinion ought to be made, and which at the same time would leave a fair and reasonable profit to The King's Printers and to the Parliamentary Printers. At the same time my instructions were, to keep in view the existing system, and to consider how far such reductions might be carried, without disturbing the publication of the Acts of Parliament by The King's Printers, and the printing of the documents of the House of Commons by Messrs. Hansard. The various alterations and changes that were proposed upon that occasion in my Reports to the Treasury, did not meet with the concurrence either of The King's Printers or of Messrs. Hansard; and although they did afterwards consent to adopt them, that consent was not given until numerous objections on their parts had been made, and overruled by the Treasury.

57. Were your instructions from the Treasury to make a report of what reduction could be effected, with the concurrence of Messrs. Hansard and The King's Printers, or was it to make a report of all the reduction that could be effected, at the same time retaining Messrs. Hansard and The King's Printers as the persons to execute it?—My instructions were to make a report of the lowest prices at which the work could be done, retaining Messrs. Hansard and The King's Printers; and when the Lords of the Treasury came to a decision on that Report, these gentlemen acceded to it, although, as I stated before, very reluctantly. A statement, showing these various alterations, but without going into the figures, was presented to the House of Commons, and printed, upon a motion of Mr. Charles Wood, in July 1834, and that Paper has now been laid before the Committee. In the first place, the Committee desire to know, in detail, what has been done with respect to Acts of Parliament. The Acts of Parliament are divided, both as to the mode of their distribution, and as to their prices, into three classes. There is one class of Acts, which is distributed under the Order of the Two Houses, of the 1st of May 1801, for the promulgation of the Statutes, directing a certain number of Acts to be sent to the Judges, sheriffs, magistrates, &c. The second class may be considered as that part which is sold by The King's Printers, for the use of the public offices; and the third class as that portion which is printed and published for the use of the community at large. It has hitherto been the custom to promulgate the first class of Acts which I have named, partly in a folio and partly in a quarto form, because it was considered convenient to some parties to receive their Acts as separate Acts, and in a folio form, and to other parties to receive them in a continuous series, and in a quarto form. The Acts thus promulgated in folio consisted in the year 1832 of 334 sheets, and 2,048 copies of each sheet were distributed; each copy being charged at the reduced rate of three farthings per sheet, having been charged before at two-pence.

58. You mean, that began in the year 1832?—Yes; it operated for the first time upon the promulgation in 1832. The quarto Acts coming also within this class, because they were promulgated in the same way, consisted of 99 sheets, and there were issued of each sheet 1,905 copies. Those were charged prior to that year at 4*d.* a sheet; but at the reduced price of 1832 they were charged at 1¼*d.* a sheet. Now, the total sum paid in the year 1832 for the Acts in folio, at this reduced price, was 2,137*l.* 12*s.*; and the total sum charged in the same year for the Acts in quarto, at the reduced price, was 982*l.* 5*s.* 5¾*d.*; making together 3,119*l.* 17*s.* 5¾*d.* If these Acts, in precisely the same numbers, and printed in precisely the same mode, had been distributed under the prices of the previous years, the sum to be paid for the folio Acts would have been 5,700*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, and for the quarto Acts 3,143*l.* 5*s.*, making together 8,843*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The actual saving, therefore, in that year, by this arrangement, was 5,723*l.* 12*s.* 10¼*d.* upon the distribution of the Acts; and, extending this statement to the year 1833, the saving produced in the latter year was 5,921*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; being a larger saving than in the former year, because the Acts of the Session of 1833 contained a greater number of sheets. In addition to the former charges for printing, it was the practice to make a charge for folding and stitching, amounting, on an average, upon the promulgation of the Acts in folio and quarto, to about 400*l.*

per

137

John Church, Esq.

13 March 1835.

per annum; that charge has now been entirely disallowed, and the net price is therefore three farthings in one case, and a penny farthing in the other.

59. Is that 400 *l.* for stitching a saving, in addition to the 5,723 *l.*?—It is.

60. Making on Acts alone a saving of 6,123 *l.*?—Yes, in the year 1832.

61. Why was the folding and stitching disallowed?—Because we considered that the profit which the reduced prices allowed was sufficient to cover that expense, and that to go into a minute separate calculation would be more troublesome than profitable.

62. Have you any statement of 1834?—No; we have not yet had before us the bills of 1834. Perhaps, before I quit the subject of Acts, it may be convenient to the Committee to pursue it through the two other classes.

63. Can you state what was the amount at which you stated in your evidence before that Commission, and before this Committee, the same number of Acts could have been printed by you, if you had had the superintendence?—Upon those occasions I think I stated, that these Acts would have been printed at a lower price, if they had been done at the then existing contract prices of the Stationery Office; but that the great mass of printing done for that office was of so different a description to that of printing Acts of Parliament or Parliamentary Papers, that the party who contracted for the Office printing could not perform the description of printing now in question at the same prices, without sustaining a considerable loss. I made a computation at that time of what those prices would have been, provided the contract prices were abided by, stating that as these contract prices were made upon so different a description of printing work, they would not be applicable to that in question.

64. Have you not given in evidence what Acts of Parliament might be printed for, having taken the estimate of two or more principal printers in London?—I did not give in an estimate precisely to that effect; an estimate undoubtedly was given in by two or more eminent printers in London, but their estimates were connected with the printing of the Bills and the printing of the Acts, and they went to show at what price these three services combined together might be afforded to be done; that is to say, the printing of a Bill in the House of Commons, the printing of the same Bill in the House of Peers, and afterwards the printing of the Act which was founded on those Bills; but I recollect making an estimate grounded upon the wages paid by the Parliamentary Printers, as stated by themselves, to the effect that an Act of Parliament in folio, then charged at 2 *d.*, might be printed, including the cost of paper, at something less than one halfpenny.

65. Has any thing occurred to alter that opinion?—Nothing has occurred to alter that opinion. I know quite well that an Act of Parliament printed in the precise form in which this folio Act is printed, might be done, including the paper, at a halfpenny; but that price includes merely expense of printing and paper; it would not afford The King's Printer the one-hundredth part of a farthing for the expense of editing the Act of Parliament; that is to say, for the expense of writing the side-notes, which he does himself; nor for examining the printed copy of the Act with the roll, nor for publishing it.

66. Are the Committee to understand that the additional farthing is intended as a profit to the Printer?—Part of it is profit, and part of it is compensation for work done; that is to say, for examining the printed copy of the Act with the Parliamentary Roll, and likewise for writing the side-notes and performing other editorial duties.

67. Now with regard to the quarto Acts?—With regard to the quarto, which is printed in a different type, namely, in Small Pica, and in a much closer form, and contains therefore a larger quantity of matter in a sheet, than the same sheet would have contained if it had been printed in the larger type, and the more open form of the Acts in folio; and consequently the composition of such a sheet comes higher than it would do if it were printed in a larger type; for this reason the price of a sheet thus printed in quarto, calculating wages at the same rate as before, and adding the price of the paper, comes to something between 1 *d.* and 1½ *d.* The work of editing having been already performed upon the Acts in folio, forms no part of the charge of the Acts in quarto, nor is there any charge for the examination of these Acts by the Parliamentary Roll; the examination of the Act in quarto, comprising merely the Printer's duty of seeing that the proof

John Church, Esq.

13 March 1835.

sheet agrees with the original, the original in this case being the folio copy. In point of fact, this price of 1¼*d.* affords the Printer, over and above the expense of printing and paper, from 10½ to 11 per cent. for the trouble of distribution.

68. You fix that price of one penny farthing now paid by the Public on that estimate which you have now stated?—On that estimate.

69. Are these estimates which you have given, founded upon the supposition that the present number of copies in each case is printed, and no more?—Yes; then the second class of Acts, for which there is a different price, is that portion of the Public Acts in folio, which is required for the use of the public departments of the Government. I may here mention, that the Acts printed in quarto are confined to the purposes of the Promulgation Order, and are not to be purchased either for the use of the public offices or of individuals. The second class of Acts, then, is that which is supplied to the public offices in folio; and The King's Printer charges for the supply of each office respectively; and this charge, which used to be two-pence per sheet, is now reduced to one penny. The third class of the Acts of Parliament in folio, are those which are reserved for the supply of individuals; they are in all respects the same as those already described, and I only place them in a third class, because they are sold at a different price; they were formerly charged at three-pence per sheet, and are now reduced to three halfpence.

70. Why are the same Acts charged one penny to public offices and three halfpence to the Public?—The reason is, that The King's Printer explained at great length the various liabilities and expenses to which he was subject in conducting his retail trade, and showed that it would be impossible for him to keep an adequate stock of single Acts for the supply either of the public offices or of the Public at large, unless a considerable increase of price was allowed beyond the mere expense of printing and paper; he stated the risk of fire, the expense of insurance, the expense of labour, and the obligation to be imposed upon him of supplying upon demand the copy of an Act, however ancient that Act might be, and of supplying it, whether it might be demanded by a public office or by an individual, at the same price as the copy of any Act of the current Session, namely, to a public office at a penny, and to an individual at three halfpence. I admit this, that it does appear in both cases at first view an exorbitant profit, and it certainly would be so if it was laid on an article, the cost of any thing amounting, for example, to 5*l.*; the profit in one case being 100, and in the other 200 per cent.; but when it is considered that this profit is produced by driblets of halfpence, and with all the trouble and risk I have stated, I think, if the question were referred to any respectable publisher in London, he would say that such a business could not be undertaken at less than those prices. It must also be observed, that although under the old arrangement The King's Printer was compelled by the conditions of his patent to supply the Acts at a fair and reasonable price, such price being fixed at two-pence per sheet, yet it would sometimes happen, where an Act out of print was demanded, that he, to save the expense of setting it up, would purchase it of some bookseller, a collector of old Acts, and he might pay for it in this way 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* in proportion to its rarity, and he was allowed to charge what he had thus paid for it. But now the only case in which he is permitted to charge more than one penny, is in the event of a copy of an Act which happens to be out of print being called for, with the view of repealing such Act; when under these circumstances he is required to reprint it, any further copies beyond that wanted to prepare for its repeal would be a dead loss; it was considered fair, therefore, in that particular case, to pay the expense of the reprint; but we have now passed the bills for 1832 and 1833, and there is not in either an instance of such a charge having occurred.

71. You conceive that the present price is adequate to cover all the risks of reprint?—I conceive so.

72. Is the result of your evidence, that the folio Acts, which can be prepared for about one halfpenny, are sold to the Public for three halfpence?—Yes.

73. Have you had any opportunity of consulting any printers, as to the sum at which they would be ready to print and sell Acts of Parliament, if they were not precluded by the patent of The King's Printer?—I never have, and I have not considered it of any use to do so, because it will be recollected that the various printers who were examined upon that question before the Committees on King's Printers,

139

Printers, merely took into account the dry expenses of printing and paper; and when they were asked about editing and examining the Acts, and keeping a stock for the supply of the Public, they all stated that they had not taken those matters into account, and that they had not the means of doing so. The next question on which the Committee wish to be informed, is on the reduction of price, in consequence of the arrangements of the Treasury, which have been made in the expense of printing the Bills and Reports, and other papers for the House of Commons, including the cost of paper and binding. For the purpose of giving this Return, and making a comparison between the past and the present prices, as regards the printing done by Messrs. Hansard, I have referred to the only Report that I am acquainted with, where the question is placed by themselves in a clear and summary point of view, and to which a ready reference may be made; since the date of which Report, until the new arrangement, no reduction had taken place in the price of printing. I refer to the Report on Printing and Stationery, of 1822, pp. 292, 293. It will there be found, that the number of copies of each paper printed for the Session of 1821, was, on an average, 1,364; and that the price of printing each sheet, consisting of this number of copies, is stated by Messrs. Hansard, at 7*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per sheet, including the usual proportions of common matter, tabular and table matter, and of engravings. Now, for the purpose of showing the effect which the arrangements of the Treasury have had upon the cost of papers of this description, printed in the Session of 1833, and computing that each paper of this Session consisted, as in the Session of 1821, of 1,364 copies, the price per sheet would be 4*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, showing a reduction of charge equal to 2*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* per sheet.

74. When was that reduced arrangement made?—That arrangement was made in 1832; but in consequence of various difficulties and objections stated by Messrs. Hansard, it was not finally settled until 1833, but it operated upon their bill of 1832, as well as upon that of 1833.

75. Then although the principle was laid down in 1822, it was never acted upon till the year 1833?—The principle was laid down by the Treasury in the year 1832. It was not finally confirmed until the year 1833, but it was applied to the bills of both those years.

76. So that the reduction which you now state, has only been in operation the two last years?—It has only been in operation on the bills of 1832 and 1833, because those of 1834 have not yet been given in. Upon the bills of the latter year some further reductions will be made on certain extra charges; but the Printers made a representation that it would be a severe measure upon them, if these further reductions were made to operate upon the work already done and completed.

77. Was not that reduction recommended in 1822?—Never, that I heard of; on the contrary, the conduct of the Parliamentary Printers received the praise of that Committee.

78. Is the reduction which you now state applicable alike to the papers laid before the House of Lords and the House of Commons, or is your evidence alone directed to the papers of the House of Commons?—My evidence is directed alone to the papers of the House of Commons, because I was only directed by this Committee to apply myself to that part of the subject.

79. Will you be able, at a future day, to state the same particulars with respect to the papers of the House of Lords?—Yes.

80. What is the aggregate saving by these reductions?—It is not in my power to state it, at the moment. I have a Return, which shows that the quantity of the printing work of the House of Commons increases in a much greater proportion than that of any reduction that can be effected in its price.

81. Have you examined that charge of 4*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and are you able to state whether that is a fair and reasonable charge?—It is a fair and reasonable charge according to the wages paid for Parliamentary Printing, because all printing charges are founded upon wages, and it is a fair and reasonable charge according to the wages actually paid by The King's Printer and Messrs. Hansard, and they state that nothing could induce their men to work at a lower rate. All other printers pay for this description of work the same wages; but then different printers charge a different profit upon those wages. If I am asked whether under such circum-

John Church, Esq.

13 March 1835.

stances, and subject to the strict examination which these charges now undergo, they are fair and reasonable, I should say they were so, and that I believe no printer to whom the question was referred would say otherwise; but if I were asked whether these prices were the lowest at which the work could be done, I should say at once they were not, because we have done, and are at this moment doing, work of the same kind, to be laid before Parliament, at a much lower price. For instance, we have printed, at a considerably lower price, the Statistical Tables for the Board of Trade, and Dr. Bowring's Report upon the Foreign Trade with France, and we are now printing at the same reduced price the Returns of Ecclesiastical Revenues, as well as the Reports on Municipal Corporations in Ireland and on Scotch Burghs.

82. What is the difference of that reduced price at which those works you have now mentioned are published?—The rate at which we are now printing these works, is composed of the same ingredients as all other printers' work, and comprises mainly composition, reading and press-work. The wages paid per thousand letters for composition by Messrs. Hansard is $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per thousand, one-fourth of their amount for the reading, and 50 per cent. for the profit. This 50 per cent. however is not pure profit, but includes the interest of money invested in type, and the wear and tear of type; and the cost of press-work charged by Messrs. Hansard is at the rate of $4s.$ $6d.$ for a ream, consisting of 500 perfect sheets; that is, sheets printed on both sides. Messrs. Hansard also charge one-third more of the expenses of composition for what is called tabular matter, and double for what is called table matter. The papers now printing under the Stationery Office to be laid before Parliament, are charged at $6d.$ per thousand letters instead of $6\frac{1}{2}d.$, one-fourth for reading, and 20 per cent. profit.

83. Being less by a halfpenny per thousand letters, and 30 per cent. upon the profit of the composition?—Yes, and the press-work for printing these papers is charged at $4s.$ per ream, instead of $4s.$ $6d.$; the tabular and the table matter bear the same proportions to the common matter in both cases. In Messrs. Hansard's case it is an addition of one-half to $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ for tabular matter, and the double of $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ for table matter; in our case the charge is $6d.$ for common matter, $9d.$ for tabular matter, and $1s.$ for table.

84. Are the papers which you are now printing, such as the Statistical Tables, and Dr. Bowring's Report, in the same type and form as the Parliamentary Papers?—Not at all; if Messrs. Hansard had printed in the usual form of Parliamentary tables, the Statistical Report, it would have comprised one-third more in the number of sheets.

85. Then you, by the mode you are now pursuing, not only save in the lower charges, but you save also in quantity of matter?—We not only print at a reduced price, but we operate upon the amount still more powerfully, by reducing the number of sheets printed, thereby saving paper and press-work.

86. In point of fact, does Mr. Clowes, who prints those papers, print and publish for other persons at the same price?—No.

87. Do you think he could?—I should think if he was as anxious to get the work of individuals as he is to do the public work, and if he was as certain of his money at the precise time when it was due to him, perhaps he could. The price of the last edition of the Statistical Tables, comprising the three parts, for paper and printing, and covering and stitching, comes exactly to $13s.$ $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per copy, and 1,750 copies were printed for the public service; the price per copy would have been rather higher, if I had not made an agreement with a private publisher, by desire of Lord Aukland, to purchase a few extra copies for general sale.

88. Supposing this had been printed by Messrs. Hansard, what would it have cost?—I can state it generally in this sort of way: the cost of the printing, together with the increased cost of the greater number of sheets which they would have printed, and the greater quantity of paper which they would have used, would have been upon the whole work, about 25 per cent. more than it now is.

89. Do you see any objection to the Parliamentary Papers generally being reduced in the same manner, or put in the same type and form as those which you have printed?—That question has been considered by the Lords' Committee on the Parliament Office at considerable length, and two Reports which I have got here

were

were made upon the subject. I observe that the saving which I have stated on the Statistical Tables, cannot be reconciled with the difference between Mr. Clowes's prices, and those of Messrs. Hansard, and with the saving also of one-third in press-work, and one-third in paper; but then the composition of these Tables being closer and in a smaller type than Messrs. Hansard's composition, comes to a higher price per sheet. A complicated calculation, which I am not prepared to go into at the moment, would be required to show the exact result. I am sure that the saving is not exaggerated. To the Return marked No. 2, I have appended a Memorandum, showing that by dividing the cost per sheet (which includes the cost of printing, in the average proportions of common matter, table and tabular matter, and of lithographic engravings, and also of the paper and binding) by the number of copies struck off, it will be found that the price per sheet of any Parliamentary volume will amount very nearly to one penny; that is to say, if any publisher took up a volume of Parliamentary Papers and counted the number of sheets, such a volume might be sold to him at the rate of one penny per sheet.

90. Supposing you printed 1,000 copies for The House, and paid for them at the present rate, and you wanted afterwards to print 500 copies for the Public, what would be the expense of paper and striking off those additional 500 copies?—If the press had not been broken up, the 500 copies would then cost 4*s.* 6*d.* for striking off, and the ream of paper for 500 would cost about 12*s.*, making about 17*s.* altogether; but in order to show that no estimate can be made approximating to the truth of the actual saving that has taken place, by comparing the expenses of one Session with those of another, I have shown in two lines, in Table No. 3, that by Messrs. Hansard's account of the year 1821, the number of sheets printed was 2,955, and the number of copies of each sheet 1,364, while in the year 1833, the bills of which we have now in the Stationery Office, the number of sheets printed was 5,811, and the number of copies printed of each sheet 1,769, making in the number of sheets printed an addition of 2,856, and in the number of copies of each sheet printed an addition of 405.

91. As the ordinary charge of printing is reckoned by two hundred and fifties, do not you suppose that the expense is increased by printing odd numbers?—No question of it, as you have to pay for more copies than you get; but I have no control over that.

92. Who directs the number to be printed?—Messrs. Hansard state that The Speaker gives the direction. It certainly happens very often that the numbers of copies are ordered in such a way as to produce a charge upon the Public for a larger number than are printed; but the 1,364 copies arise out of an average of a variety of numbers for the whole Session; it is the average of the different numbers required to be printed in the course of the Session.

93. The Printers' charge would be the same for printing 100 as for printing 250?—Certainly.

94. Are the Committee to understand that in every instance where it can be done, orders should be given for even numbers of two hundred and fifties?—Yes; for numbers that can be divided by two hundred and fifty. The fourth Table I have to present shows the average cost per sheet, including printing and paper, of 1,750 copies of the Journal of The House of Commons, with Appendix and Index for the years 1821 and 1833 respectively. In 1821, was printed the 76th Volume of the Journals, and the number of copies was 1,750, and the average cost per sheet was 11*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* In the year 1833, being Volume 88, the number of copies the same as before, the average cost per sheet was 8*l.* 4*s.* 2¼*d.*, showing per sheet upon the Journal, a saving of 3*l.* 4*s.* 4¾*d.*

Report on Printing and Stationery, 1822, p. 291.

95. Did the reduction take place for the first time in 1833?—The reduction was made in 1833, but it acted upon the Journals of 1832 and 1833.

96. Will you state how the reduction has taken place?—The reduction has taken place partly by reducing the press-work, and partly by striking off extra charges which did not regularly form a part of a printer's charges, and which were struck off in the course of the examination.

97. Are you able to state whether that amount of 8*l.* 4*s.* 2¼*d.*, at which they are now printed, is a reasonable rate, or whether they could be printed at a less rate?—I must just give the same answer as I gave as to the other Parliamentary Papers. If they were referred to a committee of printers, I think they would say

John Church, Esq.

13 March 1835.

they were printed at a fair and reasonable rate; but if I am asked if they could be done at a lower rate, I am quite certain they could, and likewise in a more economical form; but if there were a legal question upon the subject, I am sure that a jury of printers would say it was a fair rate, although other printers would be found to do it for less. The last Table, No. 5, which I have to offer, shows the average cost per sheet of the Votes, consisting of 1,250 copies, and of the Appendix, consisting of 1,000 copies, in the years 1827 and 1833 respectively. I have taken the year 1827, because the Account will be found in the Report on Parliamentary Printing of the year 1828, page 77; and the Return from Messrs. Nichols there shows that the cost per sheet of the Votes, consisting of 1,250 copies, and including the price of the paper, is 12*l.* 14*s.* Then the 1,000 copies of the Appendix, the cost of paper and printing included, is shown in the Account to come to 6*l.* 7*s.* 5¼*d.* per sheet. Now the revised prices of 1832 and 1833, the same number of copies being printed, is 6*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, instead of 12*l.* 14*s.* per sheet, making a saving upon the Votes per sheet of 6*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; and on the Appendix, consisting of 1,000 copies, the reduced price was 3*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, instead of 6*l.* 7*s.* 5¼*d.*, making a saving upon the Appendix of 2*l.* 14*s.* 4¼*d.* per sheet.

98. Were those rates recommended by you to the Treasury?—They were.

99. Upon what data did you fix those reduced rates?—Upon the ordinary computation of printing expenses; that is to say, 6½*d.* for the 1,000 letters, one-fourth for reading, and 4*s.* 6*d.* per ream for press-work.

100. Was any allowance made for the night-work?—Yes. Night-work was formerly charged in so extraordinary a way, that it appeared upon examination that the journeymen, when kept waiting at Messrs. Nichols's office in expectation of work coming from The House, were paid more for loss of time while sitting over the fire, than when they were actually employed; therefore the whole of the waiting-money was struck off, and we computed the price to be paid for the Votes on the number of sheets actually printed, giving an extra sum per sheet for night-work, and for wages to be paid to the journeymen who might be kept waiting for work, and who must be paid wages whether or not they had work to do.

101. What rate of profit did you allow?—We allow, in all these cases, a profit of 50 per cent. upon the composition; and supposing the press-work to be done in the shortest way, by machinery, we consider that the price paid allows a profit of 100 per cent. there; for before the present improved machinery was used in press-work, and when the hand-press was used, and pressmen were paid by the token, or 250 copies, then the profit on the wages of the pressmen was stated to be 100 per cent., which was intended to cover all incidental expenses. But now that work is done by machinery, and when the despatch and economy with which it can be done depends upon the perfection of that machinery, it is impossible to make a calculation of that sort.

102. Can you state how many sheets you had in 1833?—I have not the Return here, but I can furnish it very readily. It does not make any difference in the per centage.

103. At the time the price was settled, was there any thing stated with regard to the mode of printing the Votes?—No.

104. Will you look at the Votes of this morning, and state whether there is not a considerable increased expense, in consequence of the quantity of blank paper?—No doubt the same observation applies to the Votes which applies to all Parliamentary Printing; perhaps it is done in as expensive a way as can be devised. I have only one more Paper to deliver in, which is materially connected with the present prices, and is an important Paper, should any steps be taken by the Committee to examine other printers as to the prices at which they would be willing to do the same description of work. It must be in the recollection of the Chairman, that in the several examinations both of The King's Printers and of Messrs. Hansard, they have always stated that there were various charges connected with their business, of so desultory a nature that it was impossible either to define them, or to fix beforehand the exact compensation they ought to receive for such services. When the Lords of the Treasury directed me to examine this work, I found it impossible that it could be done until some fixed rules were laid down by which every particular duty was defined, and a charge allowed for it at a fixed rate. All these services have been provided for in this Paper, which I beg leave to give in; and I believe it is as perfect in its kind as it can be. I would not venture to say so much if I could take any credit for framing it myself; but it was framed by an individual

143

individual whom I have the good fortune to have upon the establishment of the Stationery Office, of the name of Rapley, who was for many years employed in the office of The King's Printer, and became thereby perfectly acquainted with Parliamentary Printing, and he had therefore the means of applying the rules of the printing trade to these particular descriptions of printing, and this Paper is the result of his exertions; and certainly, without some such code as this is, it would have been impossible to have effected the saving that has been made, or to have carried the instructions of the Treasury into full effect.

John Church, Esq.

13 March 1835.

Martis, 17° *die Martii*, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Church, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

105. HAVE you any explanation to offer on the subject of your evidence?—With reference to the Return marked No. 1. of the prices of the Acts of Parliament, it will be found that the total saving arising out of the reduced prices upon those supplied in the year 1832, adding thereto 400*l.* for folding and stitching (formerly charged, but now disallowed,) is 6,123*l.* 12*s.* 10¼*d.*; but during the existence of the old prices, The King's Printer paid the copy money charged upon these Acts out of his own pocket. Since the supply at reduced prices has commenced, the Treasury has relieved him from this charge. The payment of copy money upon the Acts of 1832, would amount to 417*l.* 10*s.*, and that being now defrayed by the Treasury, ought to be deducted from the saving of 6,123*l.* 12*s.* 10¼*d.*, and will leave a net saving upon that year of 5,706*l.* 2*s.* 10¼*d.* In like manner, in 1833 the saving is stated in the Return at 5,921*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, and adding 400*l.* for folding and stitching, it stands at 6,321*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* The copy money upon that year was 432*l.* 10*s.*: this sum, for the reason I have just given, must also be abated, and will leave the net saving in 1833, 5,889*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* I am afraid, in the evidence which I gave the other day, I may not have been quite understood with respect to the period at which the reduced prices upon the Parliamentary Papers commenced. I have just shown that they commenced in 1832 upon Acts of Parliament; but they commenced likewise in the same year upon all other Parliamentary Papers. I have stated that the inquiry on those matters at the Treasury commenced in November 1830, and that no final decision was come to until the end of 1833. The whole of the year 1831 passed by in the consideration and discussion of the circumstances connected with it; but in the beginning of the year 1832, the Parliamentary Printers were apprised by the Treasury, that the reduced prices were to operate both upon the Acts of Parliament and upon the Sessional Papers that might be printed in that year, namely, in 1832. The reduced prices which the Treasury proposed were so much objected to on the part both of The King's Printer and the Parliamentary Printers, that though the first proposal by the Treasury was made to them in 1832, it was not finally acquiesced in by The King's Printer, Messrs. Hansard and Messrs. Nichols, till the end of the year 1833 or the beginning of 1834; and until the end of 1833, the bills of 1832 were not delivered for examination; but the bills of the year 1832, as well as those of 1833, were charged according to the prices prescribed in the several Treasury Minutes relating thereto. The Committee wished me to place before them the result of the regulations upon the prices of 1833; that is, they wished me to show what was the amount charged for the Acts of Parliament, for the Bills, Papers and Reports of the House of Commons, for the Journals of the House of Commons, and the Votes and the Appendix to the Votes, for the year 1833. The sum charged for the Acts of Parliament is 3,661*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; for the Bills, Reports, and Papers, 33,679*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; for the Journals, 2,635*l.* 4*s.* 2¼*d.*; for the Votes, 2,068*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*, and for the Appendix to the Votes, 1,664*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*

John Church, Esq.

17 March 1835.

106. Is that the total amount paid for the Votes, or the net amount after giving credit for the sale of Votes?—It is the total amount, including the amount paid by Mr. Paskin to Mr. Nichols for the sale. In the first column of this Paper I have computed the charges which all these Papers if printed at the old prices (the Printers providing the paper for themselves) would have amounted to. The charge

John Church, Esq.

17 March 1835.

for the Votes is stated at 4,222*l.* 15*s.*; that is, the gross charge, not the net payment. In the next column is the sum which was paid for the Votes, including the paper, of 1833, being 2,608*l.* 6*s.* 8½*d.*; but from that sum is deducted the amount already received by Messrs. Nichols for the sale of the Votes; as the whole quantity printed is charged in the first instance in the bill, and then they debit themselves with the amount received for that portion printed for sale.

107. Does that amount appear in that Paper?—It does not; but I will add it as a memorandum. The result of this comparative statement, applied to the year 1833, shows an aggregate saving upon the printing and the papers of 31,404*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; and for the purpose of enabling any Member of the Committee to refer to the Parliamentary Returns, and see that my computation is made upon proper grounds, the comparison is made, as regards Messrs. Hansard's charges, from the Returns which were before the Committee of 1822.

108. You do not include the Papers for the House of Lords?—Not at all; but I should do great injustice both to Messrs. Hansard and Mr. Nichols, if from what I have stated an impression was left upon the Committee that they gained the difference between the past and present prices in the shape of profit. The fact is, that the paper which formerly composed one half of their charges is now purchased at something about 40 per cent. below the prices which they used to charge for it, and the profit which they gained upon it was nothing like that.

[*The Paper was delivered in, and read, as follows*:]

—No. 6.—

TOTAL AMOUNT of SAVINGS effected on ACTS of PARLIAMENT promulgated under the Order of the Two Houses, and on those sold to the Public Offices, and on the BILLS, REPORTS and PAPERS, JOURNALS, VOTES and APPENDIX to the VOTES, printed for the House of Commons, in the Year 1833; such Savings being the difference between the Prices which would have been charged by The King's Printers, Messrs. *Hansard*, and Messrs. *Nichols*, for Works of the same Description and Quantity done by them prior to the Treasury Arrangement of 1832, and the Prices actually charged under that Arrangement, as regards the Year 1833, including the Price of Paper in all cases.

	Former Amount of Charge.	Amount of Charge for 1833.	SAVING.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Acts of Parliament promulgated in the Year 1833	9,151 – 8	3,229 2 6	
Folding and Stitching	400 – –	Copy Money 432 10 –	
	9,551 – 8	3,661 12 6	5,889 8 2
Bills, Reports and Papers printed for the House of Commons in the Year 1833	54,768 13 6	33,679 11 9	21,089 1 9
Journals, Appendix and Index printed for the House of Commons in the Year 1833	3,668 15 3	2,635 4 2½	1,033 11 –½
Votes of the House of Commons printed in the Year 1833	*4,222 15 –	2,068 8 6½	2,154 6 5½
Appendix to the Votes printed in the Year 1833	2,902 7 9½	1,664 9 5½	1,237 18 3½
£.	75,113 12 2½	43,709 6 5½	31,404 5 9

*Of this sum, £. 988. 17. 6. was received by Mr. *Nichols* from Mr. *Mitchell*, in payment of the Votes intended for Public Sale.

Stationery Office, 17 March 1835.

J. Church, Comptroller.

SAME

145

—No. 6.*—

John Church, Esq.

17 March 1835.

SAME TABLE as the preceding, but distinguishing the Amount of PRINTING from the Amount of PAPER, and showing the Amount of SAVING on each respectively.

	Former Amount of Charge.	Amount of Charge for 1833.	Saving on Paper and on Printing respectively.	TOTAL SAVING.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Acts of Parliament promulgated in 1833	9,151 – 8 400 – –	3,229 2 6 432 10 –	Paper is found, as before, by the parties.	
	9,551 – 8	3,661 12 6	5,889 8 2	5,889 8 2
Bills, Reports and Papers printed for the House of Commons in 1833:				
Printing, &c.	28,390 7 11½	21,721 11 9	6,668 16 2½	21,089 1 9
Paper	26,378 5 6½	11,958 – –	*14,420 5 6½*	
Journals, Appendix and Index printed for the House of Commons in 1833:				
Printing, &c.	2,049 4 8¼	1,574 18 11¼	474 5 9	1,033 11 –¾
Paper	1,619 10 6¾	1,060 5 3	*559 5 3¾*	
Votes of the House of Commons printed in 1833:				
Printing, &c.	3,090 10 3¾	1,569 13 6½	1,520 16 9¼	2,154 6 5½
Paper	1,132 4 8¼	498 15 –	*633 9 8¼*	
Appendix to the Votes printed in 1833:				
Printing, &c.	1,916 4 –	1,117 17 5½	798 6 6½	1,237 18 3¾
Paper	986 3 9¼	546 12 –	*439 11 9¼*	
Printing, &c. £.	44,997 7½	29,645 14 2¼	15,351 13 5¼	31,404 5 9
Paper £.	*30,116 4 6¾*	*14,063 12 3*	*16,052 12 3¾*	

Stationery Office,
19 March 1835.

J. Church,
Comptroller.

109. In the account which you have given of the saving of 31,404*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* in the printing of Papers for the House of Commons, be pleased to state how much of the saving is by the new mode of supplying the paper, and how much for printing?—That is shown on the Table No. 6, marked with a star, except as regards the Acts of Parliament, for which The King's Printer supplies his own paper.

110. Will you state what is the comparative saving for the same year in printing Papers for the House of Lords, making out the statement on the same principle you have done as to the Commons?—I will furnish it as soon as possible. I was asked by an Honourable Member of this Committee to make an estimate of the expense of printing the Statistical Tables, with a view to show what they amount to, printed in their present form, and by the individual employed by the Stationery Office, and what they would have amounted to if they had been printed by Messrs. Hansard, at their present charges, and in the form usually adopted by them for Parliamentary Papers. I have not yet made such an estimate, and I trust that the Committee will permit me to represent, that if it should be made out, it would be unsatisfactory, inasmuch as Messrs. Hansard might object that I could not produce an instance of any work printed by them for such a purpose in the form assumed. This work was ordered by the Board of Trade to be printed, for the purposes of general information, and if I should assume that Messrs. Hansard would have printed it in the form used for Parliamentary Papers, I should not be able to justify myself against this objection. But, what will perhaps answer the purpose as well, I have taken the liberty to make a comparative statement of the cost of printing, binding and paper for the Finance Class Accounts, in the form printed in the year 1833, and the cost of the same work as printed in the year 1834, in both cases by Messrs. Hansard, showing the saving produced by using a smaller type and printing in a closer form; the rates of charge for printing and paper being the same in both cases, the paper being supplied by the Stationery Office in both years; and showing also the difference between Messrs. Hansard's prices and those which would have been charged by the Stationery Office. Table No. 7, shows the cost of printing, binding and paper for 1,750 copies of the Finance Class Accounts in 1833, consisting of 49

John Church, Esq.

17 March 1835.

sheets, 368*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* Cost of printing, binding and paper for 1,750 copies of the same class of Accounts in 1834, compressed into 33½ sheets, 257*l.* 1*s.* 8¼*d.*

111. Do you mean to say that that contains the same matter?—Exactly the same quantity of matter; amount of difference in quantity of press-work and paper, 111*l.* 0*s.* 8¼*d.* This mode of printing was applied by way of experiment to the Finance Class Accounts of the last year, by desire of the Treasury.

112. Are the Committee to understand, that the same principle may be applied to all the Parliamentary Papers that are published?—No doubt of it. Then the difference between Messrs. Hansard's charge for printing this Account and that which would have been made by the Stationery Office for printing it, is 37*l.* 16*s.*; making a difference altogether of about a 40 and one-sixth per cent.

113. If you had had the printing of that volume on the terms on which you now print other documents, you could have produced a further saving of 37*l.* 16*s.*?—Yes. By adopting a closer mode of printing, and by reducing the charges to those of the Stationery Office, there would be a further saving (notwithstanding the recent reduction of prices) of 40 per cent.; but this large saving only applies to the most expensive printing work, that is, to table matter. It would not apply in the same proportion to common matter.

[*The same was delivered in, and read, as follows:*]

— No. 7.—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Cost of Printing, Binding and Paper for the Finance Class Accounts, in the form printed in the Year 1833, and of the Cost of the same Work as printed in the Year 1834, showing the Saving produced by using a smaller Type and printing in a closer form, the Rates of Charge for Printing and Paper being the same in both cases; and showing also the Difference between Messrs. *Hansard's* Charges for the same Work and those of the Stationery Office.

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of printing, binding and paper for 1,750 Copies of the Finance Class Accounts in 1833, consisting of 49 sheets	368	2	4½
Cost of printing, binding and paper for 1,750 Copies of ditto in 1834, compressed into 33½ sheets	257	1	8¼
Amount of difference in quantity of press-work and paper	111	–	8¼
Difference between Messrs. Hansard's charge for the printing and that which would be made by the Stationery Office	37	16	–
Total Difference £.	148	16	8

Stationery Office, 17 March 1835. *J. Church*, Comptroller.

114. Have you prepared a similar statement of the saving that might be effected by altering the printing of Acts of Parliament?—I have prepared a statement, showing the result which would be produced upon prices by altering the forms of the Acts now printed. I hope the Chairman will here permit me to advert to a remark which he made with respect to the prices of Acts of Parliament, when I stated, on a former day, that in my humble opinion the profits now charged upon the cost of the paper and printing were not too large, considering the various liabilities attached to their sale. The Honourable Chairman asked me whether I had read the evidence of Mr. Child upon that subject, in the Report on the Office of King's Printer. Now in the evidence of Mr. Child in that Report, it will be found that his estimate of the prices at which the Acts of Parliament can be afforded, taking the number supplied at 2,000 copies instead of 2,048, is at the rate of 6*l.* 6*s.* a sheet, for the supply of the Government, which sum divided by 2,000, the number of copies supplied, gives, ¾*d.* per sheet, the price at which they are actually supplied; and he also states that the supply to the Public ought to be charged at 1½*d.* It further appears by Mr. Child's evidence to be his opinion, that if any duties are imposed upon The King's Printer with regard to the publication of the Acts of Parliament, which are not usually performed by a printer, some extra charge must be made; that evidence will appear at page 52 of the Report on the Office of King's Printer (No. 713, Session 1832.)

115. Does not Mr. Child state, that taking 500 copies only of the Act presented to him, he could print that at a penny-farthing?—Yes.

116. Does he not show a proportionate reduction in the price, according to the quantities he may be enabled to print and sell?—Yes; certainly he shows a proportionate reduction in the prices, but that reduction arises from the number of copies printed; and if the Committee refer to the table of prices he delivered in,

147

John Church, Esq.

17 March 1835.

in, it will be found he states that each sheet ought to be charged to the Public at 1½*d.*, without regard to the number of copies printed. Now referring to that line in his table which expresses the printing of 2,500 copies, he states, that this number, if sold to the Public, should be sold at 1½*d.* per sheet. Now, according to The King's Printer's evidence, he prints only 2,500 copies, and of this number 2,048 are supplied to the Government at ¾ *d.* per sheet, instead of 1½*d.*; and one portion of the remaining 452 is supplied to the Government by retail at 1 *d.*, and the other portion only is sold at 1½*d.* I only mean, in referring to this evidence, to show that if it is considered of importance, it will more than justify the prices which are now paid.

117. Have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee by which Acts of Parliament may be printed either on an improved form or at a reduced rate?—I have a statement which will show to the Committee the difference of price between printing Acts of Parliament in their present forms, that is, partly in folio and partly in quarto, and between printing them all in folio, in a smaller type, or all in quarto of the same form as the quarto Acts are now printed, or all in royal octavo in the same form as the octavo copy now before the Committee. This Return is headed, "A Statement of the Prices now charged for printing the Public Acts, for the purposes of Promulgation, under the Order of the Two Houses of Parliament, such Acts being printed partly in Folio and partly in Quarto; and showing what the Price would be if all the Acts so promulgated were printed in the same Type as the Quarto Acts at present, and all printed in one Size, viz. in Folio, Quarto, or Octavo respectively, including the Price of the Paper in each case, and the Allowance for editing and publishing." The first column shows the present charge for editing, printing and promulgating 2,050 copies of the Acts in folio, making 346 sheets, and 1,906 copies of the Acts in quarto, making 102 sheets, price of paper included, 3,229*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, being at the rate of ¾ *d.* a sheet folio, and 1¼ *d.* in quarto. The second column is the amount which would be charged for editing and printing 3,956 copies, that is, the two combined of the same Acts, in folio Pot, that is the present size of folio, making 200 sheets, price of paper included; that would be 2,465*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, being at the rate of ¾ *d.* per copy of a sheet as at present.

118. Does this suppose that they are to be printed as separate Acts or continuously?—That they are to be printed continuously in the same manner as the quarto are now. Then the next column is the amount which would be charged for editing and printing 3,956 copies of the same Acts in quarto demy, making 102 sheets, price of paper included, 2,451*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, being at the rate of 1½*d.* per copy of a sheet.

119. On what does the difference depend between the 1¼*d.* and the 1½*d.* in the two statements you have given?—It depends upon the allowance to be given for editing and publishing. It will be found in my evidence upon a former occasion, I stated that there was, at the price of 1¼ *d.* per sheet, only from 10½ to 11 per cent. over and above the cost of printing and paper, for distributing the Acts in quarto, and that it was done at a low rate of profit, because there was a higher profit allowed for distributing those in folio. In order therefore to make a profit on editing the same to the King's Printer, if the whole were printed in quarto, as it is at present when one portion is printed in folio and another portion in quarto, it is necessary to add that farthing to the sheet.

120. Do you mean by distributing, the trouble of sending them out, and the addressing them to the respective persons to whom they are to be sent?—The printer thinks that the distribution of the Acts to the different parties to whom he sends them, is, under his patent, as much an act of publication as the selling them to individuals in his shop; but as the actual trouble of selling single Acts to the public offices, or to a party coming into the shop, is greater than the distribution referred to, a higher rate of profit has been allowed on those sold to the public offices by retail, and a still higher on those sold in the shop.

121. Supposing they were all sent to the House of Commons, should he charge anything for the distribution of them?—I once thought not. But when the Paper which the Committee have directed me to prepare is before them, they will find that the Board of Treasury did consider the promulgation of the Acts was not in point of fact a publication; and therefore that they ought to have been sold for a halfpenny; but The King's Printer urged various reasons against that proposal which were thought strong enough to induce the Treasury to allow the additional sum of one farthing.

John Church, Esq.

17 March 1835.

122. Was any distinction made as to that allowance between those which might have been sent as the Parliamentary Papers are sent to the Vote Office and distributed with them?—Not the least; the way in which the Board of Treasury at first viewed this part of the question was, that as those Acts of Parliament were supplied in given numbers to such of the public functionaries as were entitled to them under the Promulgation Order, such Acts so supplied ought not to have been considered as published, and ought not to have been so charged. Various reasons, however, were urged by The King's Printer to show that that was an erroneous view of the case, and though they claimed a much larger sum than that now given, the Treasury did yield to those reasons so far as to allow $\frac{3}{4}d.$ instead of $\frac{1}{2}d.$; and I think the result will show that the Treasury were justified in so doing. The last of these columns is the amount that would be charged for editing and printing 3,956 copies of the same Acts in octavo royal, making 76½ sheets, 2,483*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, being at the rate of 2*d.* per sheet.

123. Is the type the same in each case?—The first column shows the prices now paid for the Acts of Parliament in folio, printed as they are at present, and likewise the prices of the quarto as they are at present printed. The second column shows the prices of the Acts of Parliament in folio, assuming them to be printed in the same type and compact form as the Acts in quarto; by the adoption of that form, the same matter which now occupies 346 sheets in folio may be compressed into 200 in folio. Then to come to the quarto form; if all were printed in quarto, as a portion only is at present, the 346 sheets folio in the present form, or the 200 sheets folio in the compressed form, would be reduced to 102 sheets in the quarto form; and the same type being applied to the octavo size, on what is called octavo royal, like the specimen before the Committee, would become 76½ sheets.

124. By your estimate, in point of saving there is very little difference?—Very little indeed.

[*The Witness delivered in the Paper referred to, which was read, as follows:*]

—No. 8.—

A STATEMENT of the PRICES now charged for PRINTING the PUBLIC ACTS for the purposes of Promulgation under the Order of the Two Houses of Parliament, such Acts being printed partly in Folio and partly in Quarto; and showing what the Price would be if all the Acts so promulgated were printed in the same Type as the Quarto Acts at present, and all printed in one Size, viz. in Folio, Quarto or Octavo respectively, including the Price of the Paper in each case, and the Allowance for editing and publishing.

Present Charge for Editing, Printing and Promulgating 2,050 Copies of the Acts in Folio, making 346 Sheets, and 1,906 Copies of the Acts in Quarto, making 102 Sheets, Price of Paper included.	Amount which would be charged for Editing and Printing 3,956 Copies of the same Acts in Folio Pot, making 200 Sheets, Price of Paper included.	Amount which would be charged for Editing and Printing 3,956 Copies of the same Acts in Quarto Demy, making 102 Sheets, Price of Paper included.	Amount which would be charged for Editing and Printing 3,956 Copies of the same Acts in Octavo Royal, making 76½ Sheets, Price of Paper included.
£. s. d. 3,229 2 6 being at the rate of ¾ *d.* per copy of a sheet in folio, and 1¼ *d.* in quarto.	£. s. d. 2,465 2 10 being at the rate of ¾ *d.* per copy of a sheet.	£. s. d. 2,451 7 10 being at the rate of 1½ *d.* per copy of a sheet.	£. s. d. 2,483 5 10 being at the rate of 2 *d.* per sheet.

Memorandum:—Present Promulgation of Acts in Folio and in Quarto respectively:—

	Copies.
Of Acts in Folio are sent to the Lords	400
„ Commons	670
„ Clerk of the Peace	107
„ Officers of the Courts of Justice	223
„ Chief Magistrates	370
„ Under Sheriffs	86
To various parties entitled thereto	194
Total Copies in Folio	2,050

	Copies.
Of Acts in Quarto are sent to the resident Acting Justices in England and Wales	1,906
Total Copies in Quarto	1,906

Stationery Office, March 1835.

J. Church, Comptroller.

125. Will

140

John Church, Esq.

17 March 1835.

125. Will you state what the saving would be to the Public between the printing of 3,956 copies in one form, and the price now paid for them as printed in two sizes, folio and quarto?—The difference of price between printing the same number of copies all in folio, and the same number partly in quarto and partly in folio, would be 763*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and by printing them all in the quarto form, the difference would be 777*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and by printing them all in the royal octavo form, the difference would be 745*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

126. In stating the prices as you have done, how much have you allowed for the promulgation?—About 25 per cent.

127. If the Acts of Parliament under the promulgation were distributed by an officer of The House, would not there be a further saving of 25 per cent. on the sum you have now given?—There would.

128. Would that saving be equally on the folio, the quarto, or the octavo, whichever was adopted?—Yes, equally.

129. If instead of printing 2,050 copies in one edition, and 1,906 in another, the printer were to have to print 3,956 copies from the same type, ought he not to be able to afford the larger number at a less price per copy than he can the smaller?—The larger number is afforded at a much less price than the smaller, as the Table No. 8. will show; but when the difference comes to be divided by the number of copies printed, and placed upon each copy, it may be so trifling as to be practically of no importance.

130. According to the present arrangement, The King's Printer is obliged to find any Act of Parliament that may be required; do you conceive any part of that 25 per cent. is taken for that liability?—His argument is, how far it may be correct I cannot pretend to say, that he has no profit whatever on the retail sale of these Acts, and that although he has in one case an apparent profit of 100 per cent., and in another of 200 per cent., this does not compensate him for the various liabilities, and that he could not keep a stock for retail sale unless he had the 25 per cent. upon the promulgation.

131. Do you think if that 25 per cent. were taken from him, he ought to be relieved from the liability?—I know that the liability is something considerable, but I have no means of knowing to what extent it works.

132. Supposing that he were relieved from the liability, do you think that any public inconvenience would be sustained?—I think that cases might arise in which both the public officers and the Public at large might be embarrassed for want of Acts of Parliament.

133. Do you think that when 3,000 copies were printed, a time would occur in which a copy of any Act could not be obtained?—The difficulty would be as to old Acts, but I know nothing upon the subject of the retail sale beyond the statements laid before the Committee on King's Printers.

134. Have you any means of judging what amount of per centage on the price of the Acts would be equivalent to that liability?—I have no other guidance for an opinion than the opinions which have been loosely given by different publishers and printers upon the subject.

135. Has the question ever been put to any other printer on what terms he would furnish the Acts if relieved from such liability?—I do not think the question has ever been put in a precise form to either printers or publishers; nor do I think any printer or publisher has had the necessary data to make a computation on the subject.

136. Your computation of the saving which might be effected on the folio edition is founded on the supposition that it is printed continuously; if the Acts were not printed continuously, what saving would there be?—That I have not computed at all; I apprehend the way is to print them continuously in the first instance for their promulgation; then that being done, the remaining copies required for the use of the Public at large must be re-made up into single Acts.

137. What would be the difference of expense in altering the types continuously set up in the three forms for separate Acts in each form?—I do not know what the difference of expense would be, but if the Committee should decide to print the Acts for the promulgation all in quarto, and it should happen that the public preferred their single Acts in octavo, there would be a considerable expense in transposing the quarto Acts into an octavo form, and separating one Act from the other. But if the quarto form were preserved for the separate Acts, the expense of separating the series into single Acts would be trifling; and if the folio form

John Church, Esq.

17 March 1835.

should be preferred for promulgation printed in a series of Acts, it would cost but little to convert the series into single Acts in folio, for the use of individuals.

138. Is not the octavo form much more in use generally in the country than any other?—That is a question I cannot answer; I do not know.

139. Supposing they were printed altogether in quarto, would there be any difficulty in printing them off separately in the same form?—Not at all.

Mr. *William Rapley*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Rapley.*

140. WHAT situation do you fill in the Stationery Office?—Examiner of Printers' bills.

141. Have you been brought up to the business of printer and compositor?—I have.

142. In an extensive line?—Very so; I was brought up in The King's Printer's office originally.

143. What parts of the printing department in The King's Printing-office have you had to perform?—I was brought up to the printing business generally.

144. When were you appointed to the Stationery Office?—In March 1833.

145. What duties have been assigned you there?—The examination of all the printers' bills which are sent to that department; the printing accounts of every description.

146. Have you had before you the printing of Acts of Parliament?—I have.

147. Were you consulted on the prices that have been fixed at which The King's Printers are to supply the Public with Acts?—I was; I framed calculations to enable Mr. Church to form the computations which he delivered to the Treasury, of the prices at which they might be done, which were finally adopted by the Treasury.

148. State the principle upon which that calculation or computation was made, by which the prices were fixed?—The printing charges were calculated with the usual printer's profit; the London prices, reading and 50 per cent., which is the usual printer's allowance for profit and loss; to that was added a charge for editing.

149. What proportion was added for editing?—Twelve shillings and sixpence per sheet; to that was added an allowance for publishing.

150. What was that allowance?—About 25 per cent.; publishing money was given as a consideration to enable him to cover other expenses he incurs in re-printing Acts for the convenience of the Public.

151. Have you also taken into consideration the price of paper in the sum you have fixed?—It was calculated at the most moderate trade price of the day.

152. At the price of three farthings per sheet, what proportion of profit do you allow the Printer, over and above the charges you have stated?—It was a fraction in the charge of three farthings. The mere printing expenses would be about a halfpenny, and the allowance for editing and publishing together form about the other farthing.

153. Are the Committee to understand, that in the price of three farthings there is no profit to the publisher like a bookseller's profit?—Certainly not; with the 25 per cent. allowed for publishing, it amounts to three farthings.

154. On which edition is the 12*s.* 6*d.* for editing computed?—On the folio, that being the original size in which the Acts of Parliament are set up. The editing charge comprises several items; the marginal side-notes have to be written; they have to chapter and put sections to the Acts, and also to send two competent persons to examine the Acts by the Roll at Westminster.

155. Have you directed your attention to what would be the cheapest form, folio, quarto or octavo, for the use of the Public?—Yes, if the Committee decided to adopt a smaller type, decidedly Pot folio would be the cheapest size.

156. Would that be more convenient than the octavo?—I should think it would be more convenient than the octavo, for this reason, it would enable the Printer to separate it, for printing single Acts, without setting up again.

157. Could he not do so if it were done in octavo?—Not without overrunning it, an expensive process.

158. What is the object of the alteration you propose in the size of the letter?—In order to get the greatest quantity of matter into the same sized sheet of paper.

159. What sized type would you recommend?—Small Pica I apprehend would be

157

be the best. It is the size in which the quarto edition is printed for the resident Acting Justices, of which 1,906 copies are promulgated.

160. Can you suggest any other mode by which the Statutes could be supplied more cheaply than they now are?—By altering the distributions, supplying the greater quantity in the smaller size type with the Acts printed continuously as they now are in the quarto edition, all the saving of the blank pages and the heads of pages would accrue. If a smaller type were adopted it would make a considerable saving.

161. You are aware the octavos are sold now at two-pence per sheet; if you were to use Small Pica, what reduction in the price would that enable The King's Printer to make?—It is now printed in Small Pica. If he is to publish in that size, I do not see that he can publish it at a less price than two-pence, at which he now publishes it; but it would occupy a less space, and therefore the quantity for the promulgation would be issued at a cheaper rate.

162. Will you state to the Committee the Acts of 1833, being contained in 76 sheets with Pica, how many sheets the same matter could be contained in supposing Small Pica to be used?—The present Pot folio is done in Pica, but the quarto and octavo editions are both printed in Small Pica at the present time.

163. You would recommend printing in Pot folio with the type now used for the quarto?—Yes, for that would enable The King's Printer to separate them better for sale to the public offices and the community; whereas if he had a re-composition for the sale only, I do not think he could do it at his present prices.

164. Does your experience enable you to suggest a more economical and convenient form of printing what are generally called Parliamentary Papers than the present folio size?—Yes; as regards the size, I should certainly recommend that the same size, should be continued; with respect to the type used and the planning out the work, I should beg to recommend to the attention of the Committee, the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, the Statistical Tables, and Dr. Bowring's First Report on the Commercial Relations with France, which have been printed under my direction.

165. What are the advantages which the Statistical Table, and Finance Accounts have over the Papers?—The Finance Class Accounts were printed at 31 per cent. less than those of the previous years; the matter comprised in 49 sheets in 1833, was reduced to 33 sheets and a half in 1834, by compressing several Accounts, making two pages into one, and in some instances compressing matter spread over four pages into one.

166. Do you think that applicable to all the Parliamentary Papers generally?—I do. I should also suggest that the Minutes of Evidence might be printed in Small Pica type instead of Pica, which would occasion a considerable reduction; likewise the Appendix to the Votes.

167. Have you adverted to the Report of the Lords upon this subject?—I have; the papers annexed to the Report of the Lords were planned out by myself.

168. Would you recommend the adoption of those?—The Brevier type is applicable only to particular tables; generally the type used would be a size or two sizes larger than that; but where tables could be brought compactly together by using that type, I should recommend it.

169. In whom would you vest the control of the use of the types applicable to each paper?—I must beg to leave that to the Committee.

170. Could you lay down general rules for the Printer?—Yes; my idea is, that a set of conventional standards should be printed, which should be submitted to the approbation of a Committee of the House, or whatever party had the general cognizance of these matters; and if they agreed to those specimens, to give them to the Printer as general directions, and that they should have to submit every paper they print to the superintendence of whatever officer the trust was confided to of superintending the Parliamentary Printing, to see that they abided by those plans.

171. Could not the office you belong to, when those conventional rules were agreed to, do that duty?—Most decidedly, if it was deputed to our office.

172. Are you able to state what would be the comparative saving between specimen No. 1, Small Pica, and specimen No. 2, appended to the Report of the Lords, to which you have referred?—I cannot say without reference to the calculations; the average saving on the whole Parliamentary Papers would be about 21 per cent. on printing and paper.

Mr. *W. Rapley.*

17 March 1835.

173. This applies to the printing of papers for both Houses of Parliament?—It does.

174. Have you any thing to add to that evidence and those specimens which were laid before the Committee of the Lords?—Since the Committee sat, several works have been printed by Mr. Clowes, under the superintendence of the Stationery Office, in which we have practically carried out the suggestions there made.

175. Have you not narrowed the margins; looking to the Statistical Tables, are not the margins smaller than those of Parliamentary Papers hitherto published?—In many cases, but not generally.

176. Are there any other improvements you would recommend?—Only the general adoption of a more condensed form. The principal feature proposed in the table printing is the compressing papers now spread over two pages, in some cases by turning them lengthways into one page, which is exemplified by the Finance Class Accounts of 1834.

177. It is your opinion that rules conventional might be laid down by which the various papers, reports, appendices, and each particular matter might have its proper type affixed, which could be carried out without much difficulty?—It is.

178. Have you directed your attention at all to the manner in which the Journals of the House are printed?—I have.

179. Have you offered any suggestions as to the more convenient or economical mode of printing them?—I have not; if the same sized type was agreed to be continued as at present, the only economy that could be used would be by lengthening and widening the pages; but if the Committee thought a smaller type might be used with convenience, that would certainly make the same average saving upon the Journals as upon the general papers printed for The House.

180. You spoke of its being possible to draw up a set of conventional rules, according to which the printing for The House could be done; would you be prepared on another day to bring a copy of such rules?—Certainly; specimens shall be prepared to lay before the Committee, of the different descriptions of Parliamentary printing, with the modes we would recommend for planning them out.

181. Will you direct your attention to the propriety of making the Journals of the House of Commons of the same size with the Papers of the House, and be prepared to show whether any and what difference of expense would arise, by altering the form or altering the type?—I will prepare an estimate.

182. Have you directed your attention to the manner in which the Parliamentary Papers are published in America in octavo?—I have not seen a specimen of them. I should apprehend that the octavo form would not be convenient generally for the Reports and Accounts of the House. There would be many accounts that could not be brought into one page, and the division of them would be productive of inconvenience, from want of clearness.

Veneris, 20° die Martii, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE,
IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Owen Richards,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Owen Richards.*

20 March 1835.

183. ARE you a law bookseller?—Yes.

184. Do you publish any of the Statutes?—Yes.

185. Will you state what you do publish?—We publish an octavo edition, which we call the regular or authentic edition, in demy, printed by The King's Printer. We have likewise an edition in royal octavo, which we publish in weekly numbers during the Session, at the price of 2*d.* each number.

186. What is the difference between those two editions?—The only difference is, that the regular edition has a list of Private Acts at the commencement.

187. That is not in the royal octavo edition?—No.

188. What is the reason that you make a difference?—That I am not prepared to say at present.

189. There

153

Mr. *Owen Richards.*

20 March 1835.

189. There could be no difficulty in adding the one to the other?—I should say not.

190. Is the royal octavo edition equally correct with the Pot folio edition published for sale by The King's Printer?—With the quarto edition.

191. Or any other edition?—Yes.

192. Do you require any longer time for publishing the quarto or folio editions?—No; we publish the cheap edition sooner than we do the authentic edition, in consequence of its coming out during the Session, which is a great advantage.

193. What difference do you make between the cheap and the authentic editions as to price?—The authentic edition is nearly double the price.

194. Is there any difference as to the text or matter?—They are precisely similar, except the list in the commencement of the book.

195. Then the royal octavo edition is much cheaper than the demy octavo?—Yes, it is.

196. How soon do you print the first or cheap edition, after the Statute has received the Royal Assent?—As soon as we possibly can; in a few days. We sometimes have in the course of four or five days what took place the previous week.

197. What is the longest delay you have known after the Royal Assent has been given?—Very little; I cannot take upon myself to state positively.

198. How many do you sell of the royal octavo edition?—I should say altogether we may have sold from 1,000 to 1,200.

199. How many of the demy edition?—Under 1,000.

200. The sale is pretty nearly the same?—The sale of the cheaper edition is greater; but it is not sufficient to pay. We are not sure whether we shall bring out any more in the cheap form, as it really does not pay us. We commenced it with the 1st of William IV., and we have lost considerably by it.

201. Do you publish them for The King's Printer?—Yes, we do.

202. Do you publish both editions for The King's Printer?—Yes, we do.

203. Do you pay him a certain sum of money for the copies?—Yes.

204. When you say, "*we* lost," you mean The King's Printer?—Yes.

205. What induced The King's Printer to print a cheap edition as well as the regular quarto edition?—I am not prepared to answer that. I can only say, because they thought it would be more widely circulated.

206. Did not the cheap edition originate with yourselves?—Yes, I believe it did; but I regret I cannot speak positively as to that, for I have only joined my brother within the last twelvemonth, and my brother is in the country, or he would have been here instead of me.

207. The arrangement between The King's Printer and your house originated with your brother?—It did.

208. Is the Committee to understand that you only sell by commission?—That is all.

209. What do you suppose would be the most convenient form for the Public to have their Statutes, supposing an alteration was made?—I should say they could not have them in a better form than they have at present.

210. Which form?—The editions now published.

211. Which size is preferred by the Public?—The royal octavo, by the profession in particular.

212. For what reason do they prefer it?—I suppose from its corresponding with all other law books, which are generally in royal octavo.

213. Is there a great demand among the profession for the royal octavo edition?—I believe at first they set their faces against it, but I believe it is now admitted as evidence in courts of justice, and on that account they take it in; but the circulation is not sufficient to pay.

214. Do you think there is an increased popularity at present?—No, we do not; we have tried it for four years, and the sale has not much increased. I can only account for it by the separate Acts of Parliament being so cheap that you could be put in possession of the Acts of the whole Session cheaper than you could the published book.

215. That is the Acts of Parliament printed separately?—Yes.

216. But if persons were to purchase the whole of the folio edition of the Statutes of The King's Printer; would the amount that they would pay not be so much as the price you charge for your royal octavo edition?—Precisely the same.

217. You said the limited sale arose from this circumstance, that the folio edition

Mr. *Owen Richards.*

20 March 1835.

was so exceedingly cheap that the Public preferred that?—I was not speaking of the sale of the demy edition, but of the royal octavo, of which I should say the sale was from 1,000 to 1,200.

218. That sale is not sufficient to defray the expense?—It is not.

219. Would it not be an advantage to The King's Printer if all the Statutes promulgated by order of the House of Commons should be of the royal octavo size?—I should think not; many like the octavo size, but they would not like to be confined to that edition.

220. On what do you ground that opinion?—Because it would interfere with the other editions.

221. Do you think, upon the whole, it would not be acceptable to the Public to have only one royal octavo edition instead of continuing the folio and quarto editions as at present published?—I do not think it would give that satisfaction to the Public that the present system does.

222. Are there any quarto editions sold?—Yes.

223. Is the objection you make, that the future copies would not correspond in size with the sets that are now published?—Yes.

224. Do you speak with regard to the stock in hand of Statutes printed for sale in the present form?—Yes.

225. Are you agent to The King's Printer for the sale of the quarto as well as the demy and royal octavo editions?—We sell them for him, but the only difference is, that we send for them as we want them, and take them on our own responsibility.

226. Do the other law booksellers supply the Public with copies of the quarto size?—Yes, and the other sizes.

227. What is the proportionate sale of the quarto size?—I cannot say; we only send for six or eight copies as we want them.

228. You are the publishers of the two octavo editions, and you do not publish the quarto edition, but send for the copies as you want them?—Yes.

229. Does any person print the quarto edition but The King's Printer?—No.

230. On what terms do you publish the octavo edition printed for sale?—The octavo we sell on commission.

231. Do you print it?—No, The King's Printer.

232. At what price do you sell it?—It varies each volume; it depends entirely on the thickness. Some Sessions are very long; the 2 & 3 and 3 & 4 Will. IV. are very thick volumes.

233. You merely sell on commission?—Yes.

234. The prices are fixed by The King's Printer?—Yes.

235. Do you not sell exclusively as agent for The King's Printer the two octavo editions?—We sell the two octavo editions on commission for The King's Printer.

236. Not exclusively; there are other persons who sell beside yourselves?—Any one can sell them. We sell the cheap edition only ourselves; the Public cannot have them from any one but ourselves, but the other editions can be had direct from The King's Printer.

237. But the cheap edition is printed by The King's Printer, as well as the others?—Yes; but I beg to say that the number I stated of the octavo edition sold, applied to the number of copies The King's Printer sends out. They send us in so many, and we have to account for that number.

238. Did you say the profession liked the octavo edition?—Yes; they like the size.

239. Can you tell the Committee from your own knowledge how many editions of the Statutes are published beside the folio edition?—They are the quarto, the demy octavo, and the royal octavo editions.

240. Are those the only three editions that are sold?—Yes.

241. Suppose a person wanted to get a folio copy, would he not procure it, and do not the Public procure copies through the booksellers?—Yes.

242. Is not the difference between the folio, quarto and octavo editions, that the first is printed in separate Acts and the others are printed continuously in books?—Yes.

243. Do they publish the folio edition in volumes?—No, certainly not.

244. With respect to the two editions in octavo, is the paper of the one equal to the paper of the other?—Precisely the same, I should say, or as nearly as possible.

245. What is it that makes the difference in the price; is it that the Printer is content

content with a less profit on the royal than the demy edition?—There has been no profit on the royal edition: it has been a losing publication.

246. Did the Printer suppose that he should be able to sell so many copies that it would yield him an equal profit, or was he content with a less profit on the royal than the demy editions?—I am not prepared to say what reason he had.

247. Did not the two editions originate with yourselves; did you not determine to publish a cheap edition, and did not that effect an arrangement between you and The King's Printer, that rather than you should publish a hostile edition, he would employ you as his agents to publish a cheap edition on his account?—It was not ourselves; it was begun by some one else, and it was in consequence of that the arrangement was made. It was not ourselves who originally published it, but some other person.

248. How could any other person print the Statutes while The King's Printer had the monopoly?—They had no right to do it, and on that account The King's Printer thought it proper to bring out a cheap edition.

249. You say there is no profit upon that; have you ever seen the costs and expenses attending the printing of any one of these editions?—Yes, I can tell from the sale, and likewise from knowing the nature of publishing ourselves.

250. How can you tell from the sale; upon what number of the royal octavo edition do you calculate that the sale would repay you?—I should say the sale ought to be double what it is.

251. It ought to be 2,000?—Yes, at the least 2,000.

252. Of each edition?—I have no doubt the demy octavo edition pays.

253. Then it would require 1,000 copies of the demy octavo edition to be sold, and 2,000 copies of the royal octavo to repay the Printer?—More than 2,000.

254. What commission are you allowed for selling the Statutes?—Five per cent.

255. Is 5 per cent. the ordinary allowance to booksellers?—No, it is very low.

256. Do you consider that 5 per cent. would be a fair remuneration for the sale of Acts of Parliament generally, supposing them to be printed by any other person than The King's Printer; supposing the trade was thrown open?—I should have no objection myself, but I rather think tradesmen in general would object to it, because there is a great deal of trouble attending it. It would not pay at 5 per cent.

257. Would 10 per cent.?—Yes, I should think it would.

258. What is the per centage allowed to booksellers on any other books, such as Scott's novels?—It varies.

259. You have said 10 per cent. would be sufficient; would 7½ per cent. be a fair profit?—I beg to be understood of course as speaking of the commission on the trade price; they allow us 5 per cent. upon the trade price.

260. What is the trade allowance?—Twenty-five per cent.

261. Then you are allowed 30 per cent.?—We gain that if we sell the book at full price; but we are in the habit, out of the number of the demy edition we have from The King's Printer, of selling probably 500, or I will say 400, to the trade, different booksellers, on which we have 5 per cent. profit, they getting the 25 per cent.

262. Then on the remainder you receive the full profit?—Yes; we always allow 10 per cent. off the full price, and the intermediate per centage is a source of profit.

263. Do the booksellers take any responsibility of the stock remaining on hand for that discount, or do they get the books as they want them?—They take no responsibility of stock, but get the books as they want them.

264. Have you introduced any of your royal octavo edition into Scotland or Ireland?—Yes.

265. Have you a considerable sale in either or both of those countries?—Not considerable, for it was only lately, nine months ago, that I sent circulars round to Edinburgh and Dublin.

266. Have you received any remonstrance against that sale on the part of The King's Printer in Ireland?—Certainly not.

267. Has he been aware of that sale?—That I am not able to answer.

268. The sale has been public?—Yes; Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, M.P. came the other day and ordered us to supply him with the Statutes, that he might send them to Scotland every week this Session.

269. The question refers to Ireland?—We send some to Ireland as well, but they generally order them through their booksellers, as the cheapest way.

Mr. *Owen Richards.*

20 March 1835.

270. Have you had any remonstrance from The King's Printer in Scotland against the sale of Acts of Parliament there?—No.

271. And you have sold publicly the new editions?—Yes.

272. But only for the last nine months?—We might have sold them before, but through the booksellers in London, so that we are unable to say. We supply them to the trade in London, who supply them to their country correspondents.

273. Do you employ an agent in Dublin for the sale of your editions of the Statutes?—We have an agent there, but he generally orders them on his own responsibility, for he has so many subscribers, and sends every month as he wants them. We send to two, Milliken & Sons, and Underwood, of Dublin. They both order them through us, for they order in a large way. Milliken & Sons take 30 copies of the cheap edition every month; Underwood probably takes half that number, or not so many.

274. At what per centage should you be disposed to sell Parliamentary Papers, if Parliament should decide upon the sale of them?—Five per cent. upon the usual terms; it would depend upon whether any allowance was to be made to the trade.

275. Suppose there was none?—Then I should say 7½ per cent. if there was no allowance to the trade; but I lose my profit entirely if I sell them to the trade at that price. There are many books of which the whole edition is sold to booksellers.

276. The object is to find convenient agencies by which the Public would be supplied with those papers published for the use of Parliament at a reasonable and moderate commission?—Yes, and they would sell too, for we have had frequent applications for them.

277. Would you think it right that those who might be so supplied should have the option of returning those papers that they could not sell, or do you think that individuals would be disposed to buy them out at prices which might be fixed?—No, I do not think that any persons would be disposed to buy them out.

278. Then it is your opinion that the best mode would be to allow a commission on the sale and return of them?—Certainly.

279. And you would have no objection to undertake that at seven and a half per cent.?—Certainly not.

280. You are aware there are some large and some small volumes; would that make any difference whether there is one or twenty sheets?—Only in the price.

281. Supposing the different prices to be fixed?—Certainly not; it would be precisely the same.

282. Would you purchase them out upon a larger allowance?—I should not be disposed to do that at all.

John Church, Esq. Comptroller of the Stationery Office, called in; and further Examined.

John Church, Esq.

283. HAVE you brought some papers with you?—I have.

284. Will you state what they are?—I have brought a paper, marked No. 9, showing the saving in printing and paper, distinguishing the one from the other, in the work done for the House of Peers.

285. Does it appear by that Return, that in the year 1833, the Bills, printed Papers, Journals and Appendixes, printed for the House of Peers, have been printed with a saving of 1,574*l.* for printing, and 2,363*l.* for paper, making a total saving of 3,937*l.*?—Showing a saving of 3,938*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, as compared with the price at which the same works would have been charged by The King's Printer at any period prior to the new regulations. There is, however, no printed account I could refer to, which will show it distinctly.

286. Are the Committee to understand that this saving has taken place since 1830?—Yes.

287. The saving on paper commenced in 1831, and in printing in 1832?—Yes, as regards the work stated in this Return; but I beg permission to state, that I have stated in my former evidence, in more than one place, that the operation of the reduced prices charged for Acts of Parliament promulgated, commenced on those distributed in 1832; whereas it did not commence until the year 1833, as regards these Acts of Parliament. I have taken the liberty, in consequence of the numerous questions which were put to me the other day, with respect to the profits derived by The King's Printer, upon the Acts of Parliament sold by him by retail to the public offices as well as to the Public at large, to produce an account which I think will tend to illustrate the question as far as regards the supply

to

to the public offices. We have no means whatever of knowing what the quantity or the amount of the supply is to the Public at large, nor in what proportions the demand may be for old and for modern Acts. This account, marked No. 10, shows the total number of sheets of Acts of Parliament supplied by The King's Printer, by retail, to the public offices, from the 1st of October 1833 to the 30th September 1834, specifying the reigns in which such Acts were passed, and the number of sheets which the Acts in each reign, so supplied, respectively contained. It is headed "Number of Sheets of Acts supplied: Of the Reign of Queen Anne, 32; George I., 2; George II., 58; George III., 3,308; George IV., 2,090; William IV., 48,224."

288. Were those furnished at the price of the selling Statutes?—Furnished at the price of a penny a sheet to the offices. The total number of sheets supplied in this year is 53,694, and the amount of the sale (the account of which is now in my office), at the rate of a penny per sheet, is 223*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

289. The ancient Acts were supplied at the same price as the modern?—Yes.

290. Was that by a regulation of the Treasury?—Yes; and I have now with me a Treasury Minute, dated 24th of May 1833, finally fixing the prices at which the different classes of Acts, those promulgated by The King's Printer, as well as those supplied to the public offices and to the Public at large, are to be charged.

291. Have you any thing further to state?—From some of the questions which were put to me on a former day, I am afraid that it is the impression of the Committee that the distinction, as regards the act of publication, between that portion of the Acts which is promulgated, and that portion which is sold by retail, has not been fully considered. I merely wish to show the Committee, that that distinction did not escape observation, by offering an abstract of a Letter from myself to Mr. Spring Rice on that subject, dated April 9th, 1832.

"I am aware The King's Printer contends that under his Patent he is entitled to charge on all Acts of Parliament the profit both of a printer and a bookseller; but in furnishing the Acts for the promulgation now in question, he is liable to no single contingency or expense otherwise than in his capacity of a printer. These Acts are supplied in the same numbers year after year, and are forwarded to their respective destinations immediately after the printing work is completed; there is no warehousing, no keeping of stock, none of the expenses of a wholesale or retail bookseller. It appears therefore that the fair and reasonable price at which, by the condition of his Patent, The King's Printer is expected to supply this portion of the Acts, cannot be higher than the price at which printed papers of a similar description are furnished, or may be furnished by him, as Printer to the House of Peers."

292. In taking into consideration the prices at which The King's Printer could promulgate the Acts, did the Treasury always have in their consideration the profit he could make of them by sale by retail?—Undoubtedly.

293. Were you aware at the time of your former examination that the Committee were attending to either the demy or royal octavo editions, and did you allude to the demy or royal octavo editions, or which?—What I said upon that subject had reference only to the royal octavo edition, because that was the edition which was given to me to make the computation upon.

294. Are you aware that in the Return presented to this Committee the Statutes sold are stated to be 1,500 copies of the quarto, and but 600 copies of the octavo size sold by The King's Printer?—I am not aware of such a Return.

295. Do you think, the Committee having come to the determination that all the Acts of Parliament to be distributed by the officers of The House should be in octavo, if the House of Commons should confirm that, do you think a necessity will still exist for publishing the Statutes in the quarto form?—It is intended, I apprehend, to publish or promulgate the Statutes in an octavo form, in a series of Acts, one closely following the other, and in fact to exclude altogether the promulgation of single Acts at the expense of the Public; of course the Committee are aware that the single Acts, promulgated as they are now, are received as evidence of the law in courts of justice if they are printed by The King's Printer. I presume it would be necessary to make some new arrangement in order to make Acts thus printed in a series, of the same authority as they are at present. It may also be necessary to make other regulations with respect to the examination of the printed sheets with the roll, as it is possible that although the mode now adopted may insure correctness in a single Act, it may not have the same effect when a series of Acts are examined at once. It must also be observed, that the *Imprimatur* of The King's Printer, which now gives authenticity to a single Act, will be wanting, when the Acts are printed and published in a series.

John Church, Esq.

20 March 1835.

296. Would not that apply to any form, octavo or folio, if printed continuously?—Yes. All I mean to submit to the Committee is, that some new regulations may be necessary before Acts printed in this new form can be evidence in courts of justice in the same way that single Acts are at present.

297. Do you mean that we have not the power to make that alteration?—That is for the consideration of the Committee.

298. Supposing The King's Printer to continue to publish the quarto and octavo editions of the Statutes, would any difference of expense arise if the option were given to Members of Parliament and others, who receive the Statutes promulgated, to receive them in one form or the other?—Of course. In the first place, if Members of Parliament were to choose whether to take the Statutes to which they are entitled in quarto or in octavo, it would be necessary for The King's Printer to print two different editions in order to give Members this opportunity of selection, and it would be impossible for him to prepare beforehand the exact number of either the folio, quarto or octavo editions that might be required, without additional expense.

299. As he is obliged now to print those two editions, would there be any more expense by his printing 500 of the one and 600 of the other, than if they were all of one size?—In the first place, he is only compelled to print, and does in point of fact only print, one edition for public sale; that is to say, the folio Pot edition; the other edition in quarto he does not print for public sale.

300. Does he not, in fact, print for promulgation and sale to the Public two or three editions?—For promulgation he prints two editions; the first in folio, which is supplied also to the profession and to the Public in single Acts; the other edition in quarto is confined to the promulgation.

301. In point of fact, he does at present print for promulgation and sale two different editions; would it not be possible for him to continue to print both, and for those persons who are entitled to them under the promulgation to take their choice which edition they would have?—If the choice of the individuals entitled to promulgation copies is to be between the quarto and octavo editions, then he will have to print a certain number of both. I think any printer would say that the expense and inconvenience would be greater than at present.

302. Bearing in mind that he must eventually print the two sorts for sale?—That does not follow as a matter of necessity.

303. In reference to your evidence given on a former day, by which you showed that in those Acts now distributed under the promulgation, if they were printed in one form instead of two as now, a profit of upwards of 700*l.* would accrue to the Public, have you any observations to make as to how far that would affect The King's Printer's prices in his sale to the Public?—I have to observe that this saving of upwards of 700*l.* which can only be made by confining the Statutes for promulgation to one form, would not affect the price of the supply of single Acts sold by retail to the Public at large if the same form were adhered to; for though the Acts promulgated would be printed in a series, they might afterwards be separated into single Acts for the retail supply at a trifling cost; but if the single Acts for sale were printed of another size, and The King's Printer continue subject to the same expenses of stock as at present, a higher price than the present one must be charged for them, and the saving stated would not be made; supposing still that his other liabilities continued the same as at present.

304. Are you able from any data to state what proportion of that sum could be set aside?—I am not able to state it without preparation; the amount of the supply to the public offices will be found by the Return only 223*l.* a year, and it includes Acts of all dates as far back as the reign of Anne.

305. The object of the Committee was to ascertain whether your answer as to a saving of 700*l.* referred, under the circumstances existing at present, or supposed to remain so, of a certain number of copies for promulgation and a certain other number for sale, whether that 700*l.* referred under those circumstances to a calculation of any one uniform edition being printed, or a variety, and of course the greater convenience of printing two editions?—It referred only to one uniform edition; such edition to answer the purposes both of promulgation and sale.

306. I put the question to you, what would be the proportion per sheet, leaving it for discussion what the liabilities are, and whether they should continue?—I do not quite understand the question.

307. Suppose, instead of being distributed by him, they were sent into the Vote Office, as Parliamentary Papers are?—If an officer were appointed by The House

House to examine the printed proofs of the Acts by the Parliament Roll, to divide them into chapters and sections, and to write the side-notes, The King's Printer could not then charge for printing them more than he now charges for printing Reports, Bills and Papers for the House of Peers.

308. The question did not refer to editing, but simply to distribution, as regards that number which both Houses of Parliament require?—In that case the amount of per centage now allowed for publication would be deducted.

309. How much less is that?—Twenty-five per cent. nearly.

310. If the Committee were to advise that The King's Printer should only print one edition, say the royal octavo, instead of, as he now does, the quarto and Pot folio, for promulgation, do you think, all circumstances remaining the same, that the saving to the Public by that alteration would amount to 700*l.* a year?—Certainly.

311. Does not the charge for editing equally come in to the two editions, folio and octavo?—The charge for editing is now made on the folio edition only, and can be made only on one edition.

312. You stated before that if one edition only was printed, that saving would take place, but you now make an allowance for editing, which was previously provided for?—I was compelled under the terms of the Return to do so. That Return assumes that the octavo edition will become the original and only edition, and consequently the expense of editing must be put upon it.

313. What proportion of that 778*l.* do you think might be fairly allowed to The King's Printer?—That is a matter of computation. There would be a considerable saving on the publication.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Church*, Esq., to the Chairman of the Select Committee on Printed Papers.

Sir, Stationery Office, March 23, 1835.

On referring to that latter part of the evidence which I gave before the Committee on the 20th instant, in answer to the questions on the effect which the saving in price which the adoption of one form of printing the Acts required for the purposes of promulgation in lieu of two, as at present, would produce, and in answer also to the further questions on the effect which the transfer of the duty of distributing these Acts from The King's Printer to some other party, and thereby saving the sum now paid to The King's Printer in the shape of profit on publication, might have respectively or collectively on their retail sale; I fear that I have misunderstood the bearings of several questions which were put to me on these two points, and have therefore in my answers confounded two circumstances which are altogether distinct, but each of which, in my humble opinion, will have a material influence, though from different causes, on the prices of Acts of Parliament sold to the Public by retail.

In the Table No. 8, it will be seen that the price charged for 2,050 copies of the Acts in folio Pot, and 1,906 copies of those in quarto, was - - -	£. 3,229	2	6
And that if these two numbers of copies, making together 3,956, had been printed in one form, and that form royal octavo, the price would be	2,483	5	10
The change of form thus producing a saving of - - - - - -	£. 745	16	8

The first question I believe then is, will this saving on the promulgation affect the price of the supply of single Acts to the Public? My answer is, that a single sheet of royal octavo may be sold by retail for 4 *d.*, while the price charged for a Pot folio sheet, as now printed, is 1 ½ *d.*, being in the proportion of eight to three; but as the sheet of royal octavo form is of a larger size, and will be printed in a closer form, it will contain a quantity of matter greater than the Pot folio, in the proportion of four to one, or the same quantity of matter which in Pot folio now comes to 5 ½ *d.* will be printed in royal octavo at 4 *d.*

But a sheet of royal octavo will contain more printed matter than is contained in a public Act of average length; unless, then, this price is divided into fourths, in proportion to the length and quantity of the matter which the Act may contain, the Public will pay for *short* Acts a higher price than at present.

But I am further asked (if I do not misunderstand the question), Might not another edition be printed for the supply of the Public by retail, and without any advance of price, two editions being at present printed for sale, one in folio and another in quarto? My answer is, that the quarto edition is not printed for sale, and those publishers who have stated to the contrary have confounded it with the quarto edition of the *Statutes at Large*, and the folio Pot is the only edition now printed and sold in single Acts.

If, then, the official promulgation of the Acts were made exclusively in the octavo form, and a folio edition printed exclusively for the supply of the public offices and of the community in single Acts, the number of copies of each Act required for these latter purposes would not (according to The King's Printer's statement) exceed 500; the whole expense therefore of a new composition would be spread over this smaller number, while the expenses of stock and other liabilities would remain the same.

John Church, Esq.

20 March 1835.

A portion of the before-mentioned saving of 745*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in the expenses of promulgation arises from the conversion of two forms of Acts into one; and if the form thus abandoned on the first publication be resumed on the second, the purchasers of the second must pay the expense which the Government, the purchaser of the first, has saved. In my humble opinion, therefore, the cost of printing an edition of single Acts to be supplied in folio to the public offices, and to the Public at large by retail, would, under the circumstances supposed, be at least doubled.

The next series of questions had reference, if I am not mistaken, to the possibility of saving the profit now received by The King's Printer, as the *publisher* of the Acts promulgated; and I was asked whether if the duty of distributing these Acts were removed from The King's Printer, and he were merely to deliver them, when printed, to The House, to be afterwards distributed by an officer of The House, the charge now made for publication might not be saved; and if so, whether such saving of charge would have any influence on the prices of the Acts now sold by retail? My answer is, that the publisher's profit on the Acts promulgated is about 640*l.*, and if the privilege of publication could be removed from The King's Printer, a further saving to this amount would be produced on this branch of the supply; but my belief is, that if this 640*l.* were abstracted from The King's Printer, he could not supply the community with Acts by retail in the present form, without a higher rate of profit put upon their cost price than at present.

I venture with great submission to offer these observations to the consideration of the Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. Church.

61.

FIRST REPORT

FROM

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRINTED PAPERS;

WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

20 *March* 1835.

161

SECOND

REPORT

FROM

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRINTED PAPERS:

WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *July* 1835.

Veneris, 6° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered,

THAT a Select Committee be appointed to consider the manner in which the Journals, Bills and Papers are prepared and printed for the use of both Houses of Parliament, their numbers, expense, distribution, and quantity in store; the number of Acts of Parliament printed for both Houses of Parliament, and for the Public Service, their expense and distribution; also, those for the use of the Public, and the Prices at which sold; and the Establishments requisite for conducting the same; to consider whether any, and what, alteration can be made in the existing system, with benefit to the Public:— And a Committee was appointed, of—

Mr. Hume.	Sir Thomas Fremantle.
Mr. Guest.	Sir Edward Knatchbull.
Mr. O'Brien.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Sir John Wrottesley.	Lord Ashley.
Mr. Tooke.	Sir James Graham.
Mr. Wilks.	Lord Viscount Sandon.
Mr. Divett.	Mr. William Gladstone.
Mr. Littleton.	Lord Viscount Lowther.
Mr. Scholefield.	Mr. Bramston.
Mr. Ruthven.	Mr. Pigot.
Mr. Vernon Smith.	Lord Viscount Stormont.
Mr. Brotherton.	Mr. Sinclair.
Mr. John Murray.	Mr. Grimston.
Mr. Tulk.	Mr. Rolfe.
Dr. Bowring.	Mr. Attorney General.
Mr. Spring Rice.	Mr. Howard Elphinstone.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Martis, 10° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. William Gladstone be discharged from further attendance; and that Mr. Thomas Gladstone and Colonel Leith Hay be added to the Committee.

Jovis, 12° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Stuart Mackenzie be added to the Committee.

Jovis, 19° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Thomas be added to the Committee.

Veneris, 20° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report their Opinion from time to time, together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them.

Lunæ, 23° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Sir George Clerk and Mr. Ewart be added to the Committee.

Lunæ, 30° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Sir Matthew White Ridley be added to the Committee.

SECOND REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider the manner in which the JOURNALS, BILLS, and PAPERS are prepared and printed for the use of both HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT; their Numbers, Expense, Distribution, and Quantity in Store; the Number of Acts of Parliament printed for both Houses of Parliament, and for the Public Service, their Expense and Distribution; also, those for the use of the Public, and the Prices at which sold, and the Establishments requisite for conducting the same; to consider whether any, and what, alteration can be made in the existing System with benefit to the Public; and who were empowered to report their Opinion thereupon, from time to time, to The House, together with the MINUTES OF EVIDENCE taken before them:——HAVE, pursuant to their Instructions, proceeded further to inquire into the Matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee have examined the several Reports of the former Select Committees of this House, on the subject of Printing and Stationery for the Houses of Parliament, and also respecting the Printing of Acts of Parliament; and they are of opinion that the extended inquiries and labours of those Committees have collected nearly all the information that was necessary to enable The House to form correct opinions on each of these subjects; and Your Committee have, therefore, limited, in a great degree, their inquiries to examine the Reports referred to them, and to ascertain what proceedings have been adopted in each department, in consequence of the information submitted to The House by such Committees. Reports in 1822, 1828, 1832 and 1833.

The Minutes of Evidence taken before Your Committee, and the Appendix annexed, will complete the information up to the present time; and to these Your Committee must refer.

The importance of the inquiry into the expense of Printing for the Public, may be judged of by the large amounts annually paid. The Treasury paid to Messrs. Strahan & Eyre, The King's Printers, for work done and delivered in the 31 years 1800 to 1830, under the heads of Papers, Bills, &c. for the House of Lords, Acts of Parliament, local and personal, Forms of Prayer, &c., Journals of the House of Lords, Public Records, &c., in that period to the amount of £.1,029,811. They also printed for the Public Departments, in the same period to the amount of £.84,953; making the total amount paid to The King's Printers in England in that time £.1,114,765 for Printing and for Acts of Parliament, or about £.35,960 on the annual average of those years. Appendix (C.) 20 (*a*) and 20 (*b*) King's Printers' Report, 1832.

Your Committee have directed their attention and inquiries,

1. To the printing and supply of Acts of Parliament for promulgation and for sale to the Public.

2. To the printing of the Journals, Bills, Papers and Evidence submitted to both Houses of Parliament; and to the establishments requisite for preparing and distributing the same.

3. To the best mode of giving to the Public the benefit of the information contained in the Papers laid before Parliament.

Distribution and Sale of Acts of Parliament.

Your Committee observe, that the distribution of the Acts of Parliament involves political, of far more importance than pecuniary interests; and both are deserving the particular attention of The House.

It is the duty of the Legislature to afford the greatest possible facility to the distribution of the Acts of Parliament, that they may be generally known to the people who are to obey them; and whilst it is necessary to provide for the copies of the Acts being correct, it is equally requisite that they should be in the hands of the great bulk of the people whom they interest, but which they cannot be, unless sold in a convenient form and at a very low price.

It has been considered by Parliament necessary to place copies of all public general Acts, and also, until lately, of the local and personal Acts, in the several public Offices of the State, in the hands of the Judges and Justices of the Peace in the United Kingdom; and accordingly, by Resolution of The House in May 1801, 5,500 copies of all the Acts were ordered to be distributed to them, and, from that date they have been regularly supplied, although the number of copies have been gradually reduced to 3,969 copies in the last year.

The Government, as well as the community at large, particularly those in the profession of the Law, are, therefore, interested in having the Acts and the Statutes at Large supplied at a cheap rate and in a convenient form. Your Committee consider it is difficult to estimate the extent of injury either to the Government or to the community at large, by the limited circulation of the Acts of the Legislature, which, in consequence of the existing monopoly, were placed in the hands of comparatively few persons, and thus imperfectly made known to the bulk of the people.

Your Committee are of opinion that the modes hitherto adopted by Parliament have not afforded the Acts or the Statutes at Large either in the cheapest or in the most convenient form either to the Courts of Law and Legal Profession, to the Public Departments of Government, or to the community at large; as it appears, by the Evidence taken by the Select Committees of The House, that the granting of an exclusive privilege, and consequent monopoly, to individuals to print and supply the Acts and Statutes at their own prices, has not only limited their circulation, but has prevented that attention to the form of Printing which would have been given if competition for the supply had been permitted.

It is understood that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have a perpetual and concurrent right to publish the Statutes at Large; but they have not for many years availed themselves of that right, which has been exercised in England exclusively by Messrs. Eyre & Strahan, as King's Printers, under Patent from The King.

It appears, that on the 21st of January 1800, a Patent was granted to John Reeves, George Eyre and Andrew Strahan, to act as Printers to His Majesty in all matters, in the same manner, for the period of 30 years, as their predecessors had done, which, as the Patent states, was confirmed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 39th and 40th Geo. III. The survivors of these Patentees continued to enjoy all the privileges under their Patent until its expiration on the 21st of January 1830, when another Patent was granted by his late Majesty George IV. to Andrew Strahan, George Eyre and Andrew Spottiswoode, for a farther period of 30 years from that date, continuing to them the same exclusive powers as under their former Patent, notwithstanding that the Select Committees in 1810 and in 1828 had called the special attention of The House to this subject. It is much to be regretted that the following recommendation of the Committee in 1828 was not attended to at the expiration of the Patent in 1830: "And as the privileged Printers of the Crown exercise the right of printing all Acts of Parliament, this right appears to Your Committee to require some regulation, *for which an opportunity will be afforded on the expiration of the Patent in* 1830. When it is considered that they are paid a certain sum for each printed sheet, viz. 3*d.* by the Public, and 2¼*d.* by the Treasury, and that the price was fixed at a time when the

Vide Appendix (A.) No. 4. Report, 1833.

Acts of Parliament, Report of 1828, p. 6.

185

the number of copies distributed was very small, and the cost of Printing relatively greater than at present, Your Committee (notwithstanding this sum has undergone a small reduction) *recommend, that a strict investigation be made as to the price* that ought to be paid by the Public before the Patent shall be renewed, as Your Committee are of opinion that the copies of the Acts ought to be supplied to the State at the cost of the printing, paper and editing."

The exclusive privilege of printing and selling every Act of Parliament in England *has been claimed* under that Patent, and acted upon with sufficient strictness to secure to the Patentees a *complete monopoly* both of the Acts of Parliament and of the Statutes at Large.

In Scotland The King's Printers had also the exclusive privilege of printing and selling the Statutes in that country; but, except in a few instances, when the number of the Acts required was great, they did not print them, but procured from The King's Printer in England the number wanted for the Public Offices in Scotland. All exclusive privilege in Scotland has lately ceased by an arrangement with The King's Printer hereafter noticed.

In Ireland, The King's Printer has also claimed by Patent the exclusive privilege of printing all the Acts and Statutes required in that country, either for the public service or by individuals; and his proceedings are noticed more particularly hereafter.

Before offering any observations on the existing Patents to individuals, as King's Printers and Stationers, Your Committee may be allowed to call the attention of The House to the opinion of the Select Committee in 1810, and to the apparent spirit and intention of the Statute Law, to remove the doubts which formerly existed on the legality of the prerogative of The King to grant an exclusive trade in certain articles to individuals. "Your Committee think it necessary to advert to the nature of the Patent of Messrs. Eyre & Strahan, and to the general principle on which such Patents are granted. The clause already mentioned, which authorizes the Board of Treasury to exercise its judgment in respect to prices, is undoubtedly important, and diminishes the objection to exclusive grants of this description; but the very principle of every patent professing to give an exclusive right to sell a particular article involves at least some portion of the evil so well known to attend commercial monopolies, however guarded against; and it is practically found in the present instance, not only that the clause in question appears to have had no operation, but that any reform so effectual as that which a due attention to economy might now dictate is obstructed by the existence of the Patent." 9th Report, 1810, p. 185.

By the Statute 21 James I. cap. 3. s. 1. it is declared, that all monopolies and all commissions, grants, licenses, charters, letters patent, &c. "granted to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate whatsoever, of, or for, the sole buying, selling, making, working or using of any thing within this realm, or Wales, or any other monopolies, &c. and all licenses, &c. and all proclamations, &c. and all other matters whatsoever, any way tending to the instituting, strengthening, furthering or countenancing of the same, or any of them, *were altogether contrary to the laws of this realm, and so were and should be utterly void and of none effect, and in nowise to be put in use or execution.*"

Your Committee observe, that in some cases monopolies have been granted to individuals and to corporations by Acts of Parliament, and by patents and charters from the Crown; but the monopoly of printing Bibles, Acts of Parliament, &c., has been granted in England, Scotland and Ireland, and of Stationery and Printing in Scotland and Ireland by patents or grants under the *Great Seal alone.* Whatever were the grounds of policy on which these grants were originally made, no valid reasons appear to Your Committee now to exist for continuing the monopoly of Printing longer in Ireland in the heretofore limited manner; and, in particular, as regards the printing of Acts of Parliament and the Statutes at Large, the reasons for continuing that monopoly appear to Your Committee very questionable.

It will hardly be now contended that an exclusive privilege for the supply of Stationery or Printing, or for any other article for the use of Government, should be granted to individuals with any other views than "*the general convenience and economy of the public service*;" and there ought not, surely, to be any other objects

in view in giving an exclusive right or monopoly of the printing of Acts of Parliament to any individuals.

Your Committee have particularly to notice, that whilst monopolies have operated generally against the pecuniary interests of the people, the monopoly of Stationery and of printing the Acts of Parliament, has also operated very disadvantageously against the Government, by increasing the price of every article of that supply for every department of the State, often to *a great amount* beyond what would have been paid if the trade had been free, as will be seen by the Evidence laid before the several Select Committees of this House; and one example of the manner in which the public interests were neglected for so many years will suffice:—

	£.
In 1802 The King's Printer in England supplied 2,438,715 sheets of Public General Acts, at 2½ *d.* per sheet - - - - -	25,403
Of Local and Personal Acts 219,253 sheets, at 3*d.* per sheet - -	2,741
Being 2,657,968 sheets in one year, at a charge of - - - £.	28,144

These Acts, at the price of ¾ *d.* per sheet, as fixed in 1832, would have cost only £. 8,306, and perhaps but little more in 1802, if due attention had been then paid to the public interests.

Your Committee will not, however, now question the discretion with which the power of the Crown has been formerly exercised in granting these Patents; but they feel it their duty again to call the attention of The House to the specified purpose for which alone these monopolies have or ought to have been granted; viz. "to afford the Acts of Parliament in a better manner, and on more advantageous terms for the public service than could have been supplied by any other means."

A Select Committee of this House, in the years 1830 and 1831, directed its inquiries into the *nature* of The King's Printers' Patents, and the prices charged for the Acts supplied by him for promulgation and for sale; and an inquiry was instituted about the same time by a Committee of the Lords of the Treasury, whose Proceedings and Report were printed in the Appendix to the Report of that Select Committee.

P. 171 of Report of King's Printers, 1831–2.

That Select Committee continued its inquiries in 1831 and 1832, and Your Committee have directed their inquiries to ascertain what measures respecting Acts of Parliament have been adopted by the Treasury since that period, and with what results.

Your Committee, taking into consideration the great importance of having the Acts of Parliament as generally known to the people as possible, will consider which is the most convenient and the cheapest form; and first notice those which are supplied for promulgation at the public expense, their number and form; and also the expense at which they are now supplied, and can be supplied in future for the public use, as well as for promulgation.

The Acts of Parliament may be divided into three classes; 1st, Those supplied at the expense of Parliament to Judges, Sheriffs, Magistrates, &c. under the Resolution of the House of Commons of 1801, for promulgation; 2dly, Those supplied for the use of the Public Offices; and 3dly, Those published for the use of, and for sale to, the Public at large.

The Acts for promulgation have been printed partly in folio, and partly in quarto; and in the year 1834 in the proportion of 2,062 in folio, and 1,907 in quarto. The folio copies have been *supplied* to public offices, and also sold to the Public; but the quarto have been distributed only to the magistrates, and never been sold to the Public. A copy of the Acts has been, within a few years, printed in octavo, for the convenience of the Public.

Promulgation of the Statutes.

The Promulgation was first made to Judges, Sheriffs, Magistrates, &c. by the following resolution of the House of Commons, on the 7th May 1801:—Resolved, "That it is expedient for the more general and speedy promulgation of the Laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that His Majesty's Printer should be authorized and directed to print not less than 5,500 copies of every public

167

public General Statute, and 300 copies of every public Local and Personal Statute;" and these were ordered to be distributed as follows:

	Number.
1. To the Houses of Parliament	1,101
2. To the Offices and Departments of State	238
3. To the Public Libraries	34
4. To the Courts of Justice	179
5. To the Sheriffs and Municipal Magistrates	771
6. To the resident acting Justices of the Peace	3,177
TOTAL	5,500

The 3,177 for Justices were to be distributed as follows: In England, 1,567; in Scotland, 320; and in Ireland, 1,290. The number has been reduced from time to time to 3,969 copies in the last Session. The distribution for Ireland was taken out of this list in 1829, and separately supplied; and the numbers in the list for Great Britain have been somewhat altered from year to year. The numbers actually sent in 1830 were nearly the same as in 1834; viz.

	Number.
1. Houses of Parliament	1,102
2. Offices and Departments of State	149
3. Public Libraries	27
4. Courts of Justice	154
5. Sheriffs and Municipal Magistrates	613
6. Resident acting Justices of the Peace	1,906
TOTAL	3,951

Lists of the Judges, Officers and persons to whom the Acts have been annually sent, have been printed in several Reports now on the Table of the House, and Your Committee will hereafter recommend a considerable alteration in that distribution.

Your Committee have had before them the plan of the present distribution of the Acts under the Promulgation, and find that it has been altered from time to time, both as to the number of Acts, and the persons to whom sent. The inequality in the numbers of copies of the Acts sent to the several Clerks of the Peace, for the use of the Magistrates, is so great, and the persons and offices to which copies have been sent, are so various, that Your Committee have been unable to discover any fixed principle on which the distribution has been made. The irregularity will appear when Your Committee state, that at present 23 copies of every Act are sent to the Clerks of the Peace for the use of the Magistrates of Cumberland, whilst only three are sent for the use of the magistrates of the county of Dorset; eight copies are sent to the county of Devon, while 24 are sent to the county of Huntingdon; three copies are sent to Essex, while 10 copies are sent to the liberty of Peterborough. The county of Brecon receives 18 copies, and the county of Cardigan only two; the county of Cardiff receives 22 copies, whilst the counties of Montgomery, Pembroke and Radnorshire have only two copies each. The county of Suffolk receives 27 copies, and two for the borough of Sudbury, whilst Norfolk and Somerset receive only 11 copies each. The Clerks of the Petty Sessions also receive different numbers, some one copy, some three, or four, to eight. For example: Droitwich, four copies; Tenbury, eight; Perthshire, three; Dudley, two; Broomsgrove, Leeds and Rotherham, one each. A great number of Magistrates receive copies for themselves over and above the copies sent to the boroughs and petty sessions; and copies are sent to the magistrates of 383 boroughs or towns corporate.

It appears to Your Committee, and they recommend, that the Acts distributed under the Promulgation, should only be sent to Courts of Record and to such Magistrates as may require them for the public service, and where they should be preserved for the use of the Courts and Magistrates, and for their successors. At present the Magistrates, in many cases, consider the Acts as their own, and do not deliver them to their successors, which Your Committee think should invariably be done, for reference and service.

The Clerk of the Peace or some officer should be responsible for and have the special charge of the Statutes sent for the use of his office and of the Magistrates of the county; and they should be distributed to such Magistrates only who give their attention to the administration of justice. And in order to secure the publicity and preservation of the Statutes for the use of Courts and Offices, such copies should be stamped "*Promulgated for Public Use,*" and be accompanied by a distinct notice on each volume that they belong to the said Courts and Offices, and are to be solely appropriated to public use.

For publicity and preservation.

Principle of Distribution.

In the scheme of distribution which Your Committee have prepared, they have acted generally on the principle, that every Judge or person employed in a Court of Record and in the administration of justice should have a copy sent to his office for reference; and they have also thought it desirable that a copy of the Acts should be sent to the British Ministers at Foreign Courts, and to the Foreign Ministers at the British Court.

British Colonies, &c.

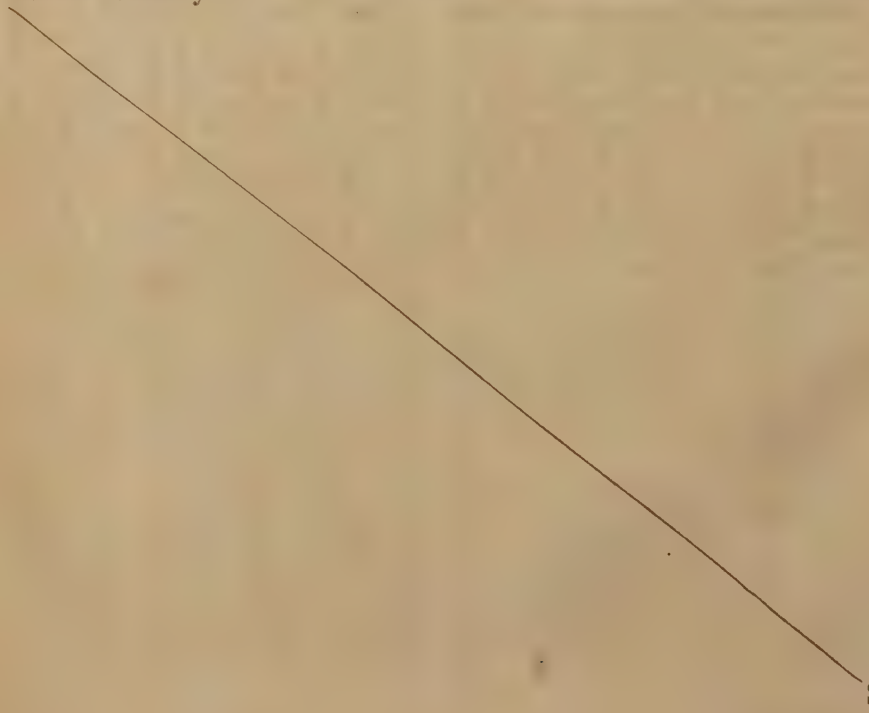
The British Colonies have not hitherto had copies of the Acts sent them, although most of them enjoy the British Laws, and should be well acquainted with them; Your Committee have, therefore, thought it right to insert them in the List; as also the Legislative Assemblies of Europe and of North America, as well as to each of the separate North American States; and also to the Library of each Representative State. And Your Committee hope that the principle on which generally they have acted will be approved of by The House.

Seven heads under which the Distribution may be made.

It will be seen that Your Committee have recommended the distribution under seven heads; viz. 1st, Parliament; 2d, Government and Public Boards; 3d, Courts of Justice; 4th, Magistracy; 5th, Miscellaneous; 6th, Colonial; 7th, Foreign: But Your Committee are aware that they have not entered the names of the persons, or the names of the offices to which the Acts ought to be sent, as they would leave to the Lords of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, and the Heads of the respective Departments and Offices to make out a list of all those names and offices they think should have copies for the advantage of the public service; or if The House should appoint the Committee of Papers hereafter recommended, it may be their duty to attend to the distribution, and, by communication with the several offices, arrange satisfactorily and beneficially what number shall be requisite for the public service.

Resolution 5.

In order to combine the greatest amount of usefulness with extensive publicity in the promulgation of the Statutes, Your Committee suggest the following scheme of distribution as being calculated to carry into effect the intention of Your Committee, subject, however, to any modification which may be hereafter deemed necessary.



Scheme

Scheme of Promulgation.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT.	GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC BOARDS.	COURTS OF JUSTICE.	MAGISTRACY.	MISCELLANEOUS.	COLONIAL.	FOREIGN.
Chancellor, and each Peer. Speaker, and each Member. Clerk of Parliaments and Assistants, 3. The Clerks of House of Commons, one each. Library of each House, 5. Table, Offices and Committee Rooms of Lords, 5. Ditto of Commons, 10. Speaker's Secretary. Clerk of Journals.	Secretary of each Revenue Board; viz. Customs. Excise. Stamp and Assessed Taxes, &c. Ditto of every Public Department of Government, as shall be determined.	Each superior Court of Record, viz. Chancery. Rolls. Vice Chancellor. King's Bench. Common Pleas. Exchequer. Bankruptcy. Insolvent Debtors' Court. Admiralty. Prerogative. Arches. Judges, 1 each. Crown Office. Public Office in Chancery. Exchequer Office.	Clerk of each General Quarter Session. Clerk of each District Petty Session, of which there are 628 in England and Wales.—(*See* Appendix.) The Chairman of each Quarter Session. Town Clerk or other officiating officer of each city, borough and town exercising judicial functions or returning Members to Parliament. Each Police Office in London. Each provincial Police Office established by Act of Parliament. Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of Magistrates. Lord Lieutenants.	Libraries of Universities and Colleges. Ditto of Inns of Court. Incorporated Law Societies. British Museum and such other public and literary Societies as shall be approved of by the Treasury and Committee of the House.	Governor of each Colony. House of Assembly. Legislative Council. The President or Chief Judge in every Court of Record in the Colonies. Presidencies in India.	Legislative Assemblies in Europe. Senate and House of Representatives of United States. Library of Legislative Body of each Representative State. Chancery of every Embassy and Legation Abroad. Ambassadors and Accredited Ministers to the Court of St. James's.

SCOTLAND.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.	MAGISTRACY.	GOVERNMENT.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Lord President of the College of Justice. Lord President of the Second Division of the Court of Session. Lord Justice Clerk. Barons of the Court of Exchequer. Judges.	Sheriff Clerk. Depute Clerk, where there is a Sheriff Substitute receiving salary. Clerk of the Peace of each county. Depute Clerk of the Peace of each district in which Justice of Peace Courts are regularly held. Town Clerk of each Royal Burgh, Parliamentary Burgh, and each Burgh of Barony and Regality exercising judicial functions. Clerk of each Police Court established by Act of Parliament.	Departments of— Customs. Excise. Stamps. Post Office, Edinburgh. Lord Advocate.	Libraries of the Four Universities. Advocates' Library. Each incorporated Law Society. Register Office, Edinburgh.

IRELAND.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.		MAGISTRACY.	PUBLIC BOARDS, &c.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Chancery. Rolls. King's Bench. Common Pleas. Exchequer. Prerogative. Admiralty.	Insolvent Debtors. Masters in Chancery and Chief Remembrancer's Offices. Hanaper Office. Taxing Officer's Office.	The Lord Lieutenant. Each Court of Quarter Sessions; to be sent to the Clerk of the Peace for use of the Court. Each City or Borough having judicial functions; to be sent to Town Clerk for use of the Court. To the Clerks of Petty Sessions. Lord Lieutenants of Counties. Police Officers under Acts of Parliament.	Privy Council. Excise. Customs. Stamp Office. Chief Secretary's Office, &c.	Libraries of— University. King's Inns. Four Courts. Dublin Society. Incorporated Chambers of Commerce.

392. b With

1869

With a view to a proper control and a reduction of the charge for Acts of Parliament required for the use of the departments, each office should procure from The King's Printer the number of Acts required for the use of their department; and the Committee see no reason, as the number is considerable, why those Acts should not be supplied at the price fixed for the Promulgation, if required within the year they are published.

The prices hitherto charged by The King's Printer for the Acts have varied greatly. From 1799 to 1822, both inclusive, the charge for *folio size* was 2½*d.* per sheet; from 1823 to 1828, both inclusive, 2¼*d.* was charged; and from 1829 to 1832, both inclusive, 2*d.*; and since then the charge, as settled by the Treasury, has been only ¾*d.*

See Minute, App. No. 25.

The Acts in quarto were charged 5*d.* per sheet from 1810, when first distributed in that form, to 1822; then 4*d.* per sheet until 1832; and since then the charge per sheet has been 1¼*d.*, as settled by the Treasury.

Appendix, No. 27.

Prices of Acts.

Appendix (A.) No. 4. c. 1833.

It appears by a Return from The King's Printer, that he supplied in the year ending September 1834, 53,694 sheets of the old Acts for the use of Public Offices, at a charge of one penny per sheet, or 223*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for the whole. In 1831 these would have cost 2*d.* per sheet.

That the charge to Parliament for copies of Public Acts has at times been very large will appear by the fact already stated, that in one year 2,438,715 of sheets were supplied to the Public at the highest rate of charge. In other years they did not amount to one-third that number.

See Appendix to King's Printer's Report, 1831–2.

1st Report, Q. 64. Ditto, Q. 67. Ditto, Q. 58.

Mr. Church, the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, had been directed by the Treasury to consider how far reductions in the prices of Acts of Parliament could be made without disturbing The King's Printer's Patent, and at the same time leaving to him a reasonable profit; and he has stated to the Committee that the Acts could be printed at not quite ½*d.* per sheet in folio, paper included. The Evidence taken before a Committee of the Treasury, and before the Select Committee in 1831 was to the same purport, and proved that the Acts of Parliament could be printed in folio for that price per sheet, whilst The King's Printer had been allowed to charge 2*d.* in folio and 4*d.* in quarto, per sheet, his old prices up to 1832.

Appendix (A.) 713, of 1832.

Clause.

The King's Printer's Patent of 1830 contains the following Clause: The King's Printers "shall and do accordingly print for and supply Us, Our heirs and successors, or in such manner for and on Our behalf, or for Our service, all and every such articles, matters and things respectively, at and for such prices and rates of payment for the same respectively as to Our said Treasurer, or Lords of Our Treasury for the time being, shall appear to be just and reasonable."

Appendix, No. 25.

In 1833, after considerable negotiation with The King's Printer, the Lords of the Treasury, by their Minute of 24th May 1833, fixed the price to be charged for the Acts. One halfpenny would have been sufficient to pay for paper and printing per sheet of the folio Acts for promulgation, but they allowed ¼*d.* more as bookseller's profit, fixed the price at ¾*d.* per sheet for the Public General Acts promulgated in folio under the orders of both Houses of Parliament, instead of 2*d.* per sheet, to commence from January. That all the copies required for the use of the Public Offices should be charged 1*d.* per sheet instead of 2*d.*; and those required by the community to be sold for 1½*d.* instead of 3*d.* per sheet. That the Public Acts in quarto shall be sold for 1¼*d.* per sheet instead of 4*d.* That if The King's Printer shall be required to re-print an Act, he may be allowed to charge the whole expense incurred by him on such occasion; and the result of these orders was expected to be a saving of £.6,560 upon an expenditure of £.11,750 in that and every succeeding year, as long as those rates should continue to be charged.

The Acts promulgated in 1832 consisted of 334 sheets in folio, and 2,048 copies of each; and the price was reduced from 2*d.*, as previously charged, to ¾*d.* per sheet.

Appendix, No. 30.

1st Report, Q. 58. Ditto, Q. 60.

The Acts promulgated in the same years in quarto consisted of 99 sheets, and there were 1,905 copies of each sheet, at the reduced charge of 1¼*d.* per sheet, instead of 4*d.*, as formerly charged. The sum paid by Parliament for those Acts, at the reduced prices, was 3,120*l.*, instead of £.8,843, which they would have cost at the prices The King's Printer had charged in the preceding years; thus making the actual saving of £.5,724, in the year 1832, by the reduction of prices;

and

and a charge of £.400 for stitching and folding the Acts was also disallowed; making the actual saving to the Public in 1832 of £.6,123 sterling on the promulgation of Acts alone.

In 1833 there were more Acts distributed, and the saving to the Public was £.5,922 and also the £.400 for stitching, amounting to £.6,322, as compared with the prices of 1831 and preceding years; and that scale of saving to the Public will henceforth continue annually.

For Local, Personal and Private Acts The King's Printer charged 3*d.* per sheet from 1799 to 1833, when the price was reduced by the Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, and since then discontinued altogether. Your Committee consider that when the types are set up and the Acts printed, the expense, to the promoters of those Private Bills can be of little importance, to throw off a few more for the use of the Public for reference; and Your Committee therefore recommend, that the promoters of every Local and Personal Act be required to leave at the Vote Office, for the use of The House, 50 copies of each such Act, as printed by The King's Printer.

Appendix, No 5. p. 717, 1833.

50 copies of every Local Act to be left for The House.

It will be seen by the Evidence, that at this time there are three sizes of the Acts of Parliament printed by The King's Printer, two of which, the folio and quarto, have been distributed on the promulgation, and one, the royal octavo, sold to the Public.

Size of the Statutes.

Your Committee have instituted inquiries as to the comparative charge for each size of those Acts, and they have also ascertained the advantage that would accrue to the Public by printing all the Acts required for the public service of one size.

Comparison of the price of Acts.

Your Committee, therefore, ascertained the price of each size, and it appears that a complete set of the Acts of the Session of 1834, printed in folio, at the reduced prices of this year, cost 12*s.* 11¼*d.*, a quarto 5*s.* 8½*d.*, and an octavo 6*s.* 2*d.*; the price of the copies in quarto and octavo being within 5¼*d.* of each other, and both upwards of 5*d.* lower than the folio.

1st Report, Q. 42.

By the reductions in the price of Acts of Parliament lately made by the Treasury, as already stated, the following is a comparison:

	In 1831.	In 1834.	Reduction per sheet.
The charge per sheet of four pages, or *folio* Act, for promulgation	twopence	three farthings	of five farthings.
The charge per sheet of eight pages quarto	fourpence	five farthings	eleven farthings.
The charge per sheet for *folio* Acts for Public Government Offices	twopence	one penny	one penny.
The charge per sheet for folio Acts sold to the community	threepence	six farthings	six farthings.

1st Report, Q. 69.

There has been lately a copy of the Statutes at Large printed by The King's Printer at 2*d.* per sheet, which would be convenient, if printed as speedily as the Acts generally are. But by a Return before the Committee, it appears that on the average of the four years 1831-4, there were sold by The King's Printer 1,640 copies of the Statutes in quarto and 659 in octavo, at an average charge of 3¾*d.* per sheet.; the small number for Great Britain would show that some alteration is necessary.

Appendix, No. 29.

It is unnecessary for Your Committee to point out the great advantage to the Government and to the community by those reductions; and it must be for the consideration of The House whether any and what further alterations shall be made in the form and price of the Acts, as well as of the Statutes at Large.

Your Committee recommend as the result of their inquiries, *That the whole number of the Statutes for promulgation be printed of one uniform size, and that the royal octavo size is the most convenient if printed continuously.*

That the copies of the Statutes should be distributed to the Members of both Houses of Parliament by the Vote Office, in the same manner as the Sessional Papers are now delivered; and that they should be promulgated as soon after the completion of each sheet as possible.

P. 184. The Select Committee, so long ago as 1810, expressed a doubt "whether the transmission of all the Public Acts were necessary to every part of the Empire, and they submit whether The House may not, in a future Session, improve upon the Regulations, and by a revisal of the subject, effect very considerable changes, which will be productive of saving of public expense."

Your Committee agree in that suggestion, as it will be seen, for example, that 670 copies of *every* public Act are regularly delivered to the door-keepers of the P. 614. House of Commons, for the use of Members, and Members must know how few of these copies are really received by them. The 400 copies sent to the House of Lords, and the copies to other offices and persons, may probably be disposed of in the same manner.

On Selection of Acts for England, Ireland and Scotland. It has been also suggested to Your Committee, that, in the promulgation of the Statutes, those only relating to England should be distributed to the Magistrates and Courts of Record in England; and that the titles only of those Acts which relate entirely and exclusively to Ireland and to Scotland should be sent; and that such Acts as relate exclusively to Scotland or to Ireland should be sent only to the Courts and Magistrates of each country.

Your Committee will not offer any opinion to The House on that suggestion, as to the extent to which that selection might be made; but if that plan be adopted, a very considerable portion of the expense now incurred in the promulgation would be saved.

Statutes at Large, Selection of. It has been also suggested that the English Public should be able to purchase sets of the English Statutes without being encumbered with either the Irish or Scotch, which do not in any way relate to England. That arrangement would save a considerable portion of paper and of bulk, and would be of considerable convenience both in the price and in the carriage.

In Ireland The King's Printer has made selections of Acts relating to particular branches of the law, and there is nothing to prevent individuals doing the same in England or in Scotland; but such collection would want, in the present state of The Printer's Patent, that sanction which the Statutes printed by The King's Printer obtain; and Your Committee cannot see any reason why The King's Printer should not be required to meet the public convenience in that respect.

Number of Journals, Reports and Indexes of both Houses in store. Your Committee have had their attention called to the great number of volumes of the Journals, Indexes and Reports of the Houses of Parliament that had been on hand, received, delivered, and in store, from 1821 to 1830, amounting in the course of 10 years to 168,114 folio volumes, of which only 70,147 had been delivered out in November 1831, and 97,967 volumes then remained in store; viz.

Report on King's Printers, Appendix (C.) 1832.

		Received.	Delivered out.	In Store.
		Folio.	*Folio.*	*Folio.*
(No. 24 *a.*)	Number of Commons' Journals delivered and in store, in 10 years - - - - -	105,045	42,024	63,021
(No. 24 *b.*)	Ditto General Index - - ditto - - -	8,300	3,519	4,781
(No. 24 *c.*)	Ditto Commons' Reports (of 16 vols. per set), ditto	25,800	12,924	12,876
(No. 25 *d.*)	Ditto of Lords' Reports, Journals, Indexes, &c.	26,653	10,625	16,028
	Ditto of General Indexes, Calendars, &c. -	2,316	1,055	1,261
	TOTAL Number in ten years - -	168,114	70,147	97,967

In each of the years 1831, 1832 and 1833, there were 1,750 copies of the Commons' Journals printed; equal to 5,250 in those three years, and 1,250 copies of the Lords' Journals yearly.

Q. 643. Your Committee called for a Return from Mr. Bull, the Clerk of the Journals, of the number of volumes delivered since November 1831, up to March 1834, and find that although 17,235 copies of the Commons' Journals have been delivered, there are yet 45,786 in store, of the Account of 1831, with nearly the same proportion of General Indexes and Commons' Reports. By a subsequent Return from Messrs. Hansard, there appears to be now under their charge 73,230; viz.

Appendix, No. 3.

Of the Commons' Journals - - -	52,977 copies.
Ditto Indexes - - - - - -	4,086 ditto.
Ditto Reports - - - - - -	9,633 ditto.
Of the Lords' Journals - - - -	6,534 ditto.

From

173

From the statement exhibited above, it appears that in July 1831 the Clerk of the Journals of the Commons had received, in the ten years 1821 to 1830 inclusive, of the Commons' Journals alone 105,045 volumes (Vol. 1. to Vol. 84.), of which number only 42,024 copies had been delivered to Members of the House, and 63,021 copies were then in store. There are now only 52,977 copies. In each of those years there were printed 1,750 copies of each year's Journal, or 17,500 in 10 years, and 56 volumes (Vol. 1. to 56.) that were reprinted, 1,200 copies of each, or 67,200; so that the accumulation of former Journals must have been considerable. He had received in the same ten years, 7,660 copies of the Journals of the House of Lords; of these 2,906 only had been delivered to Members by order of The Speaker, and 4,754 copies then remained in store. There are now in store 6,534 copies.

Number of Commons' Journals printed and delivered to the Commons. *Vide* Report. Report King's Printer, 1832. Appendix (C.) 24 *a*. Number of Journals of the Lords. Appendix 24 *d*. Appendix, No. 3.

Of the collection of Commons' Reports in 16 volumes, there had been printed, in the ten years 1821–30, 1,200 of each of the first three volumes, and 1,750 of all the others; equal in all to 25,800 copies, of which 12,924 had been delivered to Members and others, and 12,876 were then in store. There are now 9,633 copies remaining.

Commons' Reports. Appendix 24 *c*.

General Indexes.

Of the General Index to the Journals, (Vol. 1. to 6.), 8,300 copies were printed in the same period, of which 3,519 copies had been delivered out to Members, and 4,781 remained then in store; at this time there are 4,086 copies in store.

Appendix 24 *b*. Lords' Journals.

In the House of Lords the number of copies of the Lords' Journals received into store in the ten years 1821 to 1830, was 26,653, of which 10,625 had been delivered to the Peers and others, and 16,028 copies remained then in store. There have been delivered 5,525 since 1830, and there are now 16,941 copies in store. The number of the Lords' Journals, printed in the 20 years 1811 to 1830, both inclusive, were 1,250 copies of each volume, from Vol. 43 to 62, in each year, at an expense, inc luding some General Indexes, of £. 32,234.

Appendix (C.) 25 *d*. Appendix (C.) 25 *d*. Appendix (C.) 25 *a*.

Of General Indexes, Calendar and Rolls of the House of Lords, 2,316 copies had been received in the same ten years; of which 1,055 copies had been delivered, and 1,261 remained on hand. There have been delivered since 1831, 2,572 copies, and there are now 2,466 copies remaining.

Lords' Indexes. Appendix, No. 22.

The House of Lords received 17,651 copies of the Commons' Journals in these ten years, 1821–30; of which, 8,296 volumes were delivered to Peers and others, and 9,355 remained then in store; and there are now 8,312 copies in store. Of the collection of Commons' Reports, 5,232 copies were received by the Lords, of which, 2,828 had been delivered out to Peers and others, and 2,404 remained in store; there are now 1,980 copies remaining.

Appendix, No. 20. Appendix, No. 21.

Of the General Indexes to the Commons' Journals, 1,136 volumes had been received by the House of Lords up to 1830; of which, 558 had been delivered to Peers and others, and 578 remained in store. There are now 438 copies remaining.

Up to this present Session every Member of the House of Commons, after he had taken his seat for fourteen days, without petition against his return, has been entitled to receive an entire set or copy of all the Journals of both Houses of Parliament that were in store, amounting generally to more than 120 volumes. Your Committee, having shown that those Journals are provided at a very considerable expense to the country, and are thought of so little value, that they are often disposed of as waste paper, and found on sale in the shops at very low prices; and, considering the great numbers remaining in store, are of opinion that an alteration should be made both in the number to be printed, and in the form of the volume, as more particularly noticed in another part of the Report, and Your Committee therefore recommend, *That the Journals for the present and future Sessions be printed on the plan submitted to the Committee; that* 1,000 *copies of the Journals of this House be printed in this and future Sessions, instead of* 1,750 *copies as heretofore; that no reprints of the Journals be made, except by special vote of The House; and that the copies of the Journals now in store may by order of Mr. Speaker be given, as heretofore, to Members and Peers who have not already received them, until the number in store be reduced to* 80 *complete sets, to be retained for public purposes; after which Members shall be entitled to receive the Journals for the years only they are in Parliament.*

Resolution 11 to 14.

Your Committee also call the attention of The House to the number (1,250) of copies of the Lords' Journals printed annually, with the view of directing the attention of the other House of Parliament to the propriety of making a similar reduction.

It appears by Mr. Rickman's evidence, that the Accounts and Reports were printed, until the year 1800, in the body of the Journals, producing much inconvenience in referring to them, and the Appendix was introduced for the first time to the Journal of 1801. It will be also seen by the Evidence of Mr. Bull, the Clerk of the Journals, that the Returns and Documents heretofore printed in the Appendixes have varied in extent as well as in kind in every successive year, and that no regular rule has been laid down for collecting in these Appendixes any continued series of Returns or Accounts for reference; but that the insertion of any document has depended on the order of the Speaker or on the suggestion of the Clerk of the Journals. A reference to the Appendixes of the Journals will satisfy The House that the practice hitherto followed does not afford the information to the Members of the House or to the Public which the large expense of £.1,200 or £.1,500, incurred in printing some of them, ought to afford. The charge for printing the Appendix to last year's Journal, vol. 89, under the improved arrangements, was £.369, exclusive of the paper.

Q. 592–598.

Report of 1828. p. 59.

Mr. Rickman stated to the Select Committee in 1828, that generally every paper printed in the Appendix to the Journals had been printed singly and distributed for the use of Members. In the volume of the Journal of 1827, there had not been *one exception* to that rule; and that Committee, in their Report, recommended to The House that the Appendix should be discontinued. The same practice has however been continued to this time with more or less exceptions. Your Committee therefore agree in the opinion expressed by that Committee, *and recommend, That, for the future, the Appendix to the Journals should be discontinued.*

Report of 1828, p. 49. p. 5.

Your Committee would also call the attention of The House to the recommendation of the Select Committee in 1828, of the very unnecessary expense often incurred in publishing voluminous papers, and appendixes containing names only, or matter of trifling import; and the examples stated by that Committee, of nearly 1,331 pages of one Return, which cost in printing, £.4,016, being filled with names of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; in another Paper, which cost £.1,591 in printing, 938 pages are filled up with the names and characters of slaves in the West Indies.

Appendix 3. Report 1828.

Your Committee call the attention of The House to the fact, that several Returns of the same kind have been made in this Session, where the names and details appear not to be necessary for any purpose of legislation, but of which the expense, however, has been very considerable.

Your Committee submit, that it will be part of the duty of the Committee of Papers hereafter proposed to attend in future to these and similar matters, and to save expenses such as those noticed by that Committee.

Appendix to Report 1828.

As there may be many Returns required by Members who have particular motions to submit to The House, though of comparatively little importance to the Members in general, it is suggested that all such Returns may, after being laid on the Table, be preserved in manuscript, in the Library, for reference, and the expense of printing be thereby saved. The Select Committee on Public Documents in their Second Report in 1833, suggested, "that the cost of printing might on many occasions be altogether saved, if the Papers moved for by Members were placed in the Library, and an Index made to afford facility of reference." Your Committee agree in opinion with that Committee; and, on inquiry, they have ascertained that a complete index is now kept by the Librarian, of the date and nature of every Return ordered by The House; of the date of its presentation, and also of the order for printing, if such be made; and Members can thus obtain every information from the Librarian about Returns of the past and current Sessions; and the necessity of printing may, in many cases, be thus obviated.

Some Papers not to be printed.

The printing of Parliamentary Sessional Papers has increased very much of late years, and is increasing to an extent that requires the immediate attention of The House both as regards their bulk and the expense.

Sessional Papers.

In the year 1828, the Select Committee called the attention of The House to the greatly increased charge for printing. They stated, that previous to the Union with

Report.

175

with Ireland, very few Parliamentary Papers were printed, and the charge for Votes, Journals and Parliamentary Papers was then only £.8,000; whilst for several years previous to 1828, the annual charge had been between £.40,000 and £.50,000. The amount paid by the Treasury for printing the Sessional Papers for the Houses of Parliament in 1834, was £.78,081; viz. for the House of Commons, £.46,819, and £.31,262 for the House of Lords.

The information laid before Parliament in the Sessional Papers, is important and useful; and whilst Your Committee are fully sensible of the advantage to the Public from the diffusion of that information, yet the great increase in printing that has taken place of late years, renders it necessary to place the future printing under some better control than heretofore.

Before the Union, the printing of Papers was ordered on the recommendation of a Select Committee who had occasion for the Paper; or there was an inquiry from the Treasury Bench whether the subject was of such Parliamentary importance as to justify the expense of printing it. P. 50 of Rep. 1828.

Mr. Rickman suggested, in 1828, the appointment of a Standing Committee of a few Members to whom should be referred the question of printing Papers of doubtful utility: and the Committee of that year point to that course as a means for checking the present almost indiscriminate printing of Papers. P. 54 of Rep. 1828.

In 1812, an officer was appointed at the Treasury to attend to all orders for Returns for the House of Commons, and much advantage was expected, if Members calling for Papers would previously consult that officer in what form the motion proposed could be made to save trouble and expense in preparing, or whether the information wholly or in part was already before The House; but the great increase of Returns would show that that object has not been obtained; and Your Committee have doubts how far any officer not belonging to The House, and easy of access by the Members at all times, and at the same time under the control of a Committee, can answer the purpose.

At present the number of Sessional Papers printed is very great, consisting in the last Session, of FIFTY-ONE folio volumes; viz. four volumes of Public Bills, fourteen volumes of Reports from Select Committees, twenty-two of Reports from Commissioners; one volume on Finance; one volume of Estimates and Accounts, and nine volumes of various Accounts and Papers. These are not only expensive by the quantity of paper and printing, but they are cumbersome, and not such as can be generally preserved for reference by any Member. For both these reasons, the subject is particularly deserving the attention of The House.

It appears by a Return from Messrs. Hansard that the number of the Sessional Papers, and the quantity of sheets of Parliamentary Papers printed in the last twelve years, has been increasing; and that the expense, at the reduced rates of printing, for Sessional Papers, has been £.32,439, exclusive of paper, on the average of the two years 1832 and 1833. Appendix, No. 7.

The Select Committees in 1828 and 1833 called the attention of the House to the great accumulation of Sessional Papers. It was stated at these times that there were so many in store that it was absolutely necessary to destroy them, or to prepare a very large building for their deposit. Accumulation of Sessional Papers.

In 1828 there were about 12,000 various sets or parts of sets of Parliamentary Papers in store, and Your Committee directed Messrs. Hansard to take an accurate account of the number of Sessional Papers printed since 1801, and the number now actually in store. It appears by that Return that there have been 14,611 separate Papers printed, of which 511 are out of print; and, of the 14,100 different Papers there are 2,170,500 copies now in store. Appendix, No. 6.

It appears also that there have been 6,462 separate Sessional Papers printed in the 12 Sessions from 1822 to 1833, being, on an average, 538 Papers each Session; that the number of sheets printed during a Session have varied from 2,118 to 7,557; and the number of copies of each sheet has been from 1,452 to 1,974. It also appears that from 1,000 to 1,200 copies of each of 346 of these Papers were printed; of 178 Papers there were from 1,200 to 2,000; of 29 Papers from 2,000 to 10,000; and only two Papers of which there were more than 10,000 copies printed. This class consists of Resolutions on Private Bills and Reports from the Vaccination Board; but the necessity for the printing of that large number does not appear. Appendix, No. 4.

Your Committee expect that the number of Papers, and also the number of copies to be printed for the future, will, under the plan recommended by them, be considerably reduced, and the expenses consequently greatly lessened.

Your Committee are aware of the advantage of Lithographs to explain some Reports, and they recommend that an estimate should be obtained previous to ordering any to be executed. The amount of charge in the years 1831 to 1833 amounted to £.5,479, of which those for the Shannon Navigation alone cost £.2,000. The following are the amounts of yearly charge, viz.:—

Appendix, No. 8.

	£.
In 1831 the charge for 13 Lithographs	453
In 1831-2 - ditto 50 - ditto	1,367
In 1833 - ditto 100 - ditto	3,659
£.	5,479

Appendix, No. 23.

Your Committee have been informed by Mr. Church, that previous to the year 1834 it had been the custom, both of The King's Printer and of Messrs. Hansard, to pay very high prices for engraving Charts and Plans for the use of the Houses of Parliament; and to allow the Engravers to supply themselves with the paper (which is prepared for the purposes of Lithography in a peculiar way), and to charge for it their own prices.

Mr. Church had a Scale of Prices prepared (by Mr. Robert Lemon), at which the work shall be executed in future; and all the Lithographic Works for 1834 have been executed at those rates.

Par. Paper, No. 731 of 1832.

The Scale exhibits 21 Plates which were prepared, in 1832, for the Report on the Navigation of the River Shannon; and the reduction in the charges for similar work to be executed in this year, as compared with the charges previous to 1834, exhibit a saving of £.186 on a charge of £.412; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Former Prices of Drawing	134	4	–
Ditto - Printing	154	–	1½
Ditto - Paper -	124	1	11½
	£.412	6	1

	£.	s.	d.
Present Prices of Drawing -	71	15	6
Ditto - Printing -	88	1	5
Ditto - Paper -	66	1	4
£.	225	18	3

By which Scale on all Lithographic Work executed in 1832, and to be executed in future years, there will be a saving of upwards of 40 per cent.

Appendix, No. 9.

The charge for house rent and taxes for the warehouse-rooms for the immense mass of Papers now in store is £.772 a year; and it is to be observed, that Messrs. Hansard do the duty of storekeepers, take care of these Papers, and select from time to time separate copies and collections, as they are wanted, without making any charge to the Public for collecting or for keeping the store.

Amount for printing Parliamentary and other Papers.

Your Committee have not been able to obtain a correct Return of the amount paid for Printing for the Public by all the offices and departments of Government; but they have called for the amount of bills paid for Journals since 1810, as follows:—

Bills for Journals, Reports, &c.

The bills of Messrs. James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons for printing the Journals of the House of Commons from 1810 to 1833, amounted to £.277,354, and those of the House of Lords for four years, to £.53,826; viz.

		£.
Appendix (C.) 23 *b.* Report of 1833.	From 1810 to 1830 inclusive -	91,311
	For 1831–33	9,769
	General Indexes in the years 1816 to 1826, inclusive -	11,736
	No Indexes printed since 1826, and no reprint of Journals since Vol. 56.	
	Fifteen Volumes of Reports in the years 1811 to 1820 -	35,141
Appendix (C.)	Reprinting 56 Volumes of the Journals of the House of Commons	89,397
	TOTAL for Commons - - - £.	277,354
	For printing the Journals and Indexes of the House of Lords for four years, from 1831 to 1834	15,039
Appendix (D.) *a b & c.*	For four years Sessional Papers for 1831-4	38,787
	TOTAL for Journals and Sessional Papers for the Lords £.	53,826

And

177

And it appears that the charge for the Sessional Papers for the Houses of Parliament for the fourteen years, 1820 to 1833, amounted to the sum of £.489,259, as stated in the Returns before the Committee, and £.277,354, as above, for Journals, or a total of £.820,139 for Journals and Sessional Papers; viz.—

	£.	
For Printing, Paper, &c., for the Sessional Papers for the eight years, 1820-1 to 1826-7, by Messrs. Hansard & Sons -	255,594	Appendix, 2d Report, 1828.
Ditto - - 1827-8 to 1829-30 - - - - - -	123,456	Appendix (A.) No. 3. Report 1833.
Ditto - - 1830-1 & 1831 - - - - - -	45,330	Appendix, No. 3. Report on Public Documents, 1833.
Ditto - - 1831-2 & 1833 - - - - - -	64,879	
Total - - £.	489,259	Appendix (A.)
And the charge for printing and re-printing of *Journals* and Reports (as stated in another part of the Report) for Commons	277,354	
And by The King's Printer in four years, 1831-4, for the Lords	53,826	
Total - - - £.	820,139	

exclusive of the charge in The King's Printer's Account, at the rate of £.33,220 yearly, up to the year 1830. Secretaries of State.

The Committee in 1832 also obtained Returns, which show that in the ten years, 1821 to 1830, the charge for printing Conventions, Treaties and other Papers laid before the Two Houses of Parliament by His Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, amounted to £.9,390; and the Printing during the same ten years by His Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies amounted to £.6,380. The whole of that Printing had been executed by private printers, amounting to £.15,773 for these two offices, without the charge having been under the control of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office as Your Committee understand it now to be. Appendix (C.) 21. Report 1833. Appendix (C.) 22. Report 1833.

Your Committee have had before them the Reports of the Committee of the House of Lords on the subject of Parliamentary Printing, and finding the recommendations therein contained in general accordance with those which they have to submit to your Honourable House, they trust there will now be no difficulty in introducing without delay the same alterations and improvements in the Printing department for both Houses, whereby an uniformity of practice and similar economy may be ensured in both. House of Lords' Reports on Printing, 1834.

Your Committee are of opinion that it would tend to considerable reduction of expense, and would enable The House to have in one view the total annual charge for Printing for the Public in the United Kingdom, if every public officer was directed to have the Printing of his department executed under the superintendence of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office.

The establishment of the Stationery Office has been productive of great advantage, by consolidating the purchase of all articles of Stationery, and furnishing them to the several public offices, and also to the Printers, at very reduced prices: *Your Committee are therefore of opinion, from what has come before them in the course of their inquiry, that the same system should be adopted in regard to Printing of every kind for the Houses of Parliament, and for every public department in the United Kingdom; and it may be fairly anticipated that the same advantages of economy and efficiency which have accrued by the supply of Stationery from the Stationery Office would accrue to the Public by the superintendence of the Printing.*

A reduction to a considerable amount has been made in the charge for printing the Votes, and the prices now charged are considered reasonable by the Comptroller of the Stationery Office. Reduction in the printing of Votes.

In 1831, and previous years, Messrs. Nichols charged £.12. 14. per sheet for the Votes, consisting of 1,250 copies; the charge since 1832 has been £.6. 9. 7, making a saving of £.6. 4. 5. per sheet. The Appendix to the Votes, consisting of 1,000 copies, was charged £.6. 7. 5¼. previous to 1832, and since then £.3. 13. 1. per sheet, making a saving of £.2. 14. 4¼. per sheet. By this reduction a saving of £.2,154. 6. 5. was effected in 1833 in printing 332½ sheets of the Votes; and of £.1,238. 7. in printing 455½ sheets of the Appendix. 1st Report, Q. 97.

As there is a considerably increased expense in the charge for Printing in consequence of the quantity of blank paper, Your Committee recommend that the Votes should be printed in the close manner noticed in another part of this Report, by which there will be a further saving in paper and in printing. 1st Report, Q. 104.

The practice of selling to the community copies of the Votes of The House has not only afforded information to those who are interested in its proceedings, but it has also lessened the expense of the Votes to the Public. It appears that of the cost of printing the whole of the Votes in the last six years, from 20 to 60

per cent. has been annually received by the sale; or about 30 per cent. on the average of the whole cost. There are 1,250 copies of the Votes printed daily, and the charge for paper and printing, on the average of six years, has been about 32*s.* per set, whilst the charge for those sold to the Public has been £.3. 3. per set.

After deducting the amount received at the Vote Office by the sale of the Votes, from the cost price, it will be seen that the net expense to the Public in these six years has in consequence only been £.7,946. The expense for the Appendix, during the same period, has been £.8,907; viz.

Appendix, No. 10.

	Paper and Printing 1,250 Copies.	Received by Sale of Votes.	Net Cost to the Public.	Charge for the Appendix, Paper and Printing.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
In Session 1829 - -	1,544	376	1,168	2,254
„ 1830 - -	2,397	669	1,728	1,471
„ 1830–31 -	1,911	533	1,378	1,740
„ 1831 - -	2,056	519	1,537	734
„ 1832 - -	1,877	822	1,055	1,044
„ 1833 - -	2,068	989	1,080	1,664
TOTAL - - £.	11,853	3,908	7,946	8,907

Your Committee, in their desire to diffuse as widely as possible the information before The House, recommend, for its consideration, *whether the charge for the Votes sold to the community may not be reduced nearer to the cost of the printing and paper to the Public, than they have hitherto been.*

How to effect Reduction of Expense.

Your Committee, having maturely considered the best manner in which the expense for printing Parliamentary Papers might be reduced, recommend to The House, that this object may be effected by using smaller types, and by the Printing being more closely set up than at present; by a considerable reduction in the number of Sessional Papers, as well as in the number of copies of the Papers and Journals printed; by the reduction of the prices of printing and paper, and by ordering the Printing in numbers of 250, instead of fractions of that number.

Reduction of Charges.

Although the charges for Parliamentary Printing were reported upon in 1828 to be high, the existing arrangement with Messrs. Hansards was not concluded until the year 1833, but to take effect on their Bills for 1832. The Committee in 1822 reported that the average number of copies of each Paper printed in the Session 1821 for the House of Commons was 1,364, and that the price of Printing was £.7. 16. 6. per sheet, including the usual portion of common matter, tabular and table matter, and engravings. The same number of copies in 1833 would, at the new prices, be £.4. 19. 11., showing a reduction of the charge equal to £.2. 16. 7. per sheet. In the year 1821 there were 1,364 copies of Sessional Papers printed, consisting of 2,955 sheets; whilst in 1833 there were 1,769 copies, consisting of 5,811 sheets, so that the saving, if calculated on the whole quantity, amounts to £.16,440 in that year, as compared with what it would have been in 1821. By the number of copies struck off, it will be found that the expense, including printing, paper and all charges, is about 1*d.* per sheet. The present rate of charge is considered by Mr. Church as fair and reasonable, although he admits that it might be done lower by persons anxious to have the work. It appears that some Printing has been done by Mr. Clowes at about twenty-five per cent. lower than the work done by Messrs. Hansards.

First Report, page 292-3.

1st Report, Q. 73.

Appendix (R.)

Appendix (R. *a.*)

1st Report, Q. 81.

Ditto, Q. 88.

Ditto, Q. 94.

A large reduction has also been made in printing the Journals. In 1821 the 76th vol., and the number of copies, 1,750, cost £.11. 8. 7. per sheet; in 1833 the 88th vol., the same number of copies, cost £.8. 4. 2¼., showing upon the Journal a saving of £.3. 4. 4¾. per sheet; and the present rate is considered reasonable.

Appendix (R*b.*)

The Committee of 1831–2 stated the large saving that had been effected in the charge for Stationery by the Stationery Office supplying not only the public offices, but also the Printers of The House of Commons, and all other Printers for the Public Service; and Your Committee call the attention of The House to the large reductions in the public expense for Paper and Printing alone which have been effected by the Treasury since 1829; a result in which they have been much assisted by the Reports of Select Committees of The House.

1st Report, Q. 108.

It will be seen that, comparing the charges in the years prior to 1832 with those of 1833, the saving of expense for Acts of Parliament, Bills, Reports and Papers, Journals,

Journals, Votes and Appendix to the Votes, printed for The House of Commons in the year 1833, amounted to £.31,404. The saving on Printing being £.15,351, and on Paper, £.16,053. *See* 1st Report, Table, Q. 108.

Your Committee were desirous to place before the House in a tabular form, the actual savings on the different branches of Parliamentary Printing, which have resulted from placing it under the superintendence of the Stationery Office; but the quantity and description of Printing work done, has varied so much from year to year, that they have found it impossible to construct a table founded on a comparison of actual amounts, which would give the House this information. It will be obvious that the total amount of Printing for any one year must be influenced not only by the rate of price at which it is charged, but also by the quantity of work charged for; and that when the quantity has progressively increased, as has been the case in Parliamentary Printing, if the amount were taken of any year antecedent to the reduction of charge, and compared with that of another year subsequent to such reduction, the apparent saving might be little or nothing, while if the quantity of work had increased, the actual saving must have increased in the same proportion. On this ground, Your Committee directed a Return to be prepared of the amounts actually charged at the reduced rates for different descriptions of Parliamentary Printing in the year 1833, and of the amount which would have been charged for the same quantity and description of work at the old prices. By referring to that Return (*See* 1st Report, p. 16, No. 6,) it will be seen that the actual cost of the Printing, including the prices of the Paper, for the Two Houses in that year was £. 43,709, and that the same work, at the prices charged in 1831, would have amounted to £.75,113, showing the saving, as above, of £. 31,404, or about 40 per cent.

The saving on Paper supplied to The King's Printer for the Lords commenced only in 1831–2, and on Printing in 1832; and the amount of savings effected on the Bills, Reports and Papers, Journals and Appendix printed for The House of Peers by The King's Printers in the year 1833, was £.3,938 on Paper and Printing, as compared with the expense in 1831 and previous years, viz. on Printing, £.1,575, and on Paper, £.2,363. Printing for the House of Lords. 1st Report, Q. 105.

The whole of these alterations have been made under the valuable superintendence of Mr. Church, who has laid before Your Committee a copy of the conditions prepared by his asssistant, Mr. Rapley, under which the Printing work for the Two Houses of Parliament is now executed. Appendix, No. 13.

Your Committee further observe, that as the ordinary charge of press work is reckoned by two-hundred-and-fifties, attention should be had to order that number; the Printer's charge being the same for printing 250 as for printing any smaller number. Charge for Printing, 91.

Your Committee refer to the evidence of Mr. Rapley for a statement of the advantages to be derived from the condensation and alterations recommended by him in printing the Parliamentary Papers and Journals; and The House will be able to form its judgment by inspection and comparison of the forms now in use, with those proposed to be adopted, which are printed in the Appendix to this Report; viz. Condensation of Printing. *See* Q. 314. Appendix, No. 19.

No. 1. Specimen of the Public General Statutes in Royal Octavo, as recommended for future promulgation. Specimen No. 1.

No. 2. Specimen of the House of Commons' Journals, printed on Foolscap Folio, in *Small Pica* type, by which the size will be much reduced, and a saving of 21 per cent. effected in the expense, or about £. 550 in printing and paper of the volume of 1833. The Specimen of the present Journals (No. 2 a.) will show the difference as to type and size of paper. Specimen No. 2. *See* Q. 341. Specimen No. 2 *a*.

No. 3. Specimen of two pages of the Votes compressed into one, with a saving of 7½ per cent. in printing and paper, instead of the present form (No. 3 a.) or a reduction of about £. 150 on the charge for the Votes of 1833, which amounted for that year to £.2,000. Specimen No. 3. Ditto, No. 3 *a*. *See* Q. 349.

No. 4. Specimen of the Appendix to the Votes, in *Small Pica* type, instead of *Pica* type (No. 4 a.) the saving being about 33 per cent. in the paper, and 15½ per cent. in the printing, being a saving of £. 332, or about 20 per cent. in the charge of £. 1,664 on the printing of the Appendix in 1833. Specimen No. 4. Ditto, No. 4 *a*. *See* Q. 350.

No. 5. Specimen of a Report in *Pica* type, proposed instead of *English* type, the saving 25 per cent. in paper and 6½ per cent. in printing, or about 12½ per cent. average saving on the charge now made. Specimen No. 5.

No. 6. Specimen of Minutes of Evidence in *Small Pica* type, instead of the *Pica* type Specimen No. 6.

type (No. 6 a.) now used, shows a saving which will be the same in paper and printing as on No. 5.; and, as the Minutes of Committees form so large a portion of the printing of the Session, the reduction in the annual charge will be considerable in this item.

Appendix, No. 19. Specimens No. 7 & No. 7 *a.*

No. 7. Specimen of an Appendix to a Report in *Long Primer* type, instead of *Small Pica* (No. 7 a.) as now used. The saving in printing and paper the same as in No. 5.

Specimen No. 8. *See* Q. 351. *See* Q. 763.

No. 8. Specimen of an Index to a Report in *Brevier* type, instead of *Small Pica* (No. 8 a.) as now printed, exhibits a saving of 50 per cent. on paper, and 17 per cent. in printing, or about 31 per cent. in the whole expense. Mr. Hansard, whose experience in the formation of Indexes deserves particular attention, has considerable objections to the alteration proposed, and has stated, "That if the Indexes were set up in smaller type, in double columns, there would not be an opportunity of arranging the analytical heads distinctly, and which form has been considered of great use." He thinks that small type and double columns would defeat that arrangement.

Your Committee have therefore some doubts whether that form will answer in all cases; and they refer to the evidence of Mr. Hansard for the objections which have been made to its adoption, and also to the evidence of Mr. Rapley in its favour, that The House may be fully aware of them; the *Brevier* type in two columns has been adopted in the three first parts of the Statistical Tables prepared under the direction of the Board of Trade; and an opinion may, therefore, be formed of the relative advantage in the charge as well as in the display, by a comparison of the two plans; the Indexes to the Evidence and to the Sessional Papers in the course of the year do not much exceed 300 pages, which makes the alteration of less importance as to the saving of expense, though considerable as to bulk.

Specimens No. 9. 9 *a.* 10. 10 *a.* 11. 11 *a.* 12. 12 *a.* 13. 13 *a.* 14. 14 *a.* 15. *See* Q. 353.

No. 9 to 15. are Specimens of the *Finance Class Accounts*, which deserve particular attention, as the saving in paper and printing will be 40 per cent. on the average of all these Tabular Accounts, and the reduction in size of nearly one half, as hereafter explained. A comparison of the Finance Class Accounts of 1833 with those of 1834 and 1835, will show the general effect of the new plan of compression; and there appears no good reason why the condensed form should not henceforth be invariably adopted.

Specimen No. 16. *See* Q. 787. *See* Q. 357.

No. 16. Specimen of a *Public Bill*, in *Pica* type, close form, as proposed, will effect a saving of 30 per cent. in paper and printing. At present the type and form used by the Commons (No. 16 a.) are different from that used by the Lords, (No. 16 b.). The form now proposed seems rather close, but its disadvantage can only be ascertained on trial. The form of the House of Lords' Bills now used costs about 10 per cent. more for labour than the Bills of the House of Commons, and without any equivalent advantage. Your Committee, however, see no reason why the same type and the same form should not be used by both Houses of Parliament; and if there should be the saving as stated, the form used by the Commons, as being less expensive, might be preferred; and if the same form shall be adopted by both Houses, the Printer who originally sets up the types for the Bill may continue to print it in its progress through both Houses (as proposed in the Lords' Report), by which a saving of 50 per cent. in the composition will be effected.

Your Committee consider the proposed compressed accounts laid before them to be as distinct as the forms now in use; and if the Printing for one year be taken at £. 56,000 and the Paper at £. 20,000, making the total expense £. 76,000, the saving by the adoption of the compressed form, ranging from 7½ per cent. on the Votes, to 50 per cent. on Tabular Printing, will give an average on the whole of 21 per cent., or a saving of £. 16,000 in one year, on the lowest average. It is to be observed that the bulk of this saving will accrue on the Minutes of Evidence, the table and tabular Printing, and the Appendix to the Votes.

See Q. 360.

Another very desirable result by the proposed condensed forms of printing would be to reduce the 42 volumes of Parliamentary Papers, (the number in 1833) to 28 volumes; being a diminution of about 33 per cent. in the size; and consequently in the expense of binding.

Printing in Double Columns. *See* Q. 752. 1st Report, Q. 113. 1st Report, p. 18, No. 7.

Your Committee have well considered the specimens in double columns of the Appendix to the Votes, Minutes of Evidence and Appendix to a Report annexed, to which they refer; and Mr. Church called the attention of the Committee to the large saving made in the last year by using a smaller type and printing in a closer form, the rates of charge for printing and paper being the same. The cost of printing, binding and paper for 1,750 copies of Finance Class

Accounts

181

Accounts in 1833, consisting of 49 sheets, was £.368, and compressed into 33½ sheets in 1834, at a charge of £.257, made a saving of £.111 in that one paper; and if the charges had been reduced to those of the Stationery Office, there would have been a further saving of £.38, or, in all, £.149 on the sum of £.368. Some objections have been stated by Mr. Hansard to double columns, in regard to fixing the margins, but there are decided advantages which, in the opinion of Your Committee, recommend them for general adoption. The expense will be nearly the same, whilst the shortness of the line renders it easier for the eyes in reading. 1st Report, Q. 110.

Your Committee were desirous to ascertain whether the *octavo* form, in which the United States' public papers are published, would be better adapted for the Sessional Papers than those used by The House, and they have been informed that the expense of printing in octavo would be 11 per cent. more than the forms in folio size used at present, and that for tabular printing the octavo size would be confused and very inconvenient. Q. 361.

The Select Committee in 1828 recommended, "That all Papers should be compressed into as small a compass as can be done consistently with their being perfectly clear and legible." Your Committee agree in that opinion, and recommend to The House, *That the Votes, Journals and Parliamentary Papers should in future be printed in a more compressed form, with smaller types, and in double columns of the folio size, and that the specimens submitted to the Committee be adopted as speedily as possible.* P. P. 520, page 1. Resolution 15.

Your Committee have directed their inquiries to ascertain whether the alterations in the form and type could be immediately made, and they refer to the Evidence of Mr. Hansard and Mr. Clowes on that subject. A statement, delivered by Messrs. Hansard, the Printers to the House of Commons, to the Treasury, in March 1834, on the recommendation of the Committee of 1833, to reduce the size of the types, has been laid before Your Committee, and the same will be found in the Appendix (No. 14.) to which reference must be made for the details it contains. Q. 795. Appendix, No. 14.

Whatever alterations may be determined upon, Your Committee consider themselves called upon to direct the attention of The House to the situation of the Printers to the House of Commons, and to their representations. The long and important services of Messrs. Hansard were brought before The House by the Select Committee of 1828; and Your Committee are satisfied with their exertions to perform their duty efficiently to the Public. Lord Colchester took particular notice of the efforts of Messrs. Hansard in times of difficulty as to printing; and the capital expended in dead stock is stated by them to have been consequently large, and in some instances to have been expended for the particular service of the Public. Your Committee refer to Mr. Rickman's Evidence before that Committee for the details on that subject, and on every alteration that had been proposed and thought necessary in the Printing for The House. Page 46 of Report of 1828.

In consequence of the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1833, Messrs. Hansard, in January 1834, took the direction of The Speaker as to the printing of small Accounts and Papers, with the view of printing more than one Return of the same day, though on different subjects, on one page; and Your Committee must refer to the objections, stated by them to that plan, as deserving of attention. Printing of Small Accounts.

The attention of The House had been previously called by the Select Committees of 1828 and 1832 to the expense of Reports and Papers printed for one House of Parliament, and afterwards reprinted for the other. Some instances occurred between 1828 and 1832, where the re-setting was saved; but in 1833, the Treasury directed the same to be generally adopted: and it appears that in the year 1834 the Printers of the House of Lords printed 2,306 sheets for the use of the Commons, and the Printers of the House of Commons printed 1,554 sheets for the use of the Lords, in all 3,860 sheets, by which the sum of £.5,790, the amount of re-setting the types, was saved to the Public. Saving of Expense of re-setting the types. Q. 730. Appendix, No. 25.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that if the Printing for the House of Commons be placed under the superintendence of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, and also under the control of a Committee of this House, that the saving of the charge of re-setting may be in almost every case saved.

Your Committee observe, that £.10,000 and upwards is voted by The House for printing under the Record Commission in England, and £.4,000 and upwards for printing under the Commissioners of Public Instruction in Ireland, without being submitted to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office. Your Committee would, therefore, impress on The House the necessity of having all the Printing

which is executed at the public expense, as well as all the papers required for that purpose, whether under order of the House, or by any Royal or other Commission, or Public Office, or individual, for which Printing the Public are ultimately to be charged, to be placed under the superintendence of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, in the same manner as the Printing and Stationery are supplied for The Houses of Parliament.

Comptroller of the Stationery Office.

Your Committee cannot close their Report without expressing, in the strongest manner, their approbation of the manner in which Mr. Church, the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, has generally performed the important duties of his office, in regard to the provision of stationery for printing, and also for the printing for the House, and for the other Public Departments entrusted to him; and *they strongly recommend, That the whole of the Printing ordered by the Houses of Parliament, whether for Bills, Reports, Papers, Accounts, the Journals, or Minutes, should be carried on under such control, as to the mode of printing, on the part of the Stationery Office, as will secure the performance of it upon one uniform system, securing for the Houses of Parliament the most correct and rapid execution of the work, upon the terms most favourable to public economy.*

Resolution 15.

Sale of Parliamentary Papers.

It appears very desirable that the Public should be supplied with the Parliamentary Sessional Papers in the same way as they are supplied with the Votes; and the annually increasing demand for these Votes leads Your Committee to believe, that if the Sessional Papers were sold at fixed and moderate prices, and facilities given for their sale, that many of them would be purchased for the use of public libraries, reading rooms and public associations, and also by many public bodies and private individuals.

The information which The House intended to convey by the printing of their Returns and Papers, has hitherto been too much confined to its Members; but the advantage to the community by the diffusion of that information which can, in the generality of cases, be obtained only through the House of Commons, must be evident to every Member who has directed his attention to the subject; and the estimation in which such information is held by public and private institutions, must be considered as a proof of its value, and a demand for its circulation. At present, 100 or more sets of Sessional Papers are sold at the Vote Office; but the demand of the Public is supplied chiefly by Members giving their own copies, or by their procuring, by order of The Speaker, copies for their constituents and friends; a means of supply most unsatisfactory in many respects; and Your Committee concur in opinion with preceding Committees who have called the attention of The House to the subject, that means should be provided for selling them as the Votes are sold.

Appendix, No. 17.

Q. 3043, 5 & 7.

Report of the Committee of Commons' Officers, 1833.

In December 1834, Messrs. Hansard, in obedience to the Orders of The Speaker, to take into consideration the best means of carrying into effect the suggestions of the Committee, submitted their views of the rate of charge and the means of sale, to which Your Committee must refer for details. They state that the charge of the Sessional Papers to the Public, on the average of 1,500 copies, is one penny per sheet; that they might be sold for three halfpence per sheet, and that an allowance of 17 per cent. might be made to booksellers for the retail. A table of the proposed prices is given, by which a Paper of 80 pages or 20 sheets would not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.*, and one of 200 sheets or 800 pages, 25*s.*, being equal in quantity to three volumes octavo at 12*s.* each; they observe that Papers having maps or plans may be sold at 2*d.* or 3*d.* per sheet, according to the cost. But as some of the small tabular Returns are more expensive in printing, and also more in request by the Public, whilst the larger Reports would be of less account, it is suggested that a rate or price might be fixed higher for the small than for the larger, so as to return the average price of 1 *d.* per sheet, which is all that should be required by The House. Mr. Rickman expressed an opinion that the sale of the Papers should be by a shop, with an establishment of clerks, being opened by the Printers, and that they should only receive their actual expenses; but Your Committee are of opinion that the sale on commission and in different parts of the Metropolis, would be the preferable mode both for The House, the Public, and the parties who sell. There does not appear any reason why Messrs. Hansard, the Printers, should have the trouble of sale and custody without a fair remuneration; and they consider the amount of sale to be so uncertain that it will be better to make the trial by agency and commission than by the formation of an establishment for that purpose. Your Committee examined several Booksellers as to the sale of these Papers, and find that there will be no difficulty in obtaining respectable

able agents for the sale of the Papers, at a per centage of from 20 to 33 per cent., the Papers being taken on sale and return. Mr. Knight stated some cases, as of the Statistical Tables, where he had taken on himself the responsibility of the sale of a certain number of copies; but the opinion expressed was unanimous that for the Papers *generally* a commission should be allowed. There appears to be no difficulty with the Comptroller of the Stationery Office or the Officer who may have the superintendence of the printing, to fix the price of each Sessional Paper so as to include prime cost and agency of sale, by which the Public would be indemnified. Your Committee, considering the great and increasing accumulation of printed Parliamentary Papers in store, as already stated, and looking to the heavy expense incurred for printing, for warehouse rent, for establishment to take care of them, and taking into account the risk of fire, and of their being eventually fit only for waste paper, direct the particular attention of The House to these matters, with a view of checking, for the future, the charges now incurred; and, looking to the immense number of Sessional Papers now in store, exceeding two millions of copies, Your Committee recommend, *That the Reports and Parliamentary Papers printed for the use of The House, should be rendered accessible to the Public by purchase, at the lowest possible price for which they can be furnished; that a sufficient number of copies should be printed for that purpose; and that they should be sold by agents in the Metropolis, from whom the country demand may be supplied.*

Q. 1132.
Q. 1166.

Resolution 20.

The orders for printing, preservation and delivery of the Votes, Parliamentary Papers, Reports and Journals, &c. have heretofore been under the special control of Mr. Speaker; and it has been under the consideration of Your Committee how far he should be assisted in and relieved from that duty. It appears to Your Committee that his power should still be exercised as regards the Votes and Proceedings of The House, the number of Bills and all such Papers as may be required for the current service of The House; but Your Committee are of opinion that a Select Committee, consisting of Eight Members, of whom Three should be officially connected with Government, be appointed at the commencement of each Session of Parliament, to assist The Speaker as to the printing, selection and delivery of Papers; that the Committee should meet once a week at the least; and, having before them every Return presented to The House, with the number and distribution of similar Papers printed in preceding years; and also such further information as Members calling for those Papers may afford; should decide on the number of copies to be printed for the use of The House, and also whatever number might be required to supply the official Departments, and for sale to the Public, as recommended in another part of the Report.

The Speaker to order Papers.

A Select Committee or Sessional Papers

Your Committee are also of opinion, that if the same Committee were to examine the several Returns called for yearly, as for example, of the Produce of Malt, Soap, &c., and of the Exports and Imports of Cotton, Wool, Tin, &c., they would be able to offer recommendations to The House, from time to time, as to which of these documents of general information should be made or called for from the respective departments at the commencement of every Session, and thus prevent the frequent motions for such Returns in The House; and such Returns, by being properly classed, would be brought before The House in a connected form, both more convenient to the Members and with much less expense for paper and printing than is incurred by the present unsatisfactory mode, where several small Returns on the same subject, and often occupying the quarter or half of a page, are separately distributed to Members.

To classify and arrange.

Your Committee would also suggest, that that Committee might have a Clerk attached to it, who should be in attendance in the House, and should have his attention constantly directed to such matters. Every Member wishing for information and desirous of moving The House for Returns, might apply to that Clerk, and obtain information whether the Returns required are the same as those already presented from the Public Offices, or on the motion of any Member, and also to what period they have been made up. Your Committee think that Members would derive much assistance from that arrangement, and there would be thereby a greater facility and better chance of obtaining Accounts of the same series and form continued from year to year, which would be alike convenient to the Offices from which they are furnished, as for the Statistical Tables, which it is desirable to continue and to improve.

A Clerk to the Committee.

Your Committee therefore recommend, That The House do appoint for the present Session, and at the commencement of each succeeding one, a Select Committee of Eight Members, who shall have power to suggest, for the consideration of The House,

Recommend to appoint a Committee.

Resolution 20. *House, what documents shall be periodically presented from the public offices. To this Committee shall also be referred, for classification, all Returns of Accounts and Papers laid before The House; as also all Answers to Addresses and Papers printed or unprinted, presented to The House by order of His Majesty; that such Committee have power to classify the same, and to direct the manner and form of printing such Papers, either* in extenso *or by way of abstract, as may be best calculated to convey to The House all requisite information.*

Excise Office Printing Establishment.

Report, 1831, App. (C.) No. 17 *a, b & c.* In 1831, the Committee on King's Printers' Patents called the attention of The House to the Printing Establishment in the Excise Office. The Government has been acting for years past on the principle, that manufactured commodities could be purchased at a "cheaper rate by contract, than that at which they could be produced at a Government establishment;" and the exceptions to that rule, such as the manufacture of Gunpowder by the Ordnance, of Biscuit and Beer by the Navy, and some few others, have been continued under special circumstances. Your Committee concur in this salutary general rule; but as the

Ditto, No. 17 *c.* Commissioners of Excise, in their Return of the 30th March 1831, state that they consider the printing press necessary "to furnish Permits for various articles subject to Excise survey, and Labels to denote the charge and payment of duty on paper; these documents have been printed on the premises for a considerable time past, in order to prevent the forgery or misapplication of them."

Mr. Church, the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, when questioned in 1831 respecting the separate printing establishment at the Excise, stated, "that printing work, like any other manufactured commodity, could be purchased at a cheaper rate by contract than by Government manufacture;" adding, that the working hours in the Excise Office were only seven, whilst those of private trade were ten; and, as the printers were paid by the day and not by the piece, it would necessarily follow that one-third of the wages and one-third of fixed capital, were rendered unproductive in that establishment.

It was clear that the printing so conducted must be done at a greater expense in the Government office than at a private press, although an apparent advantage

Rep. 1831, App. (C.) No. 17 *c.* was claimed by the Accountant-General of the Excise in the account he laid before that Committee.

Q. 1269. It appears that in 1832 Mr. Parker, a printer, visited and examined the

Appendix, No. 24. Letter 8 Nov. 1832. Excise Printing Office, and reported to Mr. Church, that "the rooms appropriated to the Printing department at the Excise Office are not only most unfavourable to the extension of business, but extremely inconvenient for the proper execution of what is already performed there; that the rooms are small, low and close, are badly situated in relation to each other, being in opposite sides of an open yard; that the consequences of this imperfect arrangement must necessarily be bad work, great loss of time, and imperfect superintendence; that the composing department is the worst, a large portion of all the type being useless; and that every thing connected with this branch shows, to the practical observer, that there has been a total absence of the intelligence and experience of a competent Printer in making the first arrangements." The examination and report of Mr. Bensley moderates, in some degree, the strong condemnation of Mr. Parker and Mr. Church, and should also be referred to, to understand the real situation of that press.

Appendix, No. 24 *a, b, c,* &c. Your Committee must refer to the Report for the details to convey any adequate idea of the inefficiency and imperfection of every branch of that printing establishment; and although the Treasury sanctioned an experiment of the transfer of other

App. No. 24. Letter 8 Nov. 1832. printing to that establishment, Your Committee, judging from the accounts laid before the Committee in 1831, and from the documents referred to in their Appendix, recommend that this experiment shall not be continued; but that at as early a period as possible the Excise Printing Establishment may be abolished.

Appendix, No. 24 *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k.* In consequence of the attention of The House being called, by the Select Committee in 1832, to the manner of printing by The King's Printers and Stationers for the Public Offices, and of supplying Stationery in Scotland, the Treasury

King's Printers and Stationers in Scotland. directed an inquiry and Report from the Comptroller of the Stationery Office into both departments. By the Correspondence, it appears that the Treasury have taken from The King's Printers the supply of Stationery and other articles, and have agreed to allow the sum of 12½ per cent. profit on the actual supplies

Q. 1260.

of

of Stationery for Scotland, being the amount of profit, which The King's Printer stated to the Select Committee in 1832, which allowance will continue for the remaining eight years of their Patent. Your Committee consider the arrangement highly beneficial to the Public, and at the same time liberal to The King's Printer. The new arrangement took place from the 1st of January 1834. The amount of Bills for the supply of Stationery, Printing and Binding to the Revenue Department in Scotland in the year 1832 was about £.10,500. In this year it will not exceed £.4,500; and after allowing £.563, or 12½ per cent. on that supply, there will be a saving of £.5,436 to the Public.

Your Committee refer to the able Report of Mr. Church, and to the Correspondence, for the grounds on which that sum was fixed as a compensation for giving up the patent rights for the remainder of the period it has to run. Appendix (T.)

IRELAND.

Your Committee have found that, although the supply of Stationery for Ireland has been beneficially altered, yet the supply of Acts of Parliament and Printing for the several Public Departments in that country has not as yet been placed on an advantageous footing for the Public. The supply of Acts of Parliament for promulgation and to the Public will be first considered, and then that of Stationery and Printing for the Public Government Departments.

In 1829, a Committee on Irish Miscellaneous Estimates inquired into the supply of Stationery and Printing for the Public Departments in Ireland, and recommended that the whole question of the supply of Stationery should be further investigated; and Your Committee will hereafter notice the arrangements that have been made to place that supply on the same footing as the supply in England.

Acts of Parliament.

The supply and charge for the Statutes at large were also stated by that Committee. The total sum voted for printing the Statutes in Ireland from 1800 to 1829 was £.76,048; and the charge, which was £.1,822 at the Union, had been increased to £.4,372 on the average of the three past years. *See* Report App.

That Committee recommended, that the folio edition of the Statutes should be discontinued; that the compressed edition only should be printed; and that 300 copies only should be distributed to Public Offices and to individuals, exclusive of the Petty Sessions.

Lord Francis Leveson Gower, the then Secretary for Ireland, stated to Messrs. G. & J. Grierson, His Majesty's Printers in Ireland, the determination of the Government to enforce the recommendation of the Select Committee; but The King's Printers offered objections, which will be seen in their Letter of the 8th August 1829, and which the Government appear to have thought sufficient for a time, against the adoption of the recommendation of the Select Committee. P. P. No. 176 of 1833.

The Select Committee in 1831 called for a copy of The King's Printer's Patent in Ireland, by which he claimed the exclusive privilege of printing Acts of Parliament, as well, entire as abridged, for the use of Ireland. Report on King's Printer, 1832. Appendix (E.)

It does not appear that any measure was taken by the Treasury respecting the cheap supply of Acts of Parliament until the 19th June 1832, when, by Minute of the Treasury, The King's Printer in Ireland was directed to state the charge for Acts sold to the Public Offices and to the community at large, and also what check there was on the prices charged by him for the same. Appendix, No. 26.

Messrs. Griersons, in answer to that Order, by letter of the 29th June, state that separate Acts and small pocket collections vary from 2½*d.* to 4½*d.* per sheet for all Acts ancient and modern; and that the post Union Statutes, *folio*, were sold at wholesale prices of 2½*d.* per sheet.

Their Letter was referred to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office in England, who on the 29th August 1833, addressed the Treasury, stating, that as the charges for The King's Printers in England were only completed by Treasury Minutes of the 23d of July of that year, he had been obliged to defer his observations on the charges for the Statutes and Printing in Ireland. He reports, that although the existing Patent, dated 8th April 1811, is to be in force for 40 years from the 27th of March 1806 (*i. e.* to 1846), it was not, in fact, granted until 1811; that, in reality, there was no King's Printer's Patent existing between 1806 and 1811, during which period the Statutes of the United Kingdom were printed by Messrs. Eyre & Strahan, and sent over by them to Ireland in such quantities as were wanted. And it appears further, from the Evidence of Mr. George Grierson before the Committee on Irish Estimates in 1829, that he did not recover his privilege until the 12th of May 1813, when he commenced the Appendix, No. 33.

promulgation of a compressed edition of the Statutes, in quarto, of 1,290 copies, and this number has subsequently been reduced to 800 copies.

The supply of Acts in folio, except to Public Departments or to individuals requiring single Acts, has been discontinued in Ireland, but the charge for the Acts for the use of the Public has been greatly increased. The annual amount of printing and promulgating the 800 Acts was £.2,600, or 8½*d.* per sheet; and it is singular that the Irish Government should have allowed so high a charge to be made, when by the Letter of Messrs. Grierson of 29th June 1832, they stated to the Treasury that the charge varied from 2½*d.* to 4½*d.* per sheet for recent and modern Acts, and only 2½*d.* wholesale for post Union Acts. In the settlement of The King's Printer's accounts it will be necessary to inquire how such an increase has been made from the conditions of their Letter of the 29th of June 1832, in their charge for the Statutes for promulgation; but it is understood that the Irish Government considered that 8½*d.* per sheet might be allowed for the printing of 800 copies, when Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode were allowed to charge 5*d.* per sheet for 3,000 copies.

Appendix, No. 26.

The Comptroller, in his Report, further called the attention of the Lords of the Treasury to their recent decision, by which Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode were to charge five farthings per sheet for quarto Acts, and that if Messrs. Grierson supplied the quarto Acts at the same rate, the expense to the Public would be reduced from £.2,600 to £.400 a year, effecting a saving of £.2,200 on the promulgation alone; but up to this time no reduction has been made in the charge for Acts by Messrs. Grierson. Mr. Church further suggests, what must be self-evident, that as Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode print 1,905 copies of the quarto Acts at that reduced price, they would only have the charge for paper and printing to prepare the additional 800 copies for Ireland; and to the Public they might be sold at an additional charge of 25 or 30 per cent. as in England.

Q. 860.

It appears further, that Messrs. Grierson have printed editions of various Acts for the convenience of the Public in octavo and smaller sizes, but the sale has seldom, if ever, reimbursed them for their expense. Your Committee called for a Return of the distribution of the Acts in Ireland under the promulgation, and it appears that 518 copies have been sent to the Petty Sessions in Ireland and 282 copies to the Public Offices, Bishops, Privy Councillors, Assistant Barristers, &c. Your Committee have already recommended the principle on which the promulgation of the Statutes should be made, and to that they refer.

Appendix, No. 34.

It must be seen from the Evidence and Accounts before Your Committee, that the profit to The King's Printer in Ireland by the printing of the Statutes for promulgation must be very small (allowing the very high charge of 8½*d.* per sheet for the quarto edition, instead of 1¼*d.* as supplied in England), whilst the charge to the Government is very great. It is also a serious evil to the people in Ireland to have to pay so high a price for their Statutes, and the sale of them must be so very limited as to afford but little profit. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that a compensation be given to The King's Printer for the period his Patent has to run, and that the promulgation and Statutes for the public offices and for the community, be supplied from England at the same prices and in the same form as recommended for England; which arrangement will enable The King's Printer in England to supply the Statutes at the cheapest possible rate for the United Kingdom.

Stationery and Printing for the Public Departments in Ireland.

In 1831, Mr. Church stated, that the charge by The King's Printers in Ireland for printing, was much greater than the same work could then be done by contract, and he gave examples, where £.7. 12. 6. had been charged for 500 Proclamations, which could have been printed by the Stationery Office contract for £. 3. 5. 2., and other Proclamations had been charged £.8. 8., for which the charge in the Stationery Office would have been £.4. 13. 11. But no alteration of these rates has as yet been made with him, though, in 1830, a branch of the Stationery Office was established in Dublin, and a contract for printing generally for the public offices was made with Mr. Thom, at first at 47 per cent. below the London trade price, increasing to 60¼ per cent. by the last contract, and though Mr. Church has stated, that he saw no difficulty in printing all the work (except Acts of Parliament and Proclamations) required in Ireland at these rates, but they seem as yet to have been only partially adopted. The forms for the Excise, Customs and Revenue departments were at that time printed in England and sent over

K. P. Report, Q. 1634 to 1637.

Q. 1645.

187

over to Ireland, so that the printing was limited to that required for the public departments there.

Mr. Church suggests whether the right of The King's Printer's Patent be not limited to the printing of Acts of Parliament and the Statutes at Large, and there would, consequently, be no obstacle to the printing being all done at the contract price, especially after the Government had made compensation to Sir A. Bradley King, and taken from him the supply of Stationery and Printing.

The printing in Ireland comes within the description of job-work, and has been uniformly charged by The King's Printers at the prices fixed by the master printers in Dublin in February 1829, which scale is about 30 per cent. above the London charges.

Mr. Grierson differs from Mr. Church in the estimate he has given of the charge, and has laid before the Committee a statement of the principle on which his charges are made. Your Committee refer to the Evidence of Mr. Church and Grierson respecting those estimates, and consider that the best proof which can be given of the accuracy of either is the rate at which the work can be properly executed on competition and contract. Q. 1066. Appendix, No. 39.

Messrs. Grierson execute no private printing, and being obliged to keep up a large establishment to print, as alleged, on the sudden orders of Government, any printing that may be required, they consider themselves entitled to higher prices than other Printers could print for.

It appears, however, that in 1833 Messrs. Grierson offered to reduce their printing charge 25 per cent., and to take Paper from the Stationery Office, which would have effected the following saving to the Public, if adopted; viz. taking one of The King's Printer's Accounts for 1832 (exclusive of Acts of Parliament and Proclamations), at £. 1,704; if his charge was reduced 25 per cent. as proposed, and the Paper supplied by the Stationery Office, the cost to the Public would be £. 934; and if the printing and paper were both supplied by the Stationery Office, the cost would be only £. 605, or £. 1,099 would be saved on the sum of £. 1,704 for work executed by The King's Printer, and be equally well executed. Appendix, No. 32.

It is alleged that secrecy is required in the printing of some of the Proclamations, &c. and that that work could not be entrusted to a common contractor with safety; but a reference to the evidence of Mr. Thom, the present contractor, may remove those fears, and place the printing of Proclamations, &c. under the same rules as other printing. Q. 1002.

Your Committee were informed by Mr. Church, that the Scale of Prices for printing in Ireland was fixed at a meeting of the trade in 1829. Sir A. B. King and The King's Printers were parties to that Scale, and both have charged the same rates to Government for all their printing; that rate being, at already stated, 30 per cent. above the London Scale. He states, that the charges for printing in Ireland are included in so many Estimates and Accounts, that he has no means of knowing the total expense for printing for the Irish Government for any one year; a state of things that cannot lead to economy, and Your Committee recommend should be corrected forthwith. Q. 1815. Q. 821.

In the year 1829 the printing for Government offices was chiefly divided between Sir A. B. King and Messrs. Grierson. The Government took from Sir A. B. King the stationery supply and printing, and afterwards gave him a large compensation for the same; and Your Committee have inquired as to the amount of saving to the Government by that change; and Mr. Church delivered in an Account of the difference of the charges formerly made by Sir A. B. King, and those now made by the Stationery Office for printing under the contract system for the years 1833 and 1834, by which it will be seen that Mr. Thom, the contractor, has executed the work for 37 departments, at 50 per cent. less than Sir A. B. King. Q. 841. Appendix, No. 35.

A statement has been laid before Your Committee of the Printing for five different Offices, amounting to £. 195 in the year, which was formerly executed by Sir A. B. King, and is not now supplied by the Stationery Office; whilst the Printing for 11 Offices, amounting to £. 1,453, which was not supplied by Sir A. B. King, is now done by that Office. Appendix, No. 41. Q. 848.

Your Committee are informed that there is a Scale of Prices for every kind of printing agreed upon by the trade in England; that the Stationery Office has contracted for whatever work may be required for Government Offices in England at 52 per cent. discount on that Scale, and in Ireland at 50 per cent.; so that the work is executed, within two per cent., at the same rates in Ireland as in England,

which could scarcely have been expected from the comparatively small competition in Ireland; and Mr. Thom has stated to the Committee, that the printing may be done even at a lower rate in Dublin than in London. And taking the whole of the charge for Stationery, Printing and Binding for the Public Departments in Ireland for the years 1827, 1828 and 1829, when supplied by Sir A. B. King, and the amount supplied to the same Departments by the Stationery Office in the years 1831, 1832 and 1833, it appears that

Appendix, No. 36.

The average annual amount of supply under the Patent was -	£.23,251
Ditto - - ditto - - under the Stationery Office -	9,244
Making an annual difference of - - - - -	£.14,007

Q. 850. and for three years to the amount of £.42,021; and deducting the expenses of the Stationery Office in Dublin, at £.560 a year, the net saving to the Government will be £.40,341 in those three years.

Contract Printer. It appears, by the Evidence of Mr. Thom, the present contractor for Printing in Dublin under the Stationery Office, that in 1821 he took a contract for printing for the Post Office for seven years, at half the charge which Mr. Alderman Exshaw had had it the year before, and that at the end of that time his charge was reduced 10 per cent. lower, and he held it for 18 months longer at that rate, when it was taken from him. There does not appear any sufficient reason why all the Printing in Ireland was not contracted for at that time, as it was for the Post Office, by which a large saving would have been effected to the Public in the past 14 years.

Q. 925. Q. 929.

In 1832, Mr. Thom became the contractor under the Stationery Office for a considerable part of the Printing for the Public Offices; the contract was taken by competition and by public tender. Mr. Thom stated to Your Committee, that he now prints the *Hue and Cry*, of 790 copies weekly, for £.123, for which Sir A. B. King received £.461; by which alone a saving of £.328 was made.

Q 969. 976. 990.

It appears also that Messrs. Grierson are printing for the Public Departments, for which they are receiving (as hereafter detailed) in the proportion of £.32. 19. 7. for what Mr. Thom would be allowed for doing only £.11. 12. 8., being a charge of two-thirds more than the present contract price. And Mr. Thom states that the whole of the Printing work now performed by Messrs. Grierson, Proclamations included, might be done by him on the same reduced terms. It was further stated by Mr. Thom to Your Committee, that the comparative charges for the Printing now executed by The King's Printer and by him, would be on the average of the whole as 350 to 100.

Q. 1015. Q. 1022. Q. 1241 & 2.

Appendix, No. 37. Mr. Church laid before Your Committee a statement of the prices charged by Messrs. Grierson for different kinds of paper used by them in the Printing for the Public Departments, amounting to £.61. 4. 9., whilst the same kinds of paper supplied by the Stationery Office would amount only to £.29. 4. 10. Thus by the paper alone being supplied from the Stationery Office in Dublin, as is now supplied in England, a saving of more than 50 per cent. will be effected. Although Mr. Church had not the means of stating the total charge for Printing in Ireland, the Treasury have laid before Your Committee Returns, by which it appears that the amount of the bills of The King's Printers in the year 1832 were £.9,213; in 1833, £.7,273; and in 1834, £.5,591; of which amounts there were for Acts of Parliament, in 1832, £.3,232; in 1833, 3,639; and in 1834, £.1,981; the remainder being for Printing for Public Government Offices, Proclamations, &c. But in order to show the great difference of expense between The King's Printer's charge and the contract price, Mr. Church also laid before Your Committee a comparative estimate of *the first* 10 *items* in the account for 1832, for work done for the *Chief Secretary's Office*, adding thereto the charge for *one Proclamation* and *one Order in Council*, and including also paper and printing. The charge by The King's Printer was £.32. 19. 7., but if it had been done under the Stationery Office the charge would have been only £.11. 12. 8¾., being a difference of two-thirds less, as already stated, for the other work done by Mr. Thom.

Appendix, No. 39. Appendix, No. 38.

It has been stated to Your Committee that the arrangement for the future Printing for the Irish Government has been under the consideration of the Treasury for some time past, and the state of the accounts and charges which have been noticed shows the necessity of that arrangement being concluded without delay. As an example of the irregularity of the supply of printing, it appears that the Commissioners

Q. 1214. Q. 1223.

missioners of Public Instruction employed the contractor for part of their Printing for a short time, but the work was removed without the knowledge of the Comproller of the Stationery Office or of the Secretary of the Government; and by the Correspondence a reason is assigned for that change, although neither Mr. Church nor Mr. Thom, the contractor, ever heard any complaint of delay; and it is evident that such a system admits of partiality and increased expense. Appendix, No. 41. Q. 1227.

In recommending consolidation of the work by open contract, Your Committee do not consider that, after the liberal compensation to Sir A. B. King, for the Stationery and Printing he supplied, there can be any claim by The King's Printers for any compensation for that part of the Printing that has been given to them, instead of having been executed by open contract.

Your Committee therefore having before them the advantage to the Public by the system of competition and open contract in England and Scotland and also partly in Ireland, under the superintendence of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, recommend the Printing of every kind for the use of the Public Government Offices and Royal Commissions in the United Kingdom to be executed in future by open competition and contract, and that the estimates for Stationery and Printing of every kind, for every department in Ireland, should be submitted to Parliament in one account, and the whole supplied under one control.

Your Committee have instructed their Chairman to submit the following Resolutions to The House, and to move The House to their adoption :—

Resolutions of the Printed Papers Committee.

Resolved,—

1. That the Resolution of The House of 7th May 1801 be rescinded, and that the Scheme for Distribution recommended by the Committee be adopted.

2. That the whole Number of Copies of the Statutes for Promulgation be printed of one uniform size.

3. That the Statutes for Promulgation be of the Royal Octavo size, continuously printed.

4. That the Statutes be distributed to Members, from the Vote Office, as soon after the completion of each sheet as possible.

5. That to secure the publicity and preservation of the Statutes for the use of Courts and Offices, such copies shall be stamped "*Promulgated for public use*," and be accompanied by a distinct notice on each Volume, that they belong to the said Courts and Offices, and are to be solely appropriated for public use.

6. That the charge for printing Private, Local and Personal Acts, by The King's Printer, at the public expense, be discontinued; and that the promoters of every such Act (except Naturalzation and Name Acts) be required to leave 50 copies printed at their own expense, at the Vote Office, for the use of The House.

7. That the Acts of Parliament and Statutes at Large should be printed for sale at one uniform price throughout the United Kingdom, in as convenient a form and at as low a charge as is consistent with the ordinary profit of trade, and no more; and, as the King's Printers' Patents empower the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury to fix such reasonable rate for each and every publication by The King's Printer, Your Committee recommend the early attention of The House to the accomplishment of these most desirable objects.

8. That 1,000 copies of the Journals of The House, instead of 1,750 as heretofore, be printed in this and future Sessions, on the plan submitted to the Committee; and that no Reprints thereof be made except by special vote of The House.

9. That the copies of the Journals now in store may, by order of Mr. Speaker be given as heretofore to Members and Peers who have not already received them until the number in store be reduced to 100 complete copies, to be retained for Public purposes; after which Members shall be entitled to receive the Journals for the years only they are in Parliament.

10. That the Parliamentary Papers and Reports (printed for the use of Members) should in future be printed in a more compressed form, and with smaller type; and that the specimens submitted to the Committee be approved of, and hereafter generally adopted as speedily as possible.

11. That the Order for printing the Papers, Bills, Minutes of Proceedings, or Votes and Journals, should continue to be given as heretofore to the respective Printers of the Two Houses.

12. That the whole of the Printing ordered by The House, whether for Bills, Reports, Papers, Accounts, the Journals or Minutes, should be carried on under such control as to the mode of printing, on the part of the Stationery Office, as will secure the performance of it upon one uniform system; securing for The House the most correct and rapid execution of the work, upon the terms most favourable to public economy; and, that no second composition be allowed, except under special circumstances, and subject to the examination of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office.

13. That all Papers presented to the House by Command of His Majesty in a printed form, be read, indorsed and scheduled, with those presented in manuscript, pursuant to Act of Parliament or Orders of The House.

14. That the Parliamentary Papers and Reports printed for the use of The House should be rendered accessible to the Public by purchase, at the lowest price they can be furnished, and that a sufficient number of extra copies shall be printed for that purpose.

15. That a Select Committee be appointed for the present Session, and with commencement of each succeeding one, consisting of eight Members, with power to suggest what series of Returns shall be periodically presented from the Public Offices; to classify the same; and generally to direct the manner and form of printing all Papers laid before The House. And also, that the printing and distribution of the Statutes and Journals and the several other Papers and Proceedings of The House be under the general superintendence of the same Committee, who shall report from time to time to The House.

16. That the number of each Paper ordered to be printed by The House shall be regulated by Mr. Speaker, attending to the circumstances of each, and the public demand for the same.

191

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Martis, 24° die Martii, 1835.

Mr. *William Rapley* - - - - - - - p. 1
Mr. *George Grierson* - - - - - - - - 6

Martis, 31° die Martii, 1835.

Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq. - - - - - - - 15
John Bull, Esq. - - - - - - - - - 17
Robert Chalmers, Esq. - - - - - - - - 21
Luke G. Hansard, Esq. - - - - - - - - 21

Veneris, 3° die Aprilis, 1835.

John Henry Ley, Esq. - - - - - - - - 23
Luke G. Hansard, Esq. - - - - - - - - 25

Martis, 7° die Aprilis, 1835.

John Church, Esq. - - - - - - - - - 33
Mr. *Alexander Thom* - - - - - - - - 42
Mr. *Edward Chapman* - - - - - - - - 45

Jovis, 9° die Aprilis, 1835.

George Grierson, Esq. - - - - - - - - 46
Mr. *Charles Knight* - - - - - - - - - 52
Mr. *James Bigg* - - - - - - - - - 55
Mr. *William Clowes* - - - - - - - - - 56
Mr. *Alexander Thom* - - - - - - - - 57

Mercurii, 15° die Aprilis, 1835.

John Church, Esq. - - - - - - - - - 58
Mr. *Charles Paskin* - - - - - - - - - 63

193

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 24° *die Martii*, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Rapley*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Rapley.*

24 March 1835.

314. WHAT papers have you to present respecting the printing of Acts of Parliament?—In obedience to the instructions of the Committee, I have prepared comparative specimens of type and of a more condensed form of printing, which I recommend for adoption in printing various works for Parliament. No. 1. is a specimen of an Act of Parliament printed on Pot folio, in Small Pica type of an increased length, as proposed. No. 1 *a*. is a leaf of an Act of Parliament in Pica type, as now printed. The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, for the whole number promulgated, with the Acts printed consecutively, will be about 22 per cent.; 346 sheets of Pica folio, as now printed, would make about 200 sheets in this form, in Small Pica type, which, at ¾ *d.* per sheet, would effect a saving of about 700 *l.* per annum, and would, probably, enable The King's Printer to supply the public offices and community on the same terms as at present.

See Appendix, Specimen No. 1. Specimen No. 16 *a*.

315. Does the 22 per cent. saving arise from the increased length of the page, or from the diminished size of the type?—From both; and I beg to submit to the Committee that it would be available for separation into single Acts in Pot folio, as now published, for the sale to public offices and the community.

316. What do you mean by being available for separation?—Being the same width of page and the same description of paper as now used, it might be separated, at a small expense, for sale to the public offices and the community, without incurring the great additional expense of overrunning, if they were printed in octavo of the same sized type.

317. Would it be necessary to re-compose in octavo?—It would be necessary to overrun the matter to a different width, if the same type was employed, and that is an expensive process.

318. What is the difference in expense in adopting the octavo size for single Acts, as compared with the adoption of the Pot folio size for single Acts?—It would be an increased expense, inasmuch as the octavo is an expensive size from the increased margin which is required for folding; it occupies more surface of paper.

319. What proportion would the additional expense be in the octavo, as compared with the folio?—I estimate it at 11 per cent.

320. How do you reconcile that with the evidence given on the 13th of March, by which it appears the benefit by printing consecutively in royal octavo, as compared with the present system, would be a saving of 778 *l.* on 3,950 copies?—That arises from the Acts being printed consecutively in the octavo form. In the present promulgation more than one-half the quantity required for promulgation are printed as separate Acts in Pica, and of course a greater surface of paper is taken up by the arms and heads affixed to each Act, and by blank pages frequently occurring at the end of each Act in the separation.

321. In this comparative estimate I think the calculation is made up on the promulgation as it now is; on 1,907 of the quarto, which is now printed consecutively

Mr. *W. Rapley.*

24 March 1835.

consecutively, and the 2,062 which is now printed in Pica type, in separate Acts?—Yes.

322. Can you state the cause of the difference of expense between the octavo and the folio?—The difference of expense between the octavo and the folio arises from an increase in the calculation for the composition, an addition of about one-eighth on press-work and on paper, caused by the space occupied by the inner margin in re-folding, and an increased charge for folding and stitching.

323. It appears by Mr. Church's evidence, that if the folios were printed consecutively the saving would be 764 *l.*, and if the octavos were printed consecutively it would be 778 *l.*, showing a greater saving by printing in octavo 346 sheets, amounting to 3,956 copies, than in folio 200 sheets, if printed consecutively?—The difference I can probably explain to the Committee. It arises from two causes; in the first place, the royal paper is more expensive than Pot folio paper; it is made of a better quality; and, in the next place, those calculations were made on the specimens sent by The King's Printer, the same size page as now printed by him, and the same qualities of paper now used, which has caused the estimates to vary.

324. Then, though the process is dearer, they have the advantage of better paper?—Yes, that is the case.

325. Now let us suppose that we wanted separate Acts, both folio and octavo, for the use of the Public or for sale; are we to understand that 11 per cent. must be charged more for separate Acts in octavo than folio?—Yes; both to consecutive and separate Acts the same cause will apply.

326. If we procured the Pot folio consecutively, what would be the difference in price if we were to make them into single Acts, as compared with the difference in making octavo into single Acts; what would be the difference in charge, provided The King's Printer was required to keep separate Acts in octavo, and suppose he was required to keep separate Acts in folio?—There would be so many considerations involved in that point that I could not give an immediate answer upon it.

327. In separate Acts would there not be more blanks if the sheets were printed in folio than octavo?—Upon the whole I think not. Many cases might arise where the Act would make four pages and a half in octavo, which would oblige them to print it on a half sheet; from the increased size of the folio page, although the Act makes four pages and a half of folio, it is the practice to decrease the margin, and to compress it into four pages. I believe there is no instance of an Act being printed on the fifth page in folio.

328. Might not the same license be taken with octavo pages as you propose to take with the folio page?—There is not the same opportunity in the top and bottom margin of the octavo.

329. You could probably make the margin smaller in the royal octavo?—It is possible, but it would be very unsightly.

330. If you wanted generally a larger space on the top and bottom in the folio than you do in the octavo, is there not an increased loss of paper?—Certainly.

331. Do you consider the increased loss of paper would not overbalance the saving which you propose to make by closing up?—I propose to lessen the margin at the top and bottom. Comparing the specimen I have delivered in with copies of the Acts as now printed, you will find it considerably reduced.

332. If so reduced, would there be still the power of increasing the length of the page, to which you have alluded?—Certainly not.

333. Then it approximates more to the state in which it would be in the royal octavo?—Most assuredly.

334. Are we to understand the difference in this calculation, as to the saving, arises from the different quality of paper?—Yes, chiefly.

335. Does it not arise from the difference of the size?—Not altogether; the octavo is always dearer than the folio, in consequence of the increased space occupied by the margin.

336. Is it customary to reduce the margin when you fold, so as to reduce the size?—Not always; it depends entirely upon the directions given.

337. Then we understand you to say that Mr. Church's calculation between the two sizes was made upon the supposition, not that one was printed on one species of paper, and the other upon another, but that the two sizes were *ceteris paribus?*

paribus?—It was made on the calculation of the two sizes as now printed, one on royal octavo, and the other on Pot folio. Mr. *W. Rapley.*

338. Which is the inferior paper?—The Pot folio. The expense for workmanship is also increased. 24 March 1835.

339. With respect to the short Acts which do not occupy a whole sheet, is it not more expensive printing in octavo than any other size?—It depends on what portion of the sheet it will occupy. It may be that in some it will only occupy four pages of the octavo; then it is cheaper; but if it occupies five pages it is dearer. It depends entirely on the length of the Act.

340. Have you any thing more to say about the Acts of Parliament?—No.

[*The Witness delivered in the Paper marked* (A.), *which was read, as follows:*]

(A.)

PROPORTION of EXPENSE between FOLIO and OCTAVO EDITIONS, calculating on the same sized Type and the same Quality of Paper.

	Foolscap Folio.			Royal Octavo.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Average composition, 20s., with profit and loss -	1	17	6	1	17	6
Add for extra measurement of head and signature lines, and extra for placing the marginal notes in the Octavo size, 5 per cent. - -	-	-	-	-	1	10½
Press-work of 1,750 (average number) at 4s. 6d. per ream - - - - - - - -	-	15	9	-	15	9
Add one-eighth for additional margin, occupied in folding for Octavo page - - -	-	-	-	-	1	11½
Paper for 1,750, 3½ reams, at 12s. per ream - -	2	2	-	2	2	-
Add one-eighth for additional surface of paper required for Octavo size - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	3
Folding and Sewing, &c. at 5d. per 100 sheets -	-	7	3½	-	7	3½
Add for Octavo, 1½d. per 100 sheets - -	-	-	-	-	2	2¼
£.	5	2	6½	5	13	9¾

Being an excess in expense of nearly 11 per cent. for the Octavo size.

Wm Rapley.

341. You were requested to state what suggestions you had to make with regard to improving the forms of the Parliamentary Papers, with a view to economy and reducing the size?—In accordance with the wishes of the Committee, I have prepared the following specimens: No. 2. is a specimen of the Journals of The House of Commons, printed on foolscap folio in Small Pica type, as proposed; No. 2 *a.* is a page of the Journals in Pica type as now printed. The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 21 per cent. on printing and paper, being about 22 per cent. on the paper, and 20½ per cent. on the printing, which on the House of Commons' Journals for the year 1833 would have amounted to about 550*l.* The large saving on the printing of the Journals arises principally from the foolscap folio being adapted for printing on double paper. I would beg leave to observe to the Committee, that if the margin is considered too small, the paper can be procured wider. *See* Appendix, Specimen No. 2. Specimen No. 2 *a.*

342. The same matter being given in the page when reduced?—Within a seventeenth portion.

343. Have you any further observations to make about the Journals?—None.

344. Would that 550*l.* be a saving on the number of 1,750 copies?—Yes.

345. If the number was reduced to 1,000, what difference would that make?—A difference equal to the price 750 copies would amount to.

346. That would be the paper and printing for the 750?—Yes; the composition would be the same for the 1,000 as for the 1,750.

347. Then what is the next?—No. 3. is a specimen of two pages of the Votes in Pica type compressed, as proposed; and No. 3 *a.* is the same portion of matter in Pica type in three pages, as now printed. Specimen No. 3. Specimen No. 3 *a.*

Mr. *W. Rapley.*

24 March 1835.

348. It is put in two?—Yes.

349. It would save 7½ per cent. on the printing and paper?—Yes, being about 9½ per cent. on the paper, and 7 per cent. on the printing; because in the Votes for a Session, many must make a sheet, and the saving would not be so much as appears on this specimen, covered over the whole Votes of the Session.

See Appendix, Specimens No. 4 and No. 4*a.*

350. What further observations have you to make?—A saving of 7½ per cent. on printing and paper, on 2,000*l.*, the cost for the Votes in 1833, would have been about 150*l.* No. 4. is a specimen of the Appendix to the Votes in Small Pica type, with an increased sized page as proposed. No. 4*a.* is a leaf of the Appendix to the Votes in Pica type, as now printed. The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 20 per cent. on printing and paper, being about 33 per cent. on the paper, and 15½ per cent. on the printing; and the cost for the year 1833 being 1,664*l.*, the saving would have been 332*l.*

351. One is Small Pica, and the other Pica?—Yes; I beg to state to the Committee, that as the Appendixes to the Reports on Public Petitions are composed of the same materials as the Appendix to the Votes, this specimen is equally applicable to them.

Specimens No. 5 and No. 5*a.*

No. 5. is a specimen of a Report in Pica type, as proposed. No. 5*a.* is a leaf of a Report in English type, as now printed. The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 12½ per cent. on printing and paper, being about 25 per cent. on the paper, and 6½ per cent. on the printing.

Specimens No. 6 and No. 6*a.*

No. 6. is a specimen of Minutes of Evidence in Small Pica type, as proposed. No. 6*a.* is a leaf of Minutes of Evidence in Pica type, as now printed. This probably will be one of the most comprehensive things of the whole, in consequence of the Minutes of Evidence forming so large a portion of the Sessional work. The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 12½ per cent. on printing and paper, being about 25 per cent. on the paper, and 6½ per cent. on the printing.

Specimens No. 7 and No. 7*a.*

No. 7. is a specimen of an Appendix to a Report in Long Primer type, as proposed. No. 7*a.* is a leaf of an Appendix to a Report in Small Pica type, as now printed. The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 12½ per cent. on printing and paper, being about 25 per cent. on the paper, and 6½ per cent. on the printing.

Specimens No. 8 and No. 8*a.*

No. 8. is a specimen of an Index to a Report in Brevier type, as proposed. No. 8*a.* is a leaf of an Index to a Report in Small Pica type as now printed. The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 31 per cent. on printing and paper, being about 50 per cent. on the paper, and 17 per cent. on the printing. I beg to point out to the Committee that the two pages of Small Pica are condensed into one page by this plan.

352. I observe in this Index, in the compressed specimen, you have put in a double column; what difference would that make in Nos. 5 and 7, if two columns were introduced?—I should think it not so well applicable to Nos. 5 and 7, as it would cause a double marginal note, and increase the expense.

353. In one the writing in straight lines in double columns is more easily followed than long lines filling the entire page; if the difference in price is not much, the advantage appears considerable?—If the same type is used it would cause an increase in the charge for composition, for putting a double side-note.

Specimens Nos. 9 to 15.

Nos. 9 to 15. are specimens of tabular forms of printing, chiefly taken from the Finance Class Accounts; the Accounts printed in the years 1833 and 1834, enabling me to lay comparative specimens before the Committee. The savings on the different descriptions of tables would vary from 30 to 60 per cent., but I have only affixed to each specimen the average. No. 9. is a specimen of Nos. 10 and 11. of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into two pages Long Primer type, as proposed. No. 9*a.* is Nos. 10 and 11. of the Finance Class Accounts, making four pages Long Primer type, as printed in 1833.

354–5. That is two to one; half saved?—Yes. No. 10. is a specimen of No. 15. of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into five pages Brevier type, as proposed. No. 10*a.* is No. 15. of the Finance Class Accounts, making twelve pages Long Primer type, as printed in 1833. No. 11. is a specimen of Nos. 20, 21 and 22. of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into two pages Long Primer type, as proposed. No. 11*a.* is Nos. 20, 21 and 22. of the Finance Class Accounts, making four pages (three in Small Pica and one in Long Primer type), as printed in 1833. No. 12. is a specimen of No. 88. of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into one page Brevier type, as proposed. No. 12*a.* is No. 88. of the Finance Class Accounts, making four pages Long Primer type,

197

Mr. *W. Rapley.*

24 March 1835.

as printed in 1833. No. 13. is a specimen of Nos. 117, 118 and 119. of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into one page Long Primer type, as proposed. No. 13 *a.* is Nos. 117, 118 and 119. of the Finance Class Accounts, making two pages Long Primer type, as printed in 1833. Nos. 14 and 15. are specimens of separately printed Accounts. No. 14. is a specimen of an Account respecting Life Annuities, compressed into one page Long Primer type, as proposed, planned to fold without an indorse. No. 14 *a.* is the same Account respecting Life Annuities, making, with the indorse, four pages Small Pica type, as printed in 1830. No. 15 *a.* is a specimen of three Accounts relating to Cotton, Timber and Shipping, all ordered to be printed on the same day, compressed into one page Long Primer type, as proposed, planned to fold without an indorse. Nos. 15 *a* I., 15 *a* II., 15 *a* III., are the same three Accounts relating to Cotton, Timber and Shipping, making, with the indorses, six pages in Pica type, as printed in 1830. The saving, if the proposed forms for tabular printing are adopted, will average about 40 per cent. on printing and paper, being about 52 per cent. on the paper, and 36 per cent. on the printing; and if the indorsements are not considered essential, a further saving will be effected, as a part of the expense of composition will be saved on half-sheets consisting of a page and indorsement, and the total expense of printing and paper in the numerous instances where a half sheet is formed by the indorsement.

See Appendix, Specimen No. 15 *a.*

Specimen No. 15.

356. So that taking the indorsement not to be essential, in general there would be a saving of 50 per cent.?—Yes, nearly 50. No. 16. is a specimen page of a Public Bill in Pica type, close, as proposed. No. 16 *a.* is the same Bill as now printed for the House of Commons; No. 16 *b.* is the same Bill as now printed for the House of Peers. The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 30 per cent. on printing and paper, being about 32 per cent. on the paper, and 29 per cent. on the printing. The large saving on the printing arises from the condensed form being in the same size type as the open one.

Specimens No. 16, 16 *a*, 16 *b.*

357. Can you state what the saving would be, supposing the same printer to print the three copies; the Bill to be set up by the same individual, and go through the stages in both Houses?—It would save 50 per cent. on the composition portion for the House of Lords, for there would only be the corrections to make; the same types would answer. The average saving, by planning out the whole of the Parliamentary Printing in the compressed forms proposed, will be at the lowest estimate 21 per cent. on printing and paper.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Taking the printing at - - - - -	56,000	–	–
And the paper - - - - - - -	20,000	–	–
	£. 76,000	–	–

the saving will be nearly 16,000 *l.* I take that as the lowest average of the saving.

358. Upon the whole?—Yes.

359. Does it include Votes?—Yes.

360. They are only 7 ½ per cent.?—Yes, and others are 40 per cent. It will perhaps not be considered by the Committee as an undesirable result of the proposed condensed forms of printing, that it will reduce the immense bulk of the Sessional Papers by nearly a third; that is to say, if they now form 42 volumes in a Session, they will be reduced to about 28, effecting a saving of 33 per cent. on binding the sets.

361. Have you any further remarks to make?—In obedience to the directions of the Committee, I have examined the volume of American Public Papers, printed in octavo. In the first place, I beg to inform the Committee, the octavo form is more expensive than the folio; the same quantity of paper not containing the same quantity of print, from the increased space occupied in margin for folding and sewing; in the next, the charge for composition is increased by the repetition of head and foot lines, which are included in the casting, and by the additional *ad volorem* charge for placing marginal notes; then the press-work is increased in the same ratio as the quantity of paper, and the binding charges are increased by the greater quantity of folding. The statement of the proportion of expense between folio and octavo, which I have presented to the Committee, proves the difference to be about 11 per cent. excess of expense for the octavo size. From the frequent recurrence of tabular printing, it is also not well adapted for

Mr. *W. Rapley.*

24 March 1835.

the Parliamentary business, the number of folding leaves that would be indispensable being both inconvenient, and causing an increased expense in printing, paper and binding. In Reports, consisting entirely of tabular printing, such as the Statistical Tables, the Population Returns, and in a Report, now printing under the direction of the Stationery Office, of the Ecclesiastical Revenues, it would be both confused and very expensive.

362. Then, in your opinion, the octavo form in Acts of Parliament is not so convenient and economical as that which you have now recommended in folio?—Certainly.

363. Have you any thing else to state?—Nothing.

Mr. *George Grierson*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *G. Grierson.*

364. WHAT office do you hold in Ireland?—My brother and I hold jointly the situation of King's Printers.

365. Do you print and publish Acts of Parliament?—We do.

366. What forms do you publish?—Various forms.

367. State what you do publish?—I print the quarto for promulgation, and for the community at large the folio Statutes, and a small octavo edition on Cap paper, and the Statutes of the Irish Parliament in octavo, in twelve volumes (printed by the recommendation of the Irish House of Commons) up to the Union. Those are the forms generally published in our office.

368. Are we to understand that the Acts of the United Kingdom are confined to quarto, folio and small octavo?—I believe so. These are the specimens of the octavo [*pointing to some printed books*].

369. Are any part of the folios printed for promulgation on account of Government?—No.

370. How many of the quartos do you distribute?—Eight hundred.

371. To whom do you distribute?—Five hundred to the Petty Sessions, and 300 to the Public Authorities.

372. Can you prepare a list of the parties to whom you give them?—I can send to Ireland for it.

373. Under what order are those 500 distributed?—The order of Government.

374. Of what date?—One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

375. Were there any distributed before?—There were.

376. What number?—Previously to 1829, we printed 325 copies of the folio edition, and 1,500 copies of the compressed quarto edition.

377. For distribution or promulgation?—All for promulgation.

378. At what price are those 800 distributed per sheet?—At 8½*d.* per sheet.

379. Is it Irish or English currency?—British currency.

380. When was that price fixed?—At the time the order for promulgation was transmitted to us.

381. Has any alteration been made since by any person?—No.

382. Have you received any orders from Government respecting the reduction of prices?—No.

383. Is the quarto the same size as the English quarto?—It is the same as to length and breadth of the page, but it is printed in Pica; that is the only difference.

384. Do you know whether a sheet of quarto printed by you contains as much matter as the quarto printed by The King's Printer in England?—It cannot, because ours is Pica, and the other is Small Pica; otherwise it is the same.

385. Then a sheet of yours does not contain so much as a sheet of the other?—It does not.

386. Do you publish the Statutes at Large for the United Kingdom, or only those Acts which relate to Ireland?—We publish the entire Acts of the Session.

387. Can you state in 1823 how many sheets the Statutes were published in?—No, I cannot.

388. Can you by reference?—I could obtain it from Ireland.

389. Will you state in how many sheets the Statutes were published in the year 1829, and the following years, and the prices for the same?—I can obtain that.

390. Can you state the cost of the Statutes in the years 1832 and 1833?—I can tell the Committee the amounts since the year 1828. In 1829 it was 1,969*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.*

391. For

199

Mr. G. Grierson.

24 March 1835.

391. For 800 copies?—No, there were 325 folios, and 1,500 quartos; that was in 1829; 1830 is 1,815*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

392. That is the new set of 800 number?—Yes.

393. Did you charge the same price for 1,500 quartos in 1829, as you charged for the quartos in 1830?—In 1829 we charged 4½*d.* per sheet.

394. And what in 1830?—In 1830, 8½*d.*

395. Are we to understand that you doubled the price when you reduced the number?—Not quite double.

396. As 4½*d.* is to 8½*d.*?—Yes.

397. By what authority did you do that?—By the authority of Government.

398. Now, in 1831?—In 1831, 2,224*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* In 1832, 3,231*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* In 1833, 3,638*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* In 1834, 1,981*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

399. All at 8½*d.*?—All from 1830 to 1834 at 8½*d.*, which makes in the six years an average of 2,476*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.* In 1832 and 1833 the increase of Acts was considerable, in consequence of the Reform Registry Act and others.

400. Do you print the exact number of 800, or more?—We printed I think 1,000.

401. What became of the rest?—The rest we have printed as a speculation. The Government having intimated to me a desire to supply the magistrates of Ireland generally with the Statutes, I conceived it would be desirable to have a store in case they should require to have the back years for the magistrates as well as the future, and which I have done entirely at my own risk and responsibility, and probably to my own loss.

402. Have you in fact sold or distributed as yet that surplus of 200 copies?—We may have sold what I consider the over books; what the printers call by the name of over books; I suppose I may have sold 10 or 12 of them in a year.

403. Have you reserved a certain supply, for the speculation you have mentioned, in case it arises?—I have reserved 200 copies.

404. How long have they been printed in Pica?—Since 1829.

405. Before that what type was it?—The folios in Pica, and the quartos in Small Pica.

406. What induced you to alter the type in the quartos?—It was the permission of the Committee, in 1829, communicated to me by the present Lord Francis Egerton, who was then Secretary for Ireland.

407. Are they printed in Dublin?—Yes, in Dublin.

408. You have an establishment there for the purpose?—Yes.

409. Are you bound to supply the past Acts of Parliament to the Public?—No doubt.

410. Have you ever been called upon to supply old Acts?—I feel obliged to the Committee for asking this question. I have here specimens of different Acts of Parliament, which I think will satisfy the Committee upon that subject. I beg leave to present the Committee with a collection of Landlord and Tenants Acts, and Game Acts, the earliest of which is an Act of Edward IV. chap. 1. printed by George Grierson in 1822.

411. That is a new edition?—A reprint, in 1822.

412. Was that reprint by order of Government, or printed for sale to the community?—For sale to the community.

413. As a private speculation?—I do not consider it a private speculation.

414. Did Government direct it to be done?—No; I consider by my patent I am bound to keep up the stock of Acts of Parliament for the public demand and supply.

415. As patentee?—Yes; as such I consider myself bound to do so.

416. This specimen which you produce is a collection of the Acts of Parliament respecting Landlord and Tenant?—Yes; but each Act of the collection can be purchased singly if required.

417. Do you consider that you are required by the patent to collect them together?—No.

418. Do you consider that you are bound under the patent to supply persons demanding them with ancient Acts at the same price as modern Acts?—Certainly, at the same price; and, as an instance of it, we frequently sell the Acts in black letter. We frequently take out of a volume an Act of Parliament, and we charge them at the same rate as the modern Acts of Parliament, without any additional charge for the *search*, or for *obsolete* Acts.

419. To what year does your stock of Acts go; can you state how many Acts of

Mr. G. Grierson.

24 March 1835.

of the present year, and how far back?—It is impossible for me to do so at present.

420. In point of fact, is there any large actual demand for Acts so ancient as to require you to do this?—There is actually a daily demand. I have numerous specimens in the room to satisfy the Committee of that.

421. We want to know the extent of the demand that the Public have on you for Acts of Parliament?—I have shown to the Committee Acts of Edward IV., Henry VIII., Charles I., and 7th of William III.

422. That is part of the collection?—They are sold separately and in collection.

423. Suppose I wanted to procure an Act not in that collection, would you consider yourself bound to find the Act for me, and print it?—Most certainly, and frequently I have to reprint for the sake of one copy; and I consider myself bound to have them for the Public.

424. We understand that you print these for sale, and that an individual may have either the collection or any one separate?—Yes.

425. What I ask you is this, what number of Acts have you in store, and for how many years back; can you say?—It is totally impossible for me to tell at present.

426. Have you any of the Acts printed in the year 1705 remaining in store?—I will venture to say we have in our store Acts of 1705, though not printed by us at the time.

427. Remaining from your predecessor?—Yes, remaining from our predecessor.

428. Could you show what store you had when you became King's Printers?—No doubt we can, when called on to do so.

429. Do you keep a regular store account of the Acts printed and those sold?—We do not keep any particular account of those sold; we keep an account of our sales, and an account of our stock.

430. Speaking of quartos, do you make the marginal reference yourself, or do you copy the English Acts as they are made?—We copy the English Acts as they are made.

431. Then they are exactly a copy of the English Acts as printed here?—Precisely.

432. Are you at any expense for what are called editorial marginal notes?—Not in the quarto size.

433. You never examine the Rolls here, with the original, to make the first copy?—We have had to examine it in order to see whether there was or was not an error.

434. But generally you take The King's Printers' of England copy?—Certainly, unless we see any thing to attract our attention, on which occasions we refer to the Rolls at once.

435. You mentioned that you print folio editions for the public sale; how many copies of those do you print generally? you told us that you print 1,000 quartos, of which you promulgate 800; how much of that quantity do you keep?—The number we print of each Act varies.

436. How much of each Act?—Some we do not print at all.

437. My question is, how many copies of these Acts do you print in folio for the public sale?—We do not print any in volumes for public sale, but copies of separate Acts, the number of which varies according to the nature of the Act.

438. Do you print invariably a copy of each Act in folio, or do you limit the printing to those which you think will be in demand?—We limit our printing to those which we consider the Public will require.

439. And you print a number in proportion to what you think the demand will be?—Certainly, we have printed as few as 15 copies of an Act.

440. Will you mention that Act?—It is the 3d & 4th William IV. chap. 96, seven sheets, and the number printed was 15.

441. Do you mean one Act, or all the Acts?—It is one particular Act. The number of the copies of the Acts which we print varies according to the nature of the Act; I have printed of this particular Act (3d & 4th William IV. chap. 96, of seven sheets,) 15 copies only.

442. Why only 15 copies?—Because I knew I must have sufficient for the public demand, but I knew I should be a greater loser if I printed more than was likely to be required.

443. Can you lay before the Committee a list of the number of Acts and the number of the copies of each Act since you have been King's Printer?—I should be able to get it from Ireland.

444. You stated the smallest number you have printed; what is the largest number you have ever printed?—In a list of eight years I observe one Act only the number of which is 3,000.

445. What Act is that?—The 3d & 4th William IV. chapter 100, in five sheets.

446. That is the Reform Act?—It is the Reform Act. I observe likewise two Acts which have been printed to the number of 2,000, and I think I may say the average number seems to be 250; there are many Acts of 100 copies each, and several of 50.

447. Is that folio what is called the Pot folio?—Yes, Pot folio.

448. In Pica, or Small Pica?—Pica.

449. How much per sheet do you sell it to the Public?—The folio edition by retail, is sold at 4½ *d.* a sheet.

450. You have stated that you do not print all the Acts; when you are applied to for a copy of those Acts which you have not printed, how do you supply them? do you send for them to England?—We frequently reprint them; I may say always, with this exception, that if there be a hurry, or a Local or Private Act be required, we have, for public convenience, got the Act over from England.

451. Do you not supply yourself from The King's Printer in England, when they are wanted?—Most positively not; we reprint them from the English copy.

452. Do you reprint the English copy?—We have frequently done so in this manner; we have from our own volumes taken the copy out of the volume to supply an urgent demand for an Act, and reprinted the Act solely for want of that one sheet.

453 Is the volume of the Acts printed consecutively?—Yes, it is printed consecutively as to chapters, but separately as to Acts.

454. Do we understand that, supposing the chapter terminated at three-fourths of a page, you leave that blank, and go to the top of the page in the next sheet?—We do in folios, but not in quartos.

455. You have stated that you have taken it from folios; since 1829 you have had no folio volumes?—No.

456. Then what you allude to are Acts anterior to that?—Of course.

457. If you only sell, at an average, 250 copies, you cannot get a great profit on that folio edition?—No, but the sale of our Acts of Parliament by retail consists of folio and small octavo.

458. What number of each octavo do you sell?—It is impossible to say that, it varies according to every Act.

459. Have you any average?—I have not.

460. How many of the octavos do you print?—I cannot say.

461. Do you print all the Acts in octavo?—No, of course not.

462. Do you adopt the same rule as to octavos as to folios?—There are some Acts which the Public prefer in octavo.

463. What are those?—Those which are required for the circuits, for barristers and professional persons; such are required to be portable; for that purpose the folio Act does not answer, it is folded, and it gets creased and soiled; the small octavo is printed with the lines more separated, and professional persons have the power of noting and interlining particular passages, and it very frequently happens that when persons come to ask for the folio edition which we have, they require to know whether the small octavo will be printed likewise, because if it should be printed they would wait for it.

464. They said that if the same Act were printed in octavo they would wait for that edition?—Yes, and they have the advantage of one of the King's Printers being at the bar. The octavo Acts are printed in collections, *pari materiâ*, the obsolete Acts excluded, and the irrelevant and obsolete parts of the Acts excluded, and indexes and tables of reference prefixed to them.

465. What do you mean by being at the bar?—A barrister. For instance, I would beg leave to submit to the Committee a collection of Sir Robert Peel's Acts.

466. Can you state the greatest number, or the smallest number, of any of those octavo Acts which you have printed?—I fear I cannot do it now, but if I find I can do it, I will with the greatest pleasure. I find I have here a rough copy

Mr. G. Grierson.

24 March 1835.

of the Return of the Acts and collection of Acts printed in octavo since January 1829, but not prepared with a view to this Committee, nor with perhaps sufficient accuracy.

467. What is the smallest number?—I will mention it in a moment. There is I see one of 100 copies.

468. Which is that?—St. Stephen's Hospital Act, 3 Geo. II. c. 23.

469. That is a Local Act?—Yes, but it is a Public Local Act. There is the Burning Land Act of the 54 Geo. III. c. 115, 150 in number, and there are but two of 1,000, which is the highest.

470. One hundred is the lowest, and 1,000 is the highest?—Yes.

471. How much is the average?—Two hundred and fifty.

472. That is the small octavo size?—Yes, singly and in collection.

473. What is the charge per sheet for this octavo?—The charge of the small octavo varies according to the size of the collection.

474. A sheet of how many pages?—Sixteen pages; the prices vary according to the size of the collection, as I have always considered it both my duty and my interest to make the large collection cheaper in proportion, generally speaking, than the smaller, and the average price to the Public is 3 *d.* per sheet of 16 pages.

475. Without reference to the matter in that sheet, or to the matter in the folio or quarto?—It must contain less matter in the octavo, and does contain less matter than in the folio.

476. You mean that the 16 pages of the small octavo contain less matter than the four pages of folio?—Yes.

477. The question intended to be put to you is this, what is the quantity of matter in a sheet containing 16 pages of octavo, compared with the matter in the four pages of folio, or eight of quarto?—It contains less matter than the folio, certainly.

478. A sheet of small octavo than the folio?—Yes, less matter than the folio.

479. And less matter than the quarto?—Yes, far less matter than the quarto.

480. I understand you to say that you retail the Pot folio of four pages for 4 ½ *d.* and the 16 pages of octavo for 3 *d.*?—Yes.

481. What do you sell the quarto for?—We do not in general sell the quarto.

482. I think you said that you distribute the quarto for 8 ½ *d.* a sheet?—We promulgate it at 8 ½ *d.*, and we sell it for a guinea a volume when they happen to be asked for, from our over books.

483. How can you afford to print so few copies of these Acts, if the average is only 250; the profit cannot be much?—Our sale for the demand for the Public, consists of the folio and small octavo principally, and certainly the demand for them is limited. The Committee, I trust, will perceive that we stand in a different situation from The King's Printer in England. The prices I have mentioned; and I have to add that the number of Acts annually increases, that we have frequently printed an Act for the sale of one copy; and I have given an instance of printing for the sake of 15; and when you take England and her colonies, and her plantations, and her wealth and commercial business into consideration, the demand in Ireland for these Acts, as compared with England, is very trifling; and besides that, we have not the advantage of publishing for promulgation the folio edition, which would give us an opportunity of the printing of separate Acts for sale to the community. The consequence is that, if we were not paid amply for the Statutes which we promulgate, The King's Printer's establishment in Ireland could not be upheld; and if the Committee should consider it advantageous to extend the number of Statutes for promulgation, they could be printed at a comparatively trifling price; and I would beg leave to hand in to the Committee a document showing the working of the system. This is a calculation showing that there is no strict Rule of Three proportion existing between the cost of printing 500 copies, 1,500 copies, and one copy, supposing them to be three separate editions, and the reason is (amongst other reasons) that the type must be set up for one copy as well as for 500. This expense is a dead weight to be shared amongst the entire edition. For instance, let 500 copies cost altogether 500 *l.*, let the setting up of the type be taken at 250 *l.*, the paper and press-work of each copy at 10 *s.*, the calculation then for 500, 1,500, and one copy, will be as follows: 500 copies, setting up the type, 250 *l.*; paper and print, 500 copies, at 10 *s.*, 250 *l.*; making 500 *l.* 1,500 copies; setting up the type, 250 *l.*; paper and print, 1,500 copies, at 10 *s.*, 750 *l.*; making 1,000 *l.*; which by strict proportion would be 1,500 *l.* One copy, setting up the type, 250 *l.*; paper and print, one copy,

203

Mr. G. Grierson.

24 March 1835.

copy, at 10 *s.*, 10 *s.*; making 250 *l.* 10 *s.*, the price of one single copy, which by strict proportion would be 1 *l.*

484. At what price could you supply 4,000 in Pot folio, in quarto, and in royal octavo, paper and every thing included?—The calculation of royal octavo or the 4,000 folio never came within my contemplation, but in consequence of a communication from the Government, I calculated at what rate I could supply all the magistrates and the petty sessions and the public bodies in Ireland, which would amount to 4,000 copies (the number now mentioned), and I found that I could afford to supply them at the rate of 2 ¼ *d.* per sheet in quarto, and I made this proposition upon two distinct occasions, one last year to the late Government, and in the present year to the present Government, at 2 ¼ *d.* per sheet.

485. Are you aware that 1,900 copies in quarto are sold here at 1 ¼ *d.*?—That is so by a recent regulation, I understand. I am most particularly anxious to impress upon the Committee this fact, that the main stay of our establishment is the printing of the Acts of Parliament, and of course from what I have stated to the Committee, they will see it must be principally the printing of Acts of Parliament for promulgation, because the profit on the retail sale must appear to be inconsiderable. Therefore if the number was extended, and we were allowed the opportunity to print the Acts of Parliament in folio, we could do it much cheaper.

486. The folio edition was prohibited for promulgation by Government?—Yes.

487. By Government order?—Yes; by Government order.

488. When was that order?—In 1829.

489. You have said you have had no communication since 1829 regarding the charge for printing?—Certainly not.

490. Neither with the Government in Ireland, nor the Treasury in England?—Certainly not. Perhaps I may be misunderstood; they have had our situation generally under consideration, but we have not been ordered to change our prices.

491. Are you aware Government ever had under their consideration any change?—Certainly they have.

492. Have your bills for the last two years been paid entirely, or on account?—Our bills have been some of them paid on account, but they are not bills for Acts of Parliament; the Statutes of the last Session have been paid on account.

493. Has any correspondence taken place between you and the Treasury on this subject?—No doubt, and for a continued length of time; generally as to our office, and with a view, I believe, to a general arrangement. I conceived when I was asked the question, it was as to whether there was any fault found with the price of the quarto and octavo Statutes.

494. I think you stated that the prices were fixed by the Treasury?—Just so. The subject has certainly been under the consideration of Government for the last two years, and I believe that some arrangements would have been effected, but that the change of Government occurred.

495. On what principle do you regulate the charge you make for these different Acts?—I take first into account the establishment that we are obliged to maintain for the public service.

496. Do you mean for the Acts?—Generally.

497. Do you mean Bibles and Testaments, or Acts?—Generally.

498. Do the Committee understand you to say you derive no profit from the sale to the Public of the octavo and folio editions?—I beg to be understood to say no such thing; our sales are about 700 *l.* or 800 *l.* a year.

499. Profit?—No, sales.

500. Upon what principle do you regulate the price; the question is intended to lead you to explain, in order that we may consider how far the Public is fairly dealt with in this transaction?—In the first place, we maintain our establishment entirely for the business connected with our Patent situation, the printing business of Dublin being now since the Union so reduced, that there is nothing of any consequence printed in Dublin, except the daily newspapers and a periodical or two. Connected with newspapers we could not be; it would not suit our situation, which I consider to be extremely responsible, extremely confidential; so that there is no other printing by which The King's Printer has the power of compensating himself, for that which every mercantile man has a right to charge for his establishment and his capital stock invested in his business, as well as his time

Mr. G. Grierson.

24 March 1835.

and personal superintendence. With respect to the business of our office, the main work of the establishment is for Government, and it is right to say that we have several clerks and publishing offices; and the Committee will perhaps allow me to refer to a document in my possession which will show the period at which our capital was first invested. It appears by a newspaper of October 1st, 1753, that "George Grierson, His Majesty's Printer, died in the 74th year of his age;" and it is there mentioned, "that for 50 years he carried on the business of Printing in Ireland, and previous to his arrival the art of Printing was in so low a state, that nothing was attempted in that way higher than a Psalter, and that most meanly and poorly executed; but immediately setting about printing large editions of Bibles and Common Prayers, he expended above 5,000*l.*, besides a large sum which he laid out in establishing the art of Casting Types in this nation." After that period the printing of the Acts of Parliament increased, and has become a most important part of our public duties, and at the present time I venture to state to the Committee, that the stock we have now thus invested solely and exclusively for the public service amounts to between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*

501. I think you have said that you do not publish the Statutes at Large since the Union; you say that you have published the Statutes of the Irish Parliament; and I asked you whether you have published any of the Statutes at Large since the Union, and I think you said you had not?—We do not; but we do what I conceive a more useful thing, which is done in consequence of one of The King's Printers being a barrister: we print a small digest of all the Acts upon each topic separately, so that there are few (if any) subjects of which a purchaser will not be able to obtain all he may require, and nothing more. In consequence of this establishment having to be kept up, and in consequence of this capital, it was necessary for us to look for a reasonable remuneration from our principal business, which is the publication of the Statutes.

502. Can you state the amount of capital on which you estimate the reasonable remuneration to which you allude?—I venture to say, on a rough calculation, from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*; say 35,000*l.*

503. Do you mean to say 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* in type and establishment, or in stock only?—I include every thing; the premises, the type, and implements of trade, and the store of Acts on hand.

504. Then are we to understand you balance the accounts annually?—Certainly.

505. Will you prepare a balance-sheet for the last two years to be laid before the Committee at their next meeting, to show the amount of profits arising from the office which you hold, and the data upon which that is founded?—Of course it would be necessary for me to go to Ireland to do it. I am most ready to do whatever the Committee wishes; but to render it perfectly satisfactory, it is necessary I should go to Ireland to have an investigation of the stock before I do it.

506. Is it not a habit in your office to make out annual accounts?—It is for a certain purpose. I have no reluctance to do it: I consider it my interest to do it; but perhaps it will answer the purpose of the Committee, if I take my profits from 12 to 15 per cent. upon the capital.

507. Then you can state what the amount of the profits is?—Taking the capital at 35,000*l.*, I should say the profits are from 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*

508. Do you mean on the Statutes?—Certainly not.

509. You mean the Bibles, the printing, and every thing?—Yes, every thing.

510. What portion do you consider fairly applicable, or could a separation be made between the Statutes, and the Bibles and Prayer Books, and other things?—Certainly; of late we have not printed Bibles and Prayer Books.

511. How do you account for the difference between the price demanded by you and The King's Printers in England for Acts of Parliament?—I account for it in this way: the demand is so small in Ireland, that of course the price of the Acts must be raised in proportion. There are many other expenses that we are liable to, and we have not the advantage of selling the folio edition in the first instance for promulgation, which would enable us to strike off the Acts of Parliament for the Public at the same time, from the same type.

512. Is it not the case that the Public in Ireland are now paying at the rate of 4½*d.*, when the Public in England are only paying 1½*d.*?—To some extent it is true.

513. Is it not to the whole extent?—Certainly not.

514. Where

514. Where is the exception?—The octavo, which forms a considerable part of the retail Statutes, is sold at 3*d.* The Committee will allow me to say that they are printed on a paper which costs from 15*s.* to 16*s.* a ream, whereas the Pot folio is printed on paper from 9*s.* to 10*s.*

515. Taking the quantity of matter, which you admit to be less on the octavo than the other edition, still comparing the matter they are equally high?—For convenience the Public prefer and require them.

516. The fact is, though a number of the Acts of Parliament are taken in a more convenient shape, yet they are at that higher price?—They are 3*d.* instead of 1½*d.*, and the folios 4½*d.*

517. While in England you have them at 1½*d.* and 2*d.*?—No doubt.

518. What is the comparative matter in a sheet of the octavo and a sheet of a Statute at Large?—I cannot venture to speak as to that. I wish to be distinctly understood, that any person coming to our office has the option of buying an Act of Parliament in folio if he prefer it.

519. Have you had any communication with Government about the surrendering of your Patent, so that the people of Ireland may receive their Statutes at the same rate as the English people do?—If I must tell the truth, I have been anxiously waiting for an arrangement upon the subject. I do not know it positively, but I believe the Government were contemplating such a thing certainly, and I have been for a considerable time waiting the decision of their Lordships of the Treasury respecting the change; and I can assure the Committee I have been anxious to give every information and every facility that is possible.

520. I think by the evidence given before a Committee of this House, that it is proved, with respect to the printing of Bibles, you obtain the Bibles principally now from England?—No; the type we get from Scotland and England, but mostly from Scotland. The best type is cast in Scotland, but not the books.

521. You were asked just now to what extent your establishment is kept up for printing Bibles, and you said you did not print them?—Formerly there was some demand for them in Ireland; but latterly, for reasons I can give the Committee, for the last two or three years there is not the same demand. The reason is, that the Bibles in Ireland are mostly supplied by English Societies; and I have frequently sent in tenders to the Societies in Ireland, supplied from England, offering to print them as well and as cheap as those which are supplied from England, but I have not succeeded.

522. You say you derive very little profit from the sale to the Public of the folio and octavo Statutes, and you say that the estimate for the Statutes promulgated by Government for a maximum year is 3,500*l.*, and notwithstanding that position of circumstances, you say the clear profit is about 3,000*l.* a year?—I said more, between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.*

523. How do you make out that?—Because we have got other public printing for the public departments in Ireland.

524. What would you estimate your profits on the Statutes?—It is impossible I could answer that. I wish the Committee to understand that I consider it impossible that the profit of the Statutes, as printed in Ireland, can be calculated separately and distinctly from our business generally. Indeed, unless there were some competent persons in the trade to examine our stock, which is open to any person, and the demand in Ireland for that stock, it is impossible for any person to form an idea of our position with the country, and our just remuneration.

525. Does not the demand for Bibles and other articles printed by you, decrease every year in consequence of other supplies?—Certainly not.

526. You have been telling us, that in consequence of Bibles being supplied from other sources, you find the demand from you less and less; consequently you do not print so many?—For the last three years we have printed none.

527. Then of course the demand is less?—No doubt, the demand for Bibles and Prayer Books. Before the Committee concludes with my evidence, it is my duty to mention to the Committee that our office is almost a place of reference. It really is an office of reference for the Acts of Parliament, and a variety of miscellaneous information. It is very different to what it is in England.

528. What do you mean by reference?—In Ireland persons coming to town are not so well informed as English gentlemen, and they come to our office, and they ask for Trespass, Landlord and Tenant or Tithe Acts, (whatever it may be,) and they do not know the chapter or the particular year, and they get such information as enables them to get the precise Acts they require, and saves them the inconvenience

Mr. G. Grierson.

24 March 1835.

of leaving town with the wrong Act; and this is certainly a convenience to the Public, but I must say it is an expense to us. And I would likewise submit to the Committee, that The King's Printing Establishment in Ireland has been, and must continue to be, of service in this way; that it is what is very necessary in Ireland; it is an establishment with a *large capital*, and the printing of Acts of Parliament in Ireland does employ, to a certain extent, a number of persons. We are obliged to have an establishment which sometimes may be reduced to the number of six men, and at other times it may be necessary to employ from 70 to 100; and I have here what the Committee will give me leave to show if necessary, that we have received Government orders for printing proclamations, under very peculiar circumstances. The names I will not mention. I hold in my hand different documents, which I can mention, if the Committee desire. With respect to one of these, on the 19th October, we were called upon at two o'clock in the morning to print a proclamation at our office, and at another time at 12 o'clock; and I have a list of different proclamations of this sort, which show not only that there is great responsibility, but a great degree of confidence reposed in us. And likewise before I conclude, the Committee will allow me to say that, with regard to all the different forms despatched by our establishment throughout the country, as for instance under the Reform Registry Act, our office has been resorted to every day by a number of persons who came for information as to how the names were to be filled up, and how the different forms were to be prepared, &c. &c.

529. Has not a change taken place in printing at the different public offices in Ireland of late years?—There has.

530. Has not a variety of forms formerly printed by you, required by different public bodies by you, been printed by other persons?—Certainly not, we consider that it would be exceedingly unjust if Government were to deprive us of this description of printing. I think it my duty to state, that on two or three different occasions, persons who have been employed to furnish other documents have failed to execute them, and when they have thus failed, the business has been sent to our office to be finished.

531. The question I would ask you is simply, do you continue to print for the public offices all the forms you formerly did?—We do, and it is because we have such a capital and such an establishment as is necessary for Government in case of emergency, that we have been able to effect promptly and correctly what others failed to complete.

532. Have you seen the royal octavo edition of the Statutes printed by The King's Printer in England for Mr. Richards?—Yes, I have seen them.

533. Are you aware of their sale in Ireland?—Not at all.

534. Do you know that any of them are sold?—Yes, I bought one number myself.

535. Do you object to their sale?—I do not object to their sale.

536. Have you not the privilege of preventing the sale in Ireland if you like?—If I have the power I should not exercise it; it is not my wish to interfere with the interest of the Public; but it is well to mention that Acts of Parliament cannot be given in evidence without our imprint in Ireland.

537. When these royal octavo copies can be sold in Ireland for 2*d.* and the whole volume of Statutes for the year for 7*s.* 6*d.*, is it not hard upon the customers for Statutes in Ireland to be precluded from that advantage?—I most perfectly agree in every thing that is stated. I never have interfered with the sale of that book, and if the Committee think that there is in our office neither an excessive remuneration nor any appearance of unfair dealing, I hope that the Committee, in any recommendation or advice they may be disposed to give to Government or elsewhere, will take into consideration the services of our office for a long period of time, and the capital that is invested in it. If the Government Statutes were circulated as they ought to be, among the magistrates in Ireland, we have offered to do them for 2½*d.*; but whatever the Government may be disposed to do, or the Committee may advise, it is not our wish to throw any obstacle in the way. I have always expressed myself willing to do every thing that the Government may think right.

538. Do you consider the Treasury has the power of regulating the price at which the work is to be done?—As a lawyer, I feel that our Patent would be endangered by an excessive charge to the Public.

539. It always implies a reasonable profit?—No doubt.

540. Your Patent will expire in 1846?—Yes, in March.

541. You have only one Patent?—No, but one Patent.

207

Martis, 31° *die Martii*, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq., called in; and Examined.

A. Spottiswoode, Esq.

31 March 1835.

542. ARE you able to state what number of the Statutes at Large are sold annually?—The Return sent in will show.

543. Are those numbers all of one size; are they all quartos?—There are two sizes, quarto and octavo.

544. And those are the only two sizes you print of the Statutes at Large?—Those are the only two editions of that book.

545. Are any other copies of the Statutes at Large published by any person beside you?—None.

546. Have you the privilege of supplying Scotland and Ireland, as well as England; or only England?—We do partially supply both.

547. Have not The King's Printers in Scotland been in general supplied by you with such Acts of Parliament as they require?—Occasionally we supply them with Acts of Parliament; they print some themselves, but we occasionally supply them.

548. I believe those they print are generally wanted for the Departments?—For public offices in Scotland.

549. But the General Acts are supplied by you; what we call the General Acts?—Such as they apply to us for; it is only occasionally.

550. If it should be thought desirable to open the publication of the Statutes at Large to the Public, to give them any edition they please, would you be disposed to yield up that portion of the monopoly you have?—As far as the public service is concerned, I think it would not be advantageous, as the price to the Public would thereby be increased. It is a subject that has never entered into our contemplation, having been always ready, and I trust competent, to fulfil the duties of the office entrusted to us; feeling also that it would not be advantageous to the Public if such an arrangement were to take place.

551. In putting the question, the Committee have in view remunerating you for any loss you might sustain by yielding up that portion of your printing, and they therefore wish to know whether, at a future period, you would be able to give any statement or estimate of what that remuneration might be?—That is a question of some difficulty.

552. Do you think that you would be able, whilst you retained the publication of the Acts for promulgation, and for supplying the Public, that you could separate the printing of the Statutes at Large?—I think not.

553. Do you know whether any reduction has been made in the price of the quarto edition of the Statutes at Large within the last two or three years?—No.

554. Will you state what is the price per sheet of the quarto Statutes at Large?—The net price, according to the Return, amounts to about $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

555. Those that have been published within two or three years past, we mean?—The price varies in a small degree, and is rather lower than it was some little time ago; but there is no variation to any considerable extent.

556. Will you be able to reduce the price of the quarto size below the $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per sheet?—There have been so many changes of late, that it is impossible to state at present what the result will be, or whether we shall be enabled so to do. The price of the Statutes at Large is lower than that of any other law book that is published, considerably. At the same time, if the Committee have any particular wish upon the subject, we will do all in our power to conform to it.

557. Will you have the goodness to consider how far it can be done, and be prepared to state it on some future occasion?—We should consider the matter on the publication of the next Part, but then probably the Committee will not be sitting. I am afraid it will be impossible for us to state it to the Committee.

558. But, prospectively, cannot you form an estimate?—Yes, perhaps we may.

A. Spottiswoode, Esq.

31 March 1835.

559. In Ireland we find a great convenience arises to the Public from printing Statutes of a certain class in a small duodecimo form; would you have any objection to making an arrangement with parties desiring to print Statutes relating to a particular branch of law in a collected form?—We do the same when it is required; but we cannot delegate to any body the duties committed to us.

560. Do you consider, under the Patent which you now hold, that the Treasury have the power, under the special clause in the Patent for printing, of regulating the prices of the Statutes at Large, as well as of the other Acts?—Certainly not; the Statutes at Large are a private speculation.

561. But do you consider that any private speculation, where the Public are concerned, can be carried on under the patent which you have?—Certainly.

561 *a*. Then do you consider that the clause in your Patent allude only to Acts of Parliament for promulgation, or does it allude to Acts of Parliament for the supply of the Public, and also Acts of Parliament in the form of the Statutes at Large?—Acts of Parliament supplied to Government.

562. No other?—No other.

563. Then is it your opinion that you may charge to the Public whatever price you please, both for the Acts of Parliament and the Statutes at Large you print?—Yes, in reason.

564. But by what rule is that reason to be decided; how are we to judge of the reasonableness of the charge?—I cannot answer that question.

565. Suppose a complaint made against the price at which the Statutes are now printed, and a demand made for a reduction, do you consider the Treasury has any power to reduce the price, or by what rule do you fix it?—Supposing such a case, I conceive that the Treasury would be the umpires.

566. Do you suppose that applies to the Statutes at Large, or only to the Acts separately sold to the Public?—I should say, that if any thing were shown to be unreasonable we should alter it; but there has been no such thing within my knowledge.

567. Then you conceive they have the power of controlling your price?—They have the power of ascertaining that we do not unreasonably exercise the privilege committed to our charge.

568. And does that apply equally to the Statutes at Large as to the Acts?—It applies to that part which is the subject of the Patent.

569. Although you alleged that the Statutes at Large are a private speculation, does not that introduce the appearance of a distinction between the control of the price of the Statutes at Large as distinguished from the Acts?—Those Acts are not within the control of the clause quoted; but still, as all these are matters of reason, I conceive that the Treasury would be the judges to decide whether our duties were properly exercised or not.

570. How do you reconcile that conclusion with your former statement?—I am not aware of its being at variance with any of my former statements.

571. You were asked as to the Statutes at Large, and whether the Treasury had the power of regulating the price of the Statutes at Large; you said you conceived the Statutes at Large were a private speculation, and were not under the superintendence and control of the Treasury?—You have omitted a material part of the question, which was, whether "under the special clause" in the Patent it was so.

572. The question was asked, whether under your Patent it was considered to be so?—Under the special clause.

573. We ask, whether you make a distinction as between the Statutes at Large, which are stated to be a private speculation, and the Acts which are sold to the Public; do you consider that both of them are equally under the control of the Treasury as regards the price?—I wish it to be understood, that the clause applies specially to Acts supplied to the Government. The Statutes at Large are not merely Acts as passed by Parliament. It is an edited book. It is not supplied to the Government, but prepared for the convenience of the Public. The Acts are under the privilege, which we conceive we ought to exercise with reason, and we confidently say we have so done; still I conceive that the Treasury, under the supposed improbable case, would be the judges whether it were so or not.

574. What are the words of your Patent that gives you the monopoly of editing the Statutes at Large, if they are on a footing with other law books?—I cannot understand how that question applies.

575. Under what words in your Patent do you claim the privilege of printing the

209

A. Spottiswoode, Esq.

31 March 1835.

the Statutes at Large?—Under the Patent generally. We have never undertaken to dissect the Patent, or to be judges in our own case; we have always construed the Patent according to the decision of courts of law and equity.

576. And what decisions in a court of law have you had on that subject?—I do not recollect.

577. Have you ever had any occasion to protect your exclusive right to printing the Statutes at Large in any court of justice?—We never have had occasion; nobody has ever doubted it.

578. You have never been interfered with?—No.

579. Have you had law opinions upon it?—Not that I am aware of. There never was any doubt about the matter.

580. What would prevent any bookseller from editing and printing a new edition of the Statutes at Large?—This Patent.

581. You would proceed against any person who interfered with what you considered to be your exclusive right of printing the Statutes?—We should think it our duty so to do.

582. There is no other privilege granted to you of printing the Statutes at Large, other than that given under the Patent for printing Civil Acts?—No.

583. We wish to know whether, under the privilege you have, you do not conceive you have the same control over the price charged to the Public for printing the Statutes at Large as for the Civil Acts; the privilege is in you, the control must be in you also?—That has been answered. As far as the Patent is concerned, it must be reasonably executed; and the Treasury would be the judges whether it had been so or not.

John Bull, Esq., called in; and Examined.

John Bull, Esq.

584. HAVE you examined the several specimens of proposed alterations and condensations of printing the Parliamentary Papers and Journals of this House?—Yes.

See Appendix for Specimens.

585. Will you take them one by one?—This is No. 1.

586. Do you see any objection to No. 1?—No, I do not.

587. Now, do you think it would be productive of convenience, as well as to economy in expense?—I think so.

588. Now will you look at specimen No. 2?—I have it.

589. Do you see any objection to that size of the Journals in future?—I do not see any objection to it; it seems a good clear type. There may be a small objection to its differing from the former style of printing.

590. You mean to say that the inconvenience will be the breaking the uniformity of the sets?—Yes.

591. Now, connected with that, we would ask you whether you have the arranging of the Journals of The House?—Yes.

592. Are you aware that the Committee, in the year 1828, recommended that the Appendix to the Journals should be discontinued?—I am aware that there was some such recommendation.

593. That has not yet been attended to?—No, it has not. The arrangement of the Appendix is entirely under the direction of The Speaker. It is submitted to him at the end of the Session, and by his direction I act and print.

594. Are not most, if not all, the documents and statements printed in the Appendix to the Journals; have they not all been previously printed and laid before The House?—I should think every one.

595. Then they are in fact duplicates?—They are in fact a part of the Sessional Papers, printed in series, and to be found in the Library and other places.

596. Every one of them?—I have very little doubt, every one of them.

597. Would not the saving be very considerable if the Appendix to the Journals were discontinued?—Certainly, a very great saving; and for the useful service about the House, where persons have access to the Papers, they never think of referring to any but the Sessional Papers: but I have heard some Members much in favour of the Appendix; that having the Journals in their library, and not the official papers, they have the means of referring which they otherwise would not have.

598. But for the use of the Members of the House of Commons, would not the Sessional Papers contain all the information that the Appendix does?—Undoubtedly.

John Bull, Esq.

31 March 1835.

599. But for public permanent utility, is it not desirable that there should be a public and permanent record to which persons hereafter may refer who have access to the Library of the House of Commons, and who, not being Members of Parliament, have only the Sessional Papers?—I conceive that persons who are not Members, may still have the means of referring to the Papers of any year; but I think you rather refer to the binding up such Papers as might be inserted in the Appendix, making a volume. There is no objection to that.

600. Is not every Paper that is laid on the Table of The House either printed for the use of the Members, or the manuscript left in the possession of one of the officers of The House?—Undoubtedly.

601. Then from all the Printed Papers, as well as those which are not printed, and are to be found bound up at the end of the Session, there would be a supply of every information laid on the Table of The House during the Session?—No doubt. All the manuscripts are put by and scheduled, so that any one may be referred to instantly. It is further very clear, according to the present practice, that there is never a Paper of any value that is not printed.

See Appendix for Specimens.

602. Now will you take specimen No. 3?—I have No. 3; there is no objection to the compressed form, but I think it is doubtful whether a saving of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. could be effected, for it is only in some instances this plan could be brought into effect.

603. How far, from your experience, would it be convenient for the use of The House?—I do not see any objection to it.

604. Now No. 4?—I see no objection to No. 4.

605. By which there will be a saving of 20 per cent.?—Yes.

606. Now look at No. 5?—I have it.

607. Before you give your opinion on that, will you look at the amendment which has been suggested since; it does appear to be a valuable suggestion, that Reports and Evidence, instead of running from one side of the page to the other, should have a double column?—The fact is, that these specimens are not specimens of Reports; one is a specimen of evidence, and the other a specimen of an appendix to a Report, and another an appendix to the Votes. I see no objection at all to them.

608. Do you see any objection to the Report being printed in a double column as that specimen, in the same manner as that proposed for the Evidence?—I see no objection.

609. Would it not afford relief to the eye in reading expeditiously?—I am not aware of that advantage at all; I think that would not be a great advantage. By printing along the page, and printing clearly, any person may read it.

610. Do you see any objection to that?—Certainly, none.

611. Now, No. 6?—I have it.

612. Do you think this would be a more comprehensive form for Minutes of Evidence; how far do you think it would answer the public service?—I see no objection to it at all.

613. Now look at No. 7?—I have No. 7.

614. Do you see any objection to that amendment?—I see none whatever.

615. Now, No. 8?—I do see some objection to this. I think the Index should be printed in a clear type, so that a person might find the references easily. Now this is extremely small; the difficulty of searching the Index would be increased by printing it so small.

616. Would you suggest its continuing as it is now, and not being altered?—I should, certainly. I have been very much accustomed to index-making.

617. What is your objection to No. 8; is it merely the size of the print and the divisions?—The size of the print and divisions too. It appears to me that the difficulty of searching is very much increased when you have double columns printed so small. I have no objection to double columns, because many of our indexes are so printed now, but they have wider spaces and larger type.

618. Now, will you look at No. 9?—Yes.

619. What is your opinion of that?—That there is no objection to the mode of printing.

620. No. 10, do you see any objection to that?—I do not.

621. Now look at No. 11?—I think there is no objection to this mode of printing.

622. Now, No. 12?—The same remark applies to this; there is no objection, I believe.

623. No. 13?

211

John Bull, Esq.

31 March 1835.

623. No. 13?—That is the same.

624. No. 14?—There is no objection to this.

625. No. 15?—I see no objection to the mode of printing; there may be some objection to having these three accounts compressed into one page. There is no objection at all to the mode of printing.

626. Now, No. 16, what objection is there to that?—I see a great objection to this mode of printing, and for this reason; the Committee are well aware that all Bills passing through the House of Commons are amended at the Table on the printed copy, and by Members themselves. Now, in this mode of printing there will be great difficulty in making interlineations and amendments. The former mode of printing is spaced out, so that you may introduce alterations and corrections, with the certainty of their being more clear than they could be made in this specimen.

627. Will you look at No. 16 B. *a*, the same Bill as now printed for the House of Peers, and tell me what objection there is to that?—No. 16 B. *a*. is a better specimen. *See* Appendix, Specimen No. 16 *b*.

628. As now printed for the Lords?—Yes.

629. You see no objection to the same print serving for both Houses?—This is better as required for the purposes of the House of Commons.

630. With whom does the printing of the Bills rest for the Commons, is it Messrs. Hansard?—Yes.

631. And the Lords?—The King's Printer.

632. Then if the same form for both Houses was adopted, the Printer for the Lords might print all the Bills originating in the Lords for the Commons, and Messrs. Hansard might make those which they printed for the House of Commons serve for the House of Lords?—Yes, certainly.

633. Do you prefer the form of No. 16 B. *a*?—Yes, certainly.

634. I believe that is the last specimen?—Yes.

635. Then, with respect to the double columns, I wish to ask your opinion generally for all these Papers?—I really think that must be left to the Committee to judge of; either of them are clear enough to read.

636. Should the power or discretion of putting them in double or single columns be left with you, or with whom?—We have no discretion; if it be determined that they should be printed in double columns, it would be done accordingly; but we should never think of altering the present mode without positive directions.

637. What we gather from you is, that some of them might answer better for double columns than others?—I did not mean to say that; it is a matter of opinion entirely. I do not see any advantage in double columns, unless it can be shown that there is a positive saving.

638. Have you the direction of the Evidence that is taken before Committees?—It is always printed by an order from The Speaker, which passes through my hands. In consequence of an inquiry that took place some time ago, after having given the Printer the necessary directions, the communication is now direct between the Committee Clerks and the Printer.

639. Considerable delay takes place now between the time of taking the Evidence and having it delivered to the Printers; can you suggest any mode by which more expeditious printing of the Evidence can be made?—I cannot, because I believe the Printers exert themselves to the utmost to get it out as fast as possible. I know that the Papers are sent in by the Committee Clerks as rapidly as possible; but it does not pass through my hands. All I do is to receive The Speaker's order which directs the printing, and having given proper directions to Messrs. Hansard, the further communication is kept up between them and the Committee Clerks.

640. Has any division of the labour of printing been adopted?—It is then printed by Messrs. Hansard, who have, I am informed, an immense quantity of type, which enables them to set it up in very large quantities.

641. From the Return which you drew up and laid before a Committee of this House three years ago, it appears that one half, or nearly one half, of the whole of the Journals remained unissued at that time?—Yes.

642. Now, how many copies do you generally print of each Journal?—One thousand seven hundred and fifty, by the order of The House.

643. Then, looking at the expenditure heretofore, and the immense number of 64,000 copies on hand, 64,000 folio volumes on hand, (they are now reduced to 49,000, I believe,) do you consider that 1,000 copies of the Journals would be an ample supply?—It would depend entirely whether the practice of delivering

John Bull, Esq.

31 March 1835.

complete sets to new Members of Parliament be continued; clearly, if that is continued, 1,750 are not too many. I would beg to put in these two Returns.

[*The Witness handed in the same, which were read, as follows:*]

—No. 1.—

"IT appears by the Account rendered to the Committee, that there were on hand, November 8th, 1831,—

Commons' Journals - - - - - - - -		63,021
Delivered by me in 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834 -	15,691	
Delivered for the use of the Lords in the four years 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834 - - - -	1,544	
		17,235
		45,786

—No. 2.—

"STATEMENT of the Number of Volumes of The JOURNALS of The HOUSE of COMMONS; GENERAL INDEXES; of the REPORTS of The House of Commons; of Copies of the JOURNALS of The HOUSE of LORDS, Indexes and Calendars, delivered in the Years 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834.

Commons' Journals:

	Delivered.
1831 - - -	7,765
1832 - - -	2,448
1833 - - -	2,507
1834 - - -	2,971
	15,691

General Indexes:

	Delivered.
1831 - - -	551
1832 - - -	158
1833 - - -	176
1834 - - -	198
	1,083

Commons' Reports:

	Delivered.
1831 - - -	1,536
1832 - - -	400
1833 - - -	464
1834 - - -	512
	2,912

Lords' Journals, Indexes and Calendars:

	Delivered.
1831 - - -	1,536
1832 - - -	525
1833 - - -	409
1834 - - -	533
	3,003

Journal Office, March 4, 1835. *John Bull.*"

644. In point of fact, how many new Members do call for them?—I believe I deliver about 30 complete sets in a year; that will cover it, except in the first Session.

645. What became of those copies in store?—The major part of them are in Messrs. Hansard's warehouses; but I have, within the last few years, received 100 copies of each every Christmas into my warehouse, from which I deliver during the year; so that now if a fire were to happen at either place, we should still have a store.

646. You consider you are bound to preserve all those that are printed?—All those are preserved.

647. Was it not the practice formerly for you to deliver copies of the Journals to any bookseller applying, on the order produced to you from the Member who had a right to it?—Undoubtedly that was the former practice; but within the last two or three years, it was found that booksellers were applying continually on these orders, and I believe it was upon the suggestion of some Member, that no complete sets should be delivered without an application to The Speaker, which The Speaker accordingly directed; but now, in consequence of that direction, if any one comes to me, I say, "You must apply to The Speaker, and get his authority for it;" and only then do I deliver the books. This I have no doubt has saved the delivery of many thousand volumes.

648. Each Member is entitled to a copy of every Journal now in store?—Undoubtedly, on The Speaker's authority.

649. Amounting to how many volumes?—The whole they are entitled to amounts to about 120 volumes.

650. That is The Lords' as well as The Commons'?—Including every thing.

651. It is not a complete set of The Lords', I believe?—It is a very imperfect set.

652. Can you state what each set has cost the Public?—I should think the average would amount to 2*l.* a volume; that makes it 240*l.*

653. Have

213

653. Have any of the Journals been re-printed lately?—No, they have not; but perhaps it is necessary for me to state, that if the delivery goes on as it has done, that we shall have two volumes out of print soon. *John Bull*, Esq. 31 March 1835.

654. Are those early volumes, or late volumes?—The 57th and 58th volumes will be first out of print.

655. The List you have put in contains the separate amount and numbers?—Yes.

Robert Chalmers, Esq. Examined.

656. HOW long generally is it before you get the copy from the Short-hand Writer?—Always the next day. *Robert Chalmers*, Esq.

657. How long are the copies detained by the Witnesses?—I have known them detained as much as three days.

658. Is it the practice to allow the Evidence of Witnesses to be given to Witnesses for reconsideration and amendment, without reference to the particular individuals who are summoned?—No; there is always reference made to the character of the individual.

659. If a Committee were sitting upon any general subject, and Witnesses were examined from different parts of the country, would they not be expected to correct their Evidence in the presence of the Clerk, and not at their own residence?—Certainly.

660. But in cases where the Witnesses examined before Committees are officers of public departments, is it not then the practice to send the Evidence to those officers at their respective offices to correct and amend?—Such is the practice.

Luke G. Hansard, Esq., called in; and Examined.

661. WILL you look at No. 1, and say whether if The House should decide on reducing the size of the Journals by changing the type to that which is before you, and to that form, have you type on hand so that you could proceed with the work?—It would occasion an interruption of other important business, because the type in which the Journals have hitherto been printed is of a different size, and not having the least expectation of such an arrangement being contemplated, we have this Session commenced the Journals with an entire new font of type, between five or six thousand pounds weight. We have a considerable quantity of type of the kind proposed, but it is appropriated to other descriptions of Parliamentary Printing. There is no other difficulty attending it, but that of allowing time to be provided with the necessary type. *L. G. Hansard*, Esq. *See* Appendix, Specimen No. 2.

662. How much of the Journals of the present Session has been printed?—About 30 sheets, or 120 pages.

663. In round numbers what would the expense be, supposing the whole of that cancelled, and you had to set it up anew?—I should think about 60*l.* for re-setting of the press; there has been nothing printed off; the types are now standing.

664. Suppose we were to decide on that new form, could you not proceed to-morrow, and daily, in the new form, with the current business, and then re-set all the 120 pages which you have there without any delay to the progress of business?—I am fearful it must be productive of some delay, as we must provide type for the purpose, inasmuch as the type that could be used, as I stated in a former answer, is appropriated to other parts of the Parliamentary Printing.

665. Then is it impossible in your business to remove the type from one part of your office to another part of your printing-office, without great inconvenience to the printing?—The inconvenience is, the type being employed on other Parliamentary work, that work must be suspended until we can provide a substitute.

666. The type you now use for printing the Journals would become useless, and you would have to provide new?—Precisely so.

667. The type of which you are speaking now would not become useless?—I do not say it would become absolutely useless; it would be useless for this purpose, and not applicable to the Parliamentary work to which the type that must be withdrawn is now appropriated.

668. But applicable to other Parliamentary purposes?—Yes; if the present course of business continued, the Pica type would be of use for Minutes of Evidence; but the proposed new plans will exclude Pica type from that use, and require the same kind of Small Pica type as is proposed for the Journals.

669. It is Pica type now?—Yes. Allow me to say, that besides the provision

L. G. Hansard, Esq.

31 March 1835.

of the text type, it would be necessary to make a considerable provision for the marginal notes, which are of a smaller type, and which will require a different description of materials to fill up the interstices than are now used in the larger type, and many other incidental materials will be required.

670. What class of type would you require for the marginal notes?—Brevier.

671. You have plenty of Brevier?—Unquestionably; but then it is appropriated to other purposes in printing Parliamentary works.

672. Have you enough of Small Pica type to print the ordinary business of the House of Commons, and to continue at the same time the printing of the Journals?—Not at this moment; we must give orders for an additional casting of type.

673. Do you speak with reference to the keeping of the type set up till the Journals are finished?—No, with reference to the current business.

674. Suppose you were authorized to throw off one thousand copies, and to break up after the thousand copies were printed of each sheet of the Journals, would not that leave you type enough?—That would lessen the difficulty, because we should have a return of some type; but then we must continue setting up the Journals in the new method in the same quantity as we are now required to keep standing in the present form.

675. Will you state then what delay to the current business of The House would take place if you were to-morrow, or in a few days, to commence with that reduced size?—If it were necessary to procure type entirely for that purpose, it would be several weeks before we could be provided; but we could go on with a small portion of it progressively, but then it would not meet the usual urgency with which the current Journal is printed.

676. The Journal is printed daily?—Yes.

677. Are we to understand that you would not, in that case, although authorized to throw off sheets that might be completed, that you would not have type enough to go on with the current day?—I do not say that; but we should not be able to go on with the same rapidity as we now do in conducting the business in the present mode.

678. It would only alter it from Pica to Small Pica?—But then the type is appropriated to other parts of the business, and we must take a portion of that type away and apply it to this new method; but we could not apply so great a portion of it as we could if we were amply provided with it.

679. You have not a sufficient quantity of Small Pica type to carry on the whole printing of the House of Commons with the rapidity you ought to do, and can do, with the old type?—Unquestionably we have not.

680. And a difficulty arises from your not having a greater quantity of Small Pica?—Precisely so.

681. Could it be done by transferring the old Small Pica type for the printing of the Journals, and using the other for the general business?—Unquestionably, if we were to appropriate the whole Small Pica type we could print ten times the amount of the Journals; but then we could not substitute the Pica for the works in which the Small Pica is used, as the proposed plans exclude Pica from use.

682. There could be no great difficulty?—Certainly not, if we went on progressively.

683. The number of Journals that is really urgent is very small?—The number of copies?

684. Yes?—But the copies are all printed at once. If this is to be done progressively, like any kind of printed book, without the necessity of its being done day by day, there would be no inconvenience.

685. Have you ever taken into consideration the practicability of stereotyping the Journals?—There is no impracticability in it; but it is not applicable to the Journals of The House.

686. But as far as saving expense goes?—It would be no saving of expense; and is only applicable to works of which large impressions are printed, and to prevent repeated re-setting the press for frequent re-prints.

Veneris, 3° *die Aprilis*, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Henry Ley, Esq. called in; and Examined.

John H. Ley, Esq.
3 April 1835.

687. WE understood you wished to make some observations on the Papers and the Evidence that has been submitted to us from the Stationery Office?—I understood that the Committee wished to have my opinion on those specimens; I do not consider it would be proper for me to intrude my opinion upon the Committee.

688. Will you look at these two specimens of printing, suggested as improvements in the present form of printing Parliamentary Papers, and give us your opinion as to the advantage or disadvantage likely to arise therefrom; No. 1, for instance?—With respect to No. 1, respecting Acts of Parliament, I do not know that I am more competent to give an opinion than any other person: they are printed for general use. *See* Appendix, Specimens Nos. 1 & 2.

689. Now No. 2. is a specimen of the Journals of the House of Commons?—If it should be decided that any alteration should take place, I do not see any objection to No. 2; that specimen of the Journals.

690. Do you see any objection to the form?—I see no objection to it, provided you get the same quantity of matter in this page as you do in the large page. I think it is objectionable to make a book too thick.

691. Now look at No. 3?—The Votes of the House of Commons is a document which is read by every Member, some with good eyes and some with bad eyes, and therefore it ought to be printed in a type which could be adapted for general use. Specimen No. 3.

692. You will observe the type is the same; it is only the setting up; therefore you see no objection to that?—No.

693. Now will you look at No. 4?—We print as closely as possible now; sometimes there may be too much matter for a half sheet of paper; then, if you must have a full sheet of paper, it is better not to print the whole on three sides of the sheet, and have a blank side not printed, but to disperse it over the whole sheet.

694. You think it would be better to separate it over the blank page where there is one to spare?—Yes.

695. Now No. 4, the Appendix?—I think that will do very well. Ditto, No. 4.

696. Now No. 5, a specimen of a Report, in Pica type, as proposed?—That will do very well. Ditto, No. 5.

697. Now No. 6. is a leaf of Minutes of Evidence in Small Pica type as proposed?—I think that is a question for Members to decide. I seldom read the Reports of Evidence. Ditto, No. 6.

698. Do you see any objection to having all the Evidence in double columns?—I think that is an improvement. I think the double columns are an improvement.

699. Do you think the double columns both throughout the Evidence and the Appendix will be also an improvement?—I think the double columns are easier to read. If you change the type, and put more words in a line, I think it will be better to have it in double columns.

700. Now No. 7. is a specimen of an Appendix to a Report in Long Primer type; do you see any objection to that?—No, not any. Ditto, No. 7.

701. No. 8. is a specimen of Appendix; a doubt has been expressed how far No. 8. will be too small, and whether there should not be more breaks in it?—Then you must extend it more. Ditto, No. 8.

702. You do not see any particular objection to No. 8?—Not particularly. I think it will require good eyes.

703. No. 9. is a specimen of Finance Accounts; No. 9 *a*. is the late form?—I think these also do very well; No. 9. The more you compress an account, the better it is. It is better to have it compressed. Ditto, Nos. 9 & 9*a*.

John H. Ley, Esq.

3 April 1835.

See Appendix, Specimens Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

704. Will you be good enough to look at No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, they are all accounts; just cast your eyes over them?—I do not see any objection to No. 10; No. 11. will do very well; No. 12. will also do very well; 13, 14, and 15 will do very well, when accounts are all presented at the same time; but if an Account on Cotton was presented on one day, and ordered to be printed, you could not wait till you have a sufficient quantity of matter to fill the sheet.

Ditto, Nos. 16, 16*a* and 16*b*.

705. No. 16. is a specimen of a page of a Public Bill in Pica type; No. 16 *a*. is a Bill now printed in the House of Commons, and 16 *b*. is the same Bill printed for the House of Peers?—I think No. 16, as proposed, is a great deal too closely printed for the House Bill for the use of Members in Committee. I think the House of Lords' (16 *b*.) printing the best. When you are going through a Committee you cannot have above a certain quantity of matter in a page. If you fill one page too full, you cannot make amendments; a great deal of this business is to be done by candle-light, and the print ought to be easily legible. I think this type is too small for the general use of Members; I think the printing is too close, No. 16.

706. No. 16 *b*. is the best?—I think No. 16 *b*. is the best; that is spread more out; No. 16. would do very well for an Act when it is passed. It will not do for a Bill upon which corrections are to be made; there ought to be a large margin.

707. It has been suggested that the same type could be used in both Houses for the same Bill, in order to save a double setting up, as at present; do you see any objection to that plan?—I think it would be very desirable.

708. Do you propose that they should be done by the same printer, or that the House of Lords', when a Bill has passed, should be set up, and the same printer should be employed as in the House of Commons?—I think it would be a desirable thing that the same printer should print the Bills for both Houses. The printer, however, who prints the Bills for the House of Commons, must be under the immediate orders of The Speaker and the Clerk of the House of Commons, so that he may know to whom he is to look up; there are occasions when the greatest exertions are necessary, when the whole force of a large concern must be applied to the printing of a particular Bill, and when the printer must be ambitious to please those by whom he considers himself to be employed. It has been suggested that the same type and setting up used for the Bill would do for the Act afterwards, but I do not think it would.

709. Has your attention been directed to what has been before us as to the expediency of having an Appendix to the Journals?—I think some of the Accounts that have been accustomed to be printed in that form, ought to be continued to be printed in an Appendix to the Journals; the State Papers, Estimates, and annual Finance Accounts.

710. Are not the Estimates printed separately in the Sessional Papers?—Yes, very true; if you have a large Parliamentary Library to which you can refer, you would not want any Accounts in the Journals; but if a Member of Parliament or a public body has the Journals, and has not a Parliamentary Library to refer to, then the Appendix is very useful.

711. But every Member is furnished with the Estimates?—The Members of an existing Parliament are supplied with the Estimates during a Session, and have a Parliamentary Library to refer to; the principal use of the Appendix is, for diffusing knowledge all over the country, particularly in respect of the Financial Accounts and Estimates.

712. On the whole, therefore, you would recommend the adoption of the present system of giving the Official Accounts and other important Sessional Papers compressed into the Appendix of the Journals?—Certainly; I do not think the Journals would be perfect without them.

713. Notwithstanding that in most cases there would be duplicates?—Yes; I think the Accounts, Estimates and Papers I have mentioned, ought to form part of the Journals. A succession of these Estimates and Accounts come down through the whole range of the Journals; it would be a pity not to continue them.

714. Do you confine yourself to Estimates?—Estimates, annual Accounts and Treaties.

715. What rule is observed with regard to the insertion of particular papers, or is it arbitrary?—It is in the discretion of The Speaker. At the end of the Session we attend him with all the different Accounts that have been presented during the Session, and take his opinion which of those should be placed in the Appendix.

716. Then

716. Then in point of fact is it not varied every year?—We have reduced them every year. Five or six years ago there were a great number of those Papers in the Appendix; now scarcely any thing is put in except Estimates and Financial Accounts, and Papers relating to Foreign Powers, such as Treaties. *John H. Ley*, Esq. 3 April 1835.

717. Almost every one of those that have appeared in the Appendix have been printed during the Session?—Yes.

718. Have you any suggestion which you can offer to the Committee besides those which you have now made, having examined these specimens, that would tend either to reduce the size or lessen the expense of publishing the Parliamentary Papers?—The best way would be not to order so many Papers to be printed; that is the most effectual way of lessening the expense.

719. What is your opinion with regard to the form; that is the point?—I do not see any harm myself in the size of the type, with the exceptions I have mentioned; but Members and those who have to read the small type, especially in respect of the figures, may be of a different opinion.

720. Have you turned your attention to the subject you mentioned incidentally just now, of the same person printing the Bills for the Houses of Lords and Commons?—It has been talked of, and I understood it was arranged.

721. You saw probably the Resolutions of the House of Lords on that subject; do you think they are practical or useful?—I think in some respects they are; not altogether. I see no objection to the first recommendation, that the Bills should be printed by the same person. I think it is very proper. I do not give any opinion as to whether the Printer should be the House of Lords' Printer.

722. Do you see any objection to recommendation No. 2?—I see no objection to that.

723. Recommendation No. 3?—I do not see why the same Printer should not print the Minutes of Proceedings of both Houses. I see no harm in their recommendation; but I do not enter into the detail how the business is to be distributed among the Printers.

724. There is another, I believe, as to printing as they go on; is there not a fourth Resolution?—That is an arrangement.

725. Do you see any objection to the alteration of the Journals for the present Session, except that of the expense which has been incurred in the part already set up?—I do not approve of the alteration of the size of the volume, or the type at all; but if it is determined to alter it, the expense of 40*l.* or 50*l.* for re-printing what has been already printed ought not to be considered.

726. Your objection being solely to breaking the set?—Yes; I object to the size of the book being reduced, unless the reduced size can be shown to be a material improvement in the book, as a book; otherwise I think the Journals of the present Parliament ought not to be a book of an inferior description in comparison with the Journals of former Parliaments.

Luke G. Hansard, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

727. WHAT improvements have been carried into effect, in an economical point of view, by your late Father and yourselves, between the years 1820 and 1830, in the House of Commons' Printing?—Gentlemen who are acquainted with the Parliamentary Papers, if they take a cursory view of the mode in which they were printed previous to the Union, will perceive at once a very remarkable difference. My Father introduced a mode of printing in compact consecutive pages. It was then customary to print the great majority of them on large folding sheets. When the increase took place in the Printing, subsequent to the Union, a more compressed form was introduced; larger pages were adopted, and a much smaller type. These improvements went on progressively; and as any improvements in the arts were introduced, so were they adopted in the mode of printing the Parliamentary Papers. A very considerable change was introduced in the description of paper used; for until within the last 15 years it was customary to use one kind of paper, that of the writing description. We introduced the kind used for book printing, and likewise that of double sheets. By these means a very great opening was made by extending the market, and a much more economical description of paper was brought into consumption. Machinery then came in aid, and that was adopted, and so the improvements went on, progressively, until the present time, and which has been the ground work for the very extensive reductions that have recently taken place. I may be allowed, perhaps, *Luke G. Hansard*, Esq.

Luke G. Hansard, Esq.

3 April 1835.

perhaps, to lay before the Committee a Paper which will show the general system adopted in the arrangements and printing the Parliamentary Papers, and the apportioning the type according to the description of Paper printed.

728. What is the date of that?—Up to the present time. The object is to show that we have not proceeded desultorily, adopting such forms or type as might be suitable merely to the immediate circumstances of our own convenience, but grounded on a systematic plan; and conceiving that the plans so adopted and approved by the Members of The House, and by successive Committees, and by Public Departments, justified us in pursuing that course, and left us no room for changes, but what were in furtherance of such plans; under the confidence of these sanctions, we have invested our capital in providing the extensive stock of type and materials with which we carry on the Printing for The House.

[*The Witness delivered in a Paper of Observations;—see Appendix, No.* 14.]

729. Your Father attended the Committee, and gave a short account of that; do you recollect where it appears?—It was in 1822. There were several Papers delivered in then.

730. What recommendations have you at different times made to The Speaker, or the Treasury, in order to reduce the expense of printing?—We have considered it our duty, as occasion has offered, to state to The Speaker, through the proper officers, what improvements were likely to have a tendency to avoid expense. These statements have generally been made through Mr. Ley or Mr. Rickman. The last recommendation that it appeared to us our duty to make was in 1833, and relates to the subject of the duplicate printing of the Papers, when they are used or intended for the use of both Houses of Parliament. After the subject was mentioned in the Report of the Committee on Printing in 1828, we considered it our duty to take the directions of The Speaker as to what course we should pursue; and he directed us to use every endeavour, as far as in us lay, to prevent the twice setting up of presses in those cases; but as there was some constitutional difficulty in The Speaker's directly interfering in any matter connected with the other House, it was directed that the communication should be between the two Printers, leaving it to them to take directions from their superiors. In many instances that occurred between 1828 up to 1833 that course was adopted. In 1833 a very remarkable instance arose, from the circumstance of some Returns being laid before the House of Commons which had been printed by the House of Lords. We were directed to make use of the presses of the House of Lords, to prevent the re-setting up of the press. Application for that purpose was made; but it was found that the presses were broken up, and indeed they must necessarily have been so, for the work had been in progress for several months. This fact was stated to the proper quarter, and the order for re-printing for the House of Commons was rescinded. We thought that this was a very proper opportunity to state the fact to the then Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Spring Rice, pointing out that the presses of either House would be totally unavailable for any advantage, unless there were some means of communicating the information while the printing was actually in progress, or commencing progress, so that the printing for both Houses from the same presses might take place *pari passu*. We stated, that if a communication was authorized to be made by each Printer to the other, stating that they had such and such important Papers on hand, the Printers could take the advice of their superior officer, and follow such directions as might be thought proper to be given for their guidance. The Treasury, in a letter directed to us, was pleased to approve of that suggestion, and it has been acted upon up to the present time, The Speaker giving his sanction to the interchange of applications for the mutual use of presses once set up. To show the effect of it, I will beg leave to state, that in 1834 there were 2,306 sheets printed by us for the House of Lords, and 1,554 sheets printed by The King's Printer for the House of Commons, the total of which is 3,860, of which the re-setting of the presses has been saved, amounting, on the most moderate computation, to 5,790*l.*

731. In consequence of that arrangement?—Yes, and in consequence of the mutual communication between the Printers of the Two Houses. That is the last and most remarkable instance of any recommendation that we considered it our duty to make on the subject. With the permission of the Committee, I will lay on the Table the Correspondence which took place on the subject, and the particulars of the statements I have made.

[*The Witness delivered in two Papers;—see Appendix, Nos.* 15 & 16.]

732. That

219

Luke G. Hansard, Esq.

3 April 1835.

732. That merely refers to the recommendation you made on the subject?—Certainly.

733. You had other communications with the Treasury as to reduction?—Yes, there were many others, but I am not at this moment prepared to state them.

734. Some which did not originate with your concurrence?—They were propositions of reductions in the rate of charges, and which gave rise to some discussion; it became necessary that we should enter into explanations of various matters connected with and affected by the new charges.

735. But you subsequently concurred with the Treasury in the reduction?—Certainly we did; we abided by the decision of the Treasury.

736. Have you read the Evidence taken before this Committee?—Yes, I have.

737. Will you be pleased to look at these specimens in succession, and make such suggestions as occur to you, in the application of them to the purposes for which they have been prepared; now take No. 1?—I have nothing to observe on that, it relates to the Statutes. No. 2. is a specimen of the new mode of printing the Journals of The House. I have already given my evidence on that subject; I cannot give more evidence thereon than I have already done on the last Tuesday; if the Committee will be pleased to refer to that, I think it will be found to contain all I have to say; in saying any thing now I should only be repeating the evidence I then gave. There is no difficulty in executing the work according to the specimen; my only request was, that time should be allowed for our making provision for the type.

See Appendix, Specimens, Nos. 1 & 2.

738. Now what time would be required to make provision for that?—Several weeks.

739. Have you not type enough for the current business, leaving that which you have already set up to be changed?—I have stated previously that the type required is already appropriated for the public service; therefore the type cannot be withdrawn without injuring the public service.

740. You would be obliged to purchase other type?—Yes.

741. There would be a convenience in having a new font appropriated to this series?—I stated to the Committee that we had provided a new font of Pica, not anticipating a change in the Journals, above all descriptions of printing. This will amount to above 5,000 pounds weight, which we had appropriated to carrying on the Journals in the present form. We must now make a similar purchase of Small Pica for the same purpose in the new form if this change is carried into effect.

742. No. 5. is a specimen of a Report in Pica type; do you see any objection to be proposed to that?—It is already done. The sample that is put in opposition to it in the larger type called English, is very seldom used for Reports; it is an exception to the general rule, and not the rule itself. The whole mass of Reports set in that type amounts only to between 40 and 50 sheets in the whole Session, and we appropriate Pica for all other Reports.

743. Then you see no objection to that?—None whatever; it is already done.

744. Do you know the reason of that exception?—Sometimes a Member of a Committee expresses a wish that the Report should be very distinct; and sometimes a Report only makes a few pages, and then we use this type.

745. You adopt the one which is recommended in a great number of cases?—Certainly, we do.

746. Does the alteration of the type depend on the instructions received from the Chairman of the Committee?—It does occasionally. We use some discretion; sometimes there are numerous marginal references to the pages in the Evidence upon which the Report is founded; we then find it convenient that there should be a larger type, in order that the down-running of the references may not interfere with each other. A remarkable instance of that will be found in the Report on the East India Company's Affairs, in which the references are so numerous, and the marginal references so complex, that it was found convenient to adopt a larger type; but these cases are exceptions.

747. Now, as to No. 6?—This is a specimen for printing Evidence before Committees, for which Pica type is now used; the specimen proposes the use of Small Pica. If this alteration is adopted, it will unquestionably produce a very considerable effect in the compression of the matter printed, because Evidence from Committees forms a very large proportion of the Printing for The House.

Specimen, No. 6.

748. Now will you look at this with the double columns, and answer whether there is any objection to the double columns being adopted, instead of the single

Luke G. Hansard, Esq.

3 April 1835.

ones as now in use?—In point of economy, there is no saving in the double columns, but manifestly as far as it goes a loss, inasmuch as there is an intervention of a space between the columns, which however is not of great amount; but the great objection which I must press on the mind of the Committee is, that the process of making up the pages in double columns is more complex, will take the workmen more time, and therefore have a tendency materially to retard that expedition which is always required in Parliamentary Printing, and most particularly so in the Minutes of Evidence. There would be likewise an additional expense in placing the marginal notes on both sides of the pages, instead of on one side; because the quantity of matter taken in by this Small Pica is not double the rate of the Pica, but there are double side notes in a page, and consequently so far it is an increased expense; and I must repeat that the great objection that presses on me is the operation that it would have in making complex the workmen's labour, and which would have the effect of impeding the rapid mode of execution.

749. What would be the increase of expense?—The increase of expense might be on a rough calculation perhaps 10 per cent. on the wages, but I make that as a mere rough guess; the great objection to have in mind is the effect it would have in diminishing the facility of execution; and in all the changes that we have endeavoured to make in the arrangements of Parliamentary Printing, we have considered it our imperative duty to consult whatever convenience would aid rapid execution, and sometimes unavoidably almost in opposition to strict economy of expense. I cannot state the average time; I state the fact, as a practical man, that it would create a delay. I cannot calculate the proportion of delay; besides the mere complexity of making up the pages, the compositor will have two pages to make up for one. There are other causes of delay. If there should be bottom notes there would be additional trouble in adjusting them. There is another very important cause of delay which it is impracticable for me to estimate; it will arise in cases of alterations and corrections. In such cases it becomes necessary to shift the matter from column to column, so as to go on through many pages; it will occasion double shifting instead of single shifting.

750. Are we to understand that the objections you make to double columns apply to all printing?—Certainly; but especially to Parliamentary Printing, from the peculiar circumstances attending it. When I come to any other specimen, if it were possible I would state the objections more fully and forcibly.

Specimen No. 7.

751. Now look at No. 7?—That is a specimen of an Appendix in double columns and in Long Primer. The type now used is Small Pica, in single measure.

752. Will you be able to carry that into effect?—The answer to that divides itself into two parts; one is as to the size of the type, and the other is as to the arrangement of the columns. We are not prepared to carry that arrangement into effect with this type. It has always been customary to print the Appendix in Small Pica, for which purpose we have provided a very large stock, and consequently if we are to adopt Long Primer in preference to the Small Pica it will occasion very great delay, and require the preparation of as large a quantity of Long Primer type as will replace the Small Pica type. The other part of the subject relates to the impediments arising from double columns. And here I have an additional reason to urge, from the difficulty of adjusting the notes, which in a great proportion of the Appendixes to the Reports are very numerous, and must be in very small type; and even then it appears to me that the trouble and difficulty will be increased very considerably. I have here in my hand some sheets of an Appendix to the Report on the Affairs of the East India Company, which will show the difficulty of introducing the marginal notes on each side of a double column. The type of this Small Pica is in one measure; and I think it my duty to point out that to be the form that should be adopted as most generally applicable to Appendixes of all descriptions of matter, using Long Primer for extracts and all subordinate matter.

753. Would it not be more expensive to have two forms, one applicable to one sort of paper, and another to another?—Yes; it would render the process of the business very complex.

754. Would there be more expense?—It would be more expensive, I have no doubt. The double columns will not take in more in quantity than the single measure, which is equal to the two columns, the page being of the same width and length in both instances.

22/

Luke G. Hansard, Esq.

3 April 1835.

755. Is it not a saving of paper?—No, certainly not; you take in the same quantity of type. Double columns have been introduced in works where it has been thought inconvenient to read a long line in small type, such as Magazines.

756. But in Evidence there would be a great saving?—In the Evidence there might be a saving where an answer terminates with a broken line, not occupying the space of half a line, according to the present mode of printing, and half a line would be saved; but where it exceeds the space of half a line, that which is now a short line would make two lines.

757. Taking the average, where there are a number of short questions and answers?—I think there might be a trifling saving, but not to be set in comparison with the inconvenience that would arise in the execution of the work, and to the additional expense of adjusting the marginal notes on each side, instead of on one side only.

758. Could not you ascertain, by setting up two pages in this way?—That would be a very false criterion; the corrections will interfere, and many other processes that go on.

759. Could you not make a distinction between a Report and between Evidence, where there are a great many references, where the double columns would be necessary, and others where there are scarcely any references?—That would be very difficult, because we cannot anticipate the portion of manuscript that would have marginal notes, and which not. The manuscript comes to us in portions, particularly Reports of public bodies; and after commencing the Appendix with a subject having but few marginal notes, another description of document is introduced in which they prevail to a very great extent.

760. Now No. 8; what is No. 8?—It is a specimen of Indexes, in Brevier type, set in two columns. Specimen No. 8.

761. Do you see any difficulty in carrying that into effect?—There is no difficulty, if the Committee should decide that their Indexes should be in this size.

762. Have you Brevier type enough to do it?—Unquestionably. The whole Indexes are of no great extent.

763. Do you consider this would be an improvement *quà* Index?—I consider it would destroy the very purpose for which Indexes are designed. I trust I may be permitted to give an opinion on this subject, not merely as a printer, but as having a great deal confided to us in the arrangement and formation of these Indexes. I therefore may be allowed to state that which is understood to be the object of the Indexes, and the use which Honourable Members and Public Departments constantly make of them. The nature of most narrative or scientific works is generally known by those who consult the Indexes attached to them, and they have generally a notion of what the subject of the book consists, and the Index is referred to for refreshing the memory: the references, too, are more particularly to names, places, things and events. But the Indexes to Parliamentary Proceedings and Papers are generally intended to show whether any proceedings of a certain description have taken place, or what opinions have been given on any particular subject in evidence. Thus, if Corn is the subject of inquiry, that head alone, in the usual way of forming an Index, would comprize the whole matter to be referred to; but in the Indexes to Evidence matter, abstract subjects must be made matter of reference, which requires analytical arrangements and subdivisions by sections, with a distinct marking of the leading heads. It has, therefore, always been pointed out to us, that the Indexes should be so arranged that the eye might easily catch the subject, without reading over every particular of it, in order to afford the greatest ease to rapid inspection. The whole amount of the Indexes to Evidence in the course of a year is about 240 pages. The other description of Index which are made out annually, is that to the Sessional Papers, which makes about 60 pages, and is an Index to 40 volumes. My object in stating this, is to show, that if the Indexes are supposed to be of any use at all, the proposed method of setting them in a compressed shape cannot operate to any great extent. The Index which I hold in my hand is the annual Index to the Sessional Papers; looking at that, it appears lightly put together; but the Public Officers, and the parties who constantly make use of it, have always expressed a wish that the leading heads, and the subject of the Paper, should admit of quick reference. I hold in my hand another specimen of Index, which is that of the general Index to the Sessional Papers, being the consolidation of the annual Indexes from the year 1801 up to the year 1832. It is in different and smaller size type than the Index to Evidence, and is in one measure, but enables a disposition of the heads of

Luke G. Hansard, Esq.

3 April 1835.

arrangement with distinctness. This size type and form is more condensed; and now I think it will be perceived on inspection, that if the Indexes were set in a smaller type, in double columns, there would not be an opportunity of arranging the analytical heads distinctly, and which form has been considered of great use. In this Index the subject is arranged under different sections, referring by numbered sub-heads to different parts of the Index, which saves a great deal of time to the inquirer, for he finds under the section the subject he refers to, and his search being limited to that section, his time is saved by having only to look at the particular passage pointed out by the number of the section. It therefore does appear to me, that a small type and double columns would defeat that arrangement.

764. Cannot you have the head in a double column equally distinct, as in the Indexes which you have now produced?—I think not.

765. Large type is not well calculated for double columns?—Certainly, large type is not well calculated for double columns, except in very wide pages and broad sheets. Very small type in most sized pages requires double columns.

Specimen, No. 9.

766. Now look at No. 9?—No. 9. are specimens of account matter in the form of columns. These specimens are drawn from works that we have already executed and are executing, where such work applies.

767. They are compressed?—They are compressed in this instance, and so far as this instance goes they represent that class of work. There are many descriptions of tables which it is not practicable to compress exactly into this form, as the operation of compression depends very much on the nature of the Accounts themselves.

768. But where it is practicable, you see no objection?—We always do it; and if the works we have printed are looked over, many of these instances will be found for years past; therefore, whenever the arrangement in that mode is practicable, it is adopted.

769. But in the specimen, as set up by you in the plan recommended, why was it not done?—The Finance Class Accounts were always considered of more permanent importance than any other similar kind of Accounts, and in the formation of them in print, we were always instructed that clearness of arrangement should be pursued, and we were led to prefer that to a saving of paper. Horizontal pages, not requiring the lengthwise turning the book, were therefore adopted. The former mode of printing these Accounts was on broad folding-out sheets, and my Father introduced the mode of reducing them into consecutive pages. The change was then considered a very great improvement, and the Public Officers and Members of Parliament and the department of the Treasury concerned in drawing up these Accounts always gave the form such universal approbation that we did not think ourselves justified in changing the form; but if the placing the pages in any other shape is now thought preferable, there is no difficulty on our part in doing it.

770. Look over the other specimens of Accounts; if, therefore, the occasional placing of side columns, horizontal columns instead of the upright, should not be an inconvenience, you do not see any obstacle to its accomplishment?—None whatever, where it can be adopted.

771. Would it be a saving, as stated in the Evidence?—I apprehend there may be some fallacy found in the calculation of saving in the working of these plans; because, although the specimens which are before the Committee correctly represent things of the same kind, yet they by no means represent the general class of Accounts; and I do not think the saving could be effected in the same proportion on the whole mass of Accounts.

772. Do you think the saving on those Accounts before you would amount to 40 per cent.?—I dare say it would in these Accounts before me, if they had been in a different form, because the saving of paper is considerable.

773. Take the seven different Accounts you have; you have got a specimen of every kind of Account?—As far as the specimens apply I have no reason to doubt that a considerable saving might be effected, but I have not entered into the calculation; therefore I am not prepared to say that the saving would be to the amount mentioned, because I cannot tell to what extent the lengthwise pages may be introduced; but there can be no question but that there would be a saving whenever two pages can be condensed into one by using small type, and printing the pages in that way.

774. Are these half-sheet Accounts included in that?—They are.

775. What

Luke G. Hansard, Esq.

3 April 1835.

775. What steps were ever taken in consequence of the recommendation of the Committee of Officers and Fees respecting the mode of printing half-sheet Accounts; that is No. 15?—In the beginning of 1834, having reference to the recommendation of the Committee, we considered it our duty to apply to Sir Charles Manners Sutton to obtain some directions as to what steps we should take as to the proposed manner of printing the half-sheet Accounts by omitting the indorsement, and placing several Accounts together. We pointed out the inconvenience that appeared to us likely to arise from Accounts on several subjects being placed in one page, and likewise that the omission of the indorsement might prevent the ready mode of reference to the Papers, which we supposed was attended with some convenience to Honourable Members in applying for them at the Vote Office. We thought it our duty to represent the inconvenience that might arise from several subjects being mixed together in one page; for instance, if a Member had a Motion on one day on the same subject, Cotton, the application to the Vote Office for that Account might be attended with some difficulty; for the officer might not know in which Paper the Account inquired for was to be found; and so if another application for the Account relating to Iron (which is printed with Cotton), it would not be readily expected to find Cotton and Iron together. Other objections would arise in the selecting of the Accounts at future times; the Catalogue and Index could not clearly point out the Paper containing the various subjects, and it would not be known which to have recourse to, if any one was wanted on a particular subject. If we were directed to select Papers on any specified subjects, we should be obliged to intermix the subjects; and then if we were required to make a selection on all the subjects contained in a Paper, we should be necessarily obliged to repeat the same Paper for each selection with the subjects intermixed, thereby creating a greater consumption of the Paper itself. These objections were stated to The Speaker, and we were directed, that whatever Accounts of a similar nature were ordered on the same day, they were to be combined together; but we were not authorized to intermix the subjects, nor to withdraw the indorsements till some further consideration.

776. What would be the saving of expense if Accounts of the same date were printed together, without regard to the nature of the subject?—In 1834 there are 114 Half-sheet Papers, the total amount of which, including all expenses, is about 200*l.* Omitting all the indorsements on these Papers, the saving would have been about 37*l.* If as many Accounts had been put together on the same Paper as it would contain, without regard to the difference of the subjects, the saving would have amounted to 39*l.*

777. The two together would be between 60*l.* or 70*l.*?—About that.

[*The Witness delivered in a Paper;—see Appendix, p.* 15.]

Specimens Nos. 16, 16*a* and 16*b*.

778. Now No. 16. is a Bill; what is the difference between the (A.) Bill printed for the House of Commons and the (B.) Bill for the House of Lords?—There is a difference; the length of the lines, which are wider; but it is a shorter page, and does not contain as much matter as No. 16 A., which is the House of Commons' form.

779. Which do you think is the best form?—I think the House of Commons', because acting on the instructions we have always received, there is a greater margin in the outside, to admit of the corrections which may be made from time to time in passing of the Bill through the House.

780. Is the space between the lines the same for interlining?—I think they are.

781. What do you think of the specimen proposed, No. 16. in Pica type?—This is close printed without spaces between the lines. If the Bill was intended to remain in its present form, there would be no objection to it, because it would be easily read; but the Bill in this stage is only in the state of draft, and the object of putting it in this form, is that it may admit interlineations and corrections; therefore there is some distance placed between the lines.

782. That is the substantial difference between the two specimens?—Precisely so.

783. Do you think the Peers' Bill would be more expensive than the Commons?—Yes, certainly, because it contains less matter.

784. The King's Printer prints the Lords' Bills?—Yes, he does.

785. Was there any proposition made to you about printing for both Houses?—No proposition has been made to us; there has been some considerable conversation

Luke G. Hansard, Esq.

3 April 1835.

versation about it, but we had no proposition made to us, no authorized proposition.

786. You think the form of the House of Lords more expensive than yours?—Rather so.

787. How much a sheet?—About 10 per cent. on the value of the labour, but I cannot see any ground for preferring the Lords' form, when I think the Commons' is perfectly suitable for the purpose intended; and I submit, that if there is no advantage in the change, it would be unnecessary to put us to the loss of throwing all the space lines applicable to the present form out of use, and to oblige us to purchase longer ones.

788. Do you consider that the type to be used for printing the Bills should be the same as that used for printing the Acts, the presses?—I really cannot enter into that subject, because we have nothing to do with the Acts of Parliament when they become Statutes.

789. Can you ascertain what would be the saving if the Bills were printed in the same presses which ultimately form the Statutes?—If they were printed precisely from the presses as they were left by the Commons in its progress through the House, of course there would be the saving of re-setting up the presses to that amount; but if it is to undergo a change of form, all that saving would be at an end.

790. What is the difference between the type used for the Bills that go through the House of Commons and House of Lords?—There is a trifling difference; it is the same kind of type.

791. Can you state at what expense you can throw off, supposing a Bill complete, and the type standing, per sheet, 1,000 or 2,000 copies?—The mere throwing off an impression of 1,000 copies would be 9*s*.; but I cannot tell what other changes and alterations would be required to make it a copy of the Bill as it appears in the Lords.

792. My question was, after the Bill had gone through both Houses?—That presumes that it is to be printed for the use of the Public; that is a subject I am not able to give an opinion on.

793. Your function ceases in the Commons?—Yes.

794. Do you think the new form of printing, as contained in these specimens, will have any, and what effect, in the more expeditious performance of the duties?—A very great part of our present stock of type will be useless for Parliamentary Printing, and I am quite certain the change of form will very materially interfere with the expeditious mode of execution, particularly in those instances where I have endeavoured to state to the Committee the increased complexity of the compositors' labour, by the form of double columns, and in the use of the small type proposed for the Appendixes.

795. Can you state what quantity of type you have at various times had occupied at once, in use at one time; of course confining it to Parliamentary business?—I think we have had 1,700 sheets of work set up at one time, which cannot amount to less in weight than 170,000 pounds of type; in the Minutes of Evidence alone, which form so very large and important a feature in the Printing of the House of Commons, and which are required with so great urgency, we have had frequently from 500 to 600 sheets, or 2,400 pages, set up. This large quantity of type it has been necessary to provide, from the very peculiar manner in which the business of the House of Commons is executed, to a much greater extent than it would be in any other kind of work, and in a much greater proportion; consequently the outlay is very considerable, and a larger amount of capital is required to carry on that description of work than would be required to carry on any other description of printing. Now if the plans of the Committee are carried into effect with respect to the Minutes of Evidence, by substituting Small Pica for Pica, the whole of that description of type will be thrown out of use, especially if the plan is likewise adopted, of changing the form of Pica of the Journals into Small Pica. We shall only have that portion of work which is described as Reports, and which the specimen recommends to be in Pica, with the Bills, for the employment of the very extensive fonts of that size type, to which alone it will be applicable; we shall be therefore exposed to a considerable loss in that respect. If the Committee should be determined to carry that change into effect, all that we beg of them is, to allow us time to effect it, and then we will endeavour to do it progressively, in the best way we possibly can; but without time we shall be unable to make the change. In order to furnish type sufficient

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to carry into effect the whole of the proposed plans, with the same efficiency as the business is now executed, we must make an outlay of at least 20,000*l.*, for besides the type, there are other incidental materials which depend on the introduction of the changed form. Now if we are required to make that change immediately, I think it must be evident to the Committee that we could not do it without a very great outlay and hazard, because it is subject to some doubt whether such plans may not be found capable of further improvement, or subject to further changes by future plans. I wish to state these circumstances to the Committee, and they may give the subject the consideration which our reliance on the justice of Honourable Gentlemen leads us to hope our case will receive from them. *Luke G. Hansard, Esq.* 3 April 1835.

796. In what time, supposing we understand you to say that even an additional outlay would be necessary, what time must be required?—I think, to carry into effect the plan of the change of the Minutes of Evidence, which is a defined description of work, and the effect of which would be perceived from time to time by The House, I should hope that a period of five years would be allowed; and then if it should be the determination of the Committee to adopt the Long Primer type for the Appendix, that, I am afraid, will require a considerable time; but should the change be determined on, we would endeavour to carry it progressively into effect.

797. Then do we understand that you would work out your present type, and get new type of the size required as the old type wore out?—Not exactly as the present type wore out, because there would not be time for that; but we would annually provide the new type, and substitute that for the type rejected, and our loss would be more spread out.

798. Have you turned your attention to the sale of Parliamentary Papers?—At the close of last year Sir Charles Manners Sutton directed us to put our thoughts together on the subject; in consequence of which, we made a statement to him, suggesting a plan of sale, and proposing a scale of prices; upon which Mr. Rickman was likewise required to make his observations. In these a lower scale is proposed, and other hints on the manner of conducting the sale, and defraying the attendant expenses. A further communication took place on our part, in which we offered our services in any way in which they might be thought useful. The Correspondence on this subject I will leave with the Committee.

[*The Witness delivered in three Papers;—see Appendix, No.* 17.]

799. Will you state the number of days that intervene between the time of your receiving the manuscript copy of the Evidence of Committees, and the time you deliver the print of it to the Committee Clerk?—That is very various, because sometimes the Evidence is very voluminous, and takes a longer or shorter time to execute; but in the particular instance of which inquiry was made by a Member of the Committee, the copy was received on Thursday evening the 26th March, and printed copies were delivered on Saturday morning the 28th March.

800. Are we to understand that that is the average time it would take?—That can only depend on the extent of the Evidence; sometimes the Evidence is very voluminous, and takes longer time to print. On some occasions the Witnesses are permitted to correct the proof sheets, and they remain in their hands several days.

Martis, 7° *die Aprilis*, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Church, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

801. WILL you state what has taken place in regard to printing, since the Government has paid Sir Abraham Bradley King for his Patent for Stationery, and the right of printing which he then assumed?—In consequence of the arrangements that were made by the Government with Sir Abraham Bradley King for the surrender of his Patent for supplying the Revenue Department in Ireland with stationery for printing and binding, it was necessary to establish in Ireland a branch of the Stationery Office; and that being done, the Treasury directed that the system already adopted with regard to the purchase of stationery, and with regard to printing and binding required for the public offices in England, should as nearly as possible be adopted in Ireland. *John Church, Esq.* 7 April 1835.

802. You mean the system which had been adopted in England?—Yes. And that all the public departments in Ireland should be supplied with these articles through the Stationery Office in Dublin, in the same manner as the English departments are supplied with the same articles through the Stationery Office in London.

803. What took place?—The rules laid down by the Treasury did not come into full operation for the first year, as the supplies, instead of being contracted for in Dublin, as they are now, were, during the first year, sent over from England; and as the arrangement in the first instance was considered somewhat of an experiment, the printing, instead of being contracted for by a public contract, which would have bound the Government to the system for a period of years, was settled in a different way. I issued several letters to different printers in Dublin, inviting them to state the terms on which they were willing to undertake to print for the Public for one year.

804. Was that advertisement for all the printing that had been done by Sir Abraham Bradley King?—That was for all the printing which had been done by him; and on my showing to the Treasury, at the end of the year, the saving that had taken place, and the probable still larger saving that would take place when the system of contract had full time to operate, the Treasury confirmed the establishment in Dublin, and from that day the contracts have been made in Dublin for the papers to be supplied to the Irish offices, for the small stores required for the use of those offices, and for the printing and binding. The first formal contract made for the printing work is that still in force.

805. Are we to understand that you made that contract for all the printing, or for only part of it?—For all the printing that had been done by Sir Abraham Bradley King. I believe the printing required for the Chief Secretary in Ireland, and for the departments immediately under him, has always been done by The King's Printer, and The King's Printer has considered that work as forming a part of his Patent. The printing that was done by Sir Abraham Bradley King, under his Patent as King's Stationer, was that required for the Revenue departments and their subordinate offices.

806. Can you point out what portion of Mr. Grierson's Patent gives him the privilege of printing Papers for the public offices?—The words in the Patent descriptive of the printing included in it are very general; but I fancy the particular expression that Mr. Grierson relies upon is this: "Or any such other printing as shall be published as aforesaid."

807. Now what does that "aforesaid" allude to?—"Any of the said books, volumes, statutes, or proclamations."

808. Does not that allude to Statutes and Acts of Parliament entirely?—I should say, in the ordinary signification of the term, it does; and I do not know that the question has ever been decided in a Court of Law with respect to the Irish King's Printer; but the same general sort of expressions were used in the Patent of The King's Printer for Scotland, and it has been decided I believe more than once, that the privilege conveyed by that Patent included all printed works that were published, including every thing that was printed and distributed for the use of the Government. That I believe was the decision on the Scotch Patent.

809. Now what is the entire amount of printing for the Government of Ireland, exclusive of Acts of Parliament, in any one year?—I can only state what is the entire amount of printing in any one year, done through the Stationery Office. I know no more, as I have never seen any account that showed the total cost.

810. Are we to understand that you are not acquainted with the whole expense incurred in printing for the public offices in Dublin?—Yes.

811. Will you state what part you have cognizance of?—I have cognizance of the whole of the printing done by the contracting printer for the Stationery Office; that is to say, for the printing for the whole of the offices in Ireland, except for those done by Mr. Grierson. I have likewise a cognizance of the amount of printing for some of these offices, as the amount of which have been sent over to me for examination; but I have no means of knowing whether or not Mr. Grierson may have done other printing for the use of the public offices in Ireland.

812. State what amount is done by you, and also what has been the reduction in the rate by which it has been done by contract, as compared with that at which it was done under Sir Abraham Bradley King's Patent?—Sir Abraham Bradley King's Patent included the supply of all sorts of stationery as well as printing, and the accounts of Sir Abraham Bradley King with which I was furnished did

not

227

John Church, Esq.

7 April 1835.

not distinguish the charge for printing from that for paper; and I have no means therefore of knowing what were Sir Abraham King's separate charges for each. All I can say is, that upon an average of three years his charges for printing and stationery were 21,474*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and that the charges of the Stationery Office, for printing and stationery for the same departments, were 9,244*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* per annum, likewise taken upon an average of three years; and the latter sum includes the expense of printing for the Post Office, which was not done by Sir Abraham King.

813. What three years?—The years 1831, 1832, 1833. The difference between the charge of Sir Abraham King and the charge of the Stationery Office is nearly the same as the difference between the charges now made by Mr. Grierson and the charges which would be made by the Stationery Office for the same work; it is also nearly the same as regards the charges made by Mr. Thom for the work of the Post Office in Dublin, at the time he acted as printer at the Post Office by special appointment, and the charges which he now makes for the same work done under the contract which he now has with the Stationery Office.

814. Now what proportion may that be in the 100*l.*; what per centage?—It is nearly a difference of two-thirds.

815. Then are we to understand that Mr. Grierson continues to charge for all the printing that he does at the same rate yearly, as Sir Abraham Bradley King did for printing during his Patent?—Yes; the prices for printing in Ireland were fixed at a general meeting of the Trade in 1829; and Mr. Grierson as The King's Printer, and Sir Abraham Bradley King as King's Stationer, were parties to the proceedings at that meeting; the wages to be paid to the journeymen employed by them were agreed upon, and concurred in by the Trade at large; and those now form what is called the Trade Scale. Messrs. Grierson and Sir A. B. King also adopted the same rate of charge for the paper they respectively supplied; and Messrs. Grierson still charge for paper at the same rate as that formerly made by Sir Abraham Bradley King.

816. The change that has taken place in the supply of paper, and also in the charge for printing, has only reference to that portion of the work that was done by Sir Abraham Bradley King?—Only to Sir Abraham Bradley King, and to the printing work for the Post Office.

817. Now has Mr. Grierson obtained the printing of any portion of the work which Sir Abraham Bradley King had?—Not that I am aware of. There are two or three offices, a part of whose work was done in former times by Sir Abraham Bradley King, and a part by Mr. Grierson.

818. Now will you state how much work has been done by Mr. Thom, under the contract to which you allude having been made with him?—The printing work done by Mr. Thom for all the public departments in Ireland, which are placed under the Stationery Office, amounted in 1833 to 677*l.* 13*s.*, and amounted in 1834 to 1,006*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* This account which I have given you of the difference between the charges in 1833, under the present system, and the charges of Sir Abraham Bradley King, includes the charges for printing stated in the Account No. 13.

819. Now what would be the charge to Government for that portion of the work done by Mr. Thom for 600*l.* if it had been done under the late Patent of Sir Abraham King?—I should think, certainly, it would have been 1,600*l.*

820. Take the last year in which Mr. Thom did the whole work by contract, and state the difference?—In the Account of Mr. Thom there is no charge for paper, it includes the mere printing expenses; in the case of Sir Abraham Bradley King, the charges for printing and paper are mixed up together. I never saw a printing charge of Sir Abraham separated from the paper charge.

821. Then you are not able to give the specific sums, but have stated the result of the aggregate charges?—I can do it in no other way; it is an inconvenience, as a question of account, that there are no means of knowing what the total expenses of the Government for printing come to in any one year. Sums are stated in so many different estimates, and disbursed through so many different channels for this service, whilst the accounts are made out in different ways, and embrace different periods, that it is impossible to obtain a fair view of the whole expense.

822. In England, under the system you have adopted, you are able to ascertain now the amount of printing?—I am able to ascertain the amount of all those offices, the printing for which is placed under me; but I am not able to ascertain

John Church, Esq.

7 April 1835.

ascertain the amount paid for printing for the Two Houses of Parliament, for instance, in any one year.

823. With that exception?—With that exception, and with the exception of the expenses incurred at the Excise Office press, and of those incurred by many of the floating commissions.

824. In alluding to the Excise Office, do you allude to the separate printing establishment which they have?—Yes.

825. And you have an account of that?—No.

826. Have you ever had any account of that since the account was referred to you from a Committee of this House three years ago?—I have had partial accounts, for the purpose of making estimates for the use of the Treasury; but I do not know the principle on which such accounts have been made out.

827. The account stated a considerable saving?—It was so stated in an Account presented to a Committee of this House, some years ago.

828. Is there a contract now existing for printing for the public offices in Dublin?—There is a contract existing at this moment.

829. For the whole?—For all the departments stated in my Return No. 13, and Mr. Thom is the contractor. The period for which he contracted expired on the 1st April last; but as I knew that the question with respect to Irish printing was before the Treasury, and that any decision which the Treasury might come to, might considerably alter the conditions of the succeeding contract, I made an engagement with Mr. Thom, in proper time, to continue his contract, with all the conditions attached to it, till the 1st of July next.

830. Did Mr. Thom obtain the contract which is now continued to him by public competition?—By public competition.

831. Had you many tenders for the work?—Perhaps not more than three; but I do not exactly recollect.

832. Have you found any inconvenience has arisen from the work done under the tender for the public offices by Mr. Thom?—I have not; indeed I must do Mr. Thom the justice to say, that he does his work exceedingly well.

833. Do you know any reason why the rest of the public printing done by The King's Printer for public offices might not be placed under the same contractor, or some other contractor?—As a matter of fact I do not; but I have reason to believe that it has been suggested to the Government, that there would be an inconvenience in altering the present system, and that the Government, in consequence of that suggestion, have found some difficulty in coming to a final arrangement.

834. Do you allude to the sudden manner in which proclamations are required to be printed?—No, I allude to the possibility (Mr. Grierson can state whether or not I am correct in the fact) that several of the Papers entrusted to him to be printed, namely, Proclamations, Orders of Council, Bills prepared by the Irish Government, and sent over in a printed form to be considered by the Government here before they are brought before The House, may be required to undergo considerable alterations during the time they are in the press, and that it might be attended with great inconvenience to the Irish Government, if at that time the subject matter of these Papers became a matter of discussion or conversation among the printers or their journeymen; it might likewise sometimes happen, that between the period at which these Papers go to press and that at which they might be intended to be published, circumstances might arise to render their suppression expedient, and then it might be very inconvenient that the contents of such Papers should be in any way disclosed.

835. Do you then consider that Mr. Thom, or any other contractor, could not maintain the same secresy as you suppose to be observed at The King's Printer's?—It would be for the Government to consider whether they would place the same confidence in any stranger who might happen to be the contractor, as they would in a printer whom they had long known and been accustomed to, and who in his turn had men on his establishment on whom he could rely. Whether such confidence might be reposed in the present or any future contractor it is impossible to say, because the only conditions required of a contractor are, first, that he shall be lowest bidder, and, secondly, that he shall give such security for the fulfilment of his contract as would indemnify the Government against loss in the event of failure.

836. One is an officer of the Government, and the other not?—Yes.

837. Would it not be possible for the Government to have a private establishment

ment for the purpose?—It would, but the expense of keeping up a private establishment merely for such occasional work would be excessive. *John Church*, Esq.

838. Did you ever know an instance of a violation of confidence on the part of the printer?—As far as we are concerned, we have no printing whatever of a confidential kind. 7 April 1835.

839. Would not a contractor feel it his interest to preserve the same silence?—The question is, whether the Irish Government would place the same degree of confidence in a person placed in that situation, as they now do in The King's Printer.

840. Are we to understand this, that the objection to the printing for the public offices in Dublin being done by public contract, is limited to those where secresy or confidence is extended?—I have only stated it as a circumstance which might possibly in the minds of the Government produce a difficulty, and which it might require some consideration to remove.

841. What Accounts are those which you have prepared?—The first, No. 12, is an Account of the differences of the charges formerly made by Sir Abraham Bradley King, and those now made by the Stationery Office, under the contract system. App. No. 36. The Account No. 13. is the amount of the printing expenses of the several departments in Ireland, the work being done by Mr. Thom, the contracting printer with the Stationery Office for the years 1833 and 1834 respectively. App. No. 35.

842. What more have you?—Then No. 14. is the Printers' Scale on which the contracts are made, together with an explanation which I was also directed to give in of the principles upon which that scale is founded.

843. Is that the same principle as that on which your contract in England is made?—Quite so.

844. What was the date of the advertisement for contracts?—This is only a copy of the form, but the date of the contract itself was the 1st April 1832.

845. Are these the prices at which the work was done in England?—As nearly as possible.

846. Then state at what rate above or below the scale the contract was taken by Mr. Thom?—The contract was taken by Mr. Thom at fifty per cent. below this scale, or at a discount of fifty per cent. on the prices there stated.

847. Do we understand then that Mr. Thom does the printing work in Ireland lower than the same kind of work is done in England?—No, certainly not.

848. In what proportion?—There is a scale of the same sort issued to the printers in England previous to the contracts being made, and the present discount from such scale is fifty-two per cent.

849. Then are we to understand that Mr. Thom does the work within two per cent. of that at which the contract is done in England?—Yes, and which could scarcely have been anticipated, because the competition in Dublin is not so great as in London.

850. Are you able to state what the saving in the fourth year just expired will be?—I am not able to state it exactly, because the fourth year only expired on the 31st March last, but I have no reason to think that the saving will be less for the year just expired, than on the three preceding years; therefore to the saving in those three years of 42,020*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, there will be an addition of the saving of the fourth year equal to 12,000*l.* or 14,000*l.* more.

851. Are we to understand that you have not renewed the contract with Mr. Thom or offered it for public competition, in consequence of the question now pending before the Treasury?—In consequence of the question pending before the Treasury, a contract for printing cannot be entered into for a shorter term than three years; and a contract for such a term might have embarrassed the proceedings of the Treasury very much.

852. Will you look at this Paper that you laid before the Committee; there is a letter of yours, dated 29th August 1833, in answer to the Treasury, on their reference of Sir William Gosset's letters to you; will you state whether any subsequent correspondence has taken place on that subject?—I have had no subsequent correspondence with the Treasury on that particular subject; but in the various conversations which I have had at the Treasury on this subject, it appeared to me that there was a difficulty in the way; and that was the danger of entrusting a certain portion of the printing done for the Government to any body who might happen at the time to be the contractor. App. No. 33.

853. In that letter you have stated that the Patent of Mr. George Grierson was not existing; that there was actually no Patent existing from March 1806 to April

John Church, Esq.

7 April 1835.

1811; and further, that in point of fact the commencement of printing did not take place till 1813?—Yes.

854. You have also stated, that during that period the Acts of Parliament were supplied for promulgation by The King's Printer in England?—Yes.

855. Does it appear from any document before you, whether any compensation had been paid to Mr. Grierson during those years in which The King's Printer in England supplied the Acts?—I apprehend that the term of Mr. Grierson's Patent, the Patent antecedent to the present one, expired in 1806; he could therefore have no claim to a compensation; but it appears from what he has stated to me, that in the interval between the end of the last Patent and the beginning of the present one, he continued to supply Acts of Parliament by retail; and when he was restored to the privilege of promulgation in 1813, the present Patent was granted to him, being ante-dated five or six years in order to cover the circumstances that took place in the interval.

856. Now in that letter to the Lords of the Treasury, you state that if the Statutes required for the service of Ireland were supplied by The King's Printer in England, the charge would only be 400*l.* instead of 2,600*l.*, which the Government were then paying to The King's Printer in Ireland?—Yes.

857. Have you received any answer from the Treasury, or any orders respecting that?—I have received no directions from the Treasury on the subject; but I have had personal communication with the Treasury upon the subject both before the change of Government, and subsequent to it.

858. Then that relative charge, supposing The King's Printer supplied the Acts as he formerly did, that continues up to the present moment?—I know of no alteration.

859. It appears that in that letter you recommended that a depôt should be established in Dublin, by which The King's Printer in England should supply the Acts, with an additional allowance of 25 or 30 per cent. for the Public, as well as for the Government offices and promulgation?—No; my proposal was, that The King's Printer should conduct the promulgation in Ireland exactly as he does in England: that he should despatch the Acts of Parliament directly to their respective destinations. The depôt which I recommended was for the purpose of providing and selling single Acts, or collections of Acts, to the public offices, or to individuals, by retail.

860. Then are we to understand that if that had been acceded to or acted on, that recommendation, that the saving to the Public, in the promulgation alone, would have been nearly 2,200*l.*?—Yes, I dare say it would.

861. Annually?—Yes.

862. Supposing The King's Printer in Ireland were willing to furnish the Statutes for promulgation in Ireland at the same rate as in England, you would not consider it equitable to deprive him of the present power of printing them?—I am quite sure that if The King's Printer in Ireland should furnish them at those prices, he would sustain a very heavy loss.

863. Now in that same letter you state that The King's Printer had agreed to accept stationery from you at the prime cost, on the same principles that you supply the other public offices?—Yes.

864. Has that taken place?—Nothing has been finally settled with regard to The King's Printer in Ireland. Mr. Grierson, in a conversation I had with him since the date of that Report, qualified that offer, and stated that he could not afford to do the small quantity of printing which fell to his share as King's Printer at a reduced rate, taking the paper from the Stationery Office, though he might be able to do so if he had the whole of the Government printing thrown into his hands. In like manner, with regard to his offer of 2*d.* a sheet for Acts of Parliament, he stated that he could not afford to distribute them at that price, whilst the number promulgated continued to be confined to 800 copies; but if it was in the contemplation of the Irish Government to increase the number of copies to nearly the same number as that promulgated in England, in that case he could supply them at 2*d.*

865. In this letter you state that the charge for printing for the public offices in 1832, exclusive of the charge for Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, and Fast Prayers, was in that year 1,703*l.*?—Yes.

866. And that The King's Printer's charges, if reduced 25*l.*, and paper supplied, would annually amount to 934*l.*?—Yes.

867. And that the same work could be done by the Stationery Office for 604*l.*?—I have

—I have informed the Committee that I have no means of knowing the total amount of the Irish printing. The sum now mentioned is the amount of a certain number of bills sent to me for examination.

868. Then the difference for the same work now charged would be as 604*l.* to 1,703*l.*?—Yes.

869. In speaking of Mr. Grierson's Patent, you said you thought you found words in it which admitted of his construction of it, that he had a right to print private Papers; but supposing those words not to exist in the Patent, do not you consider that the custom would give him a right, and that the practice would be advantageous, generally speaking, to the economy of the public service?—He and his family have held the Patents for upwards of 100 years, and have, I believe, invested a considerable sum of money on the faith of the privileges conveyed by the Patent being abided by. With respect to the economy, if by that term a saving of money only is implied, of course it would not be economy; but if the general convenience of Government, the expedition with which the work is frequently required to be done, and the confidence which must be placed in the person employed, be taken into account, it might be consistent with economy that The King's Printer, or some printer in his condition, should be employed.

870. By the term economy I mean this sense, supposing The King's Printer to be retained, whether it would not be economical to throw as much work into his hands as he could perform?—Under certain conditions.

871. You have stated that the whole of the bills of Mr. Grierson's were referred to you by the Treasury?—The whole of the bills which came over to England were referred to me by the Treasury.

872. In the consideration of those bills you have attended to what you conceive to be the proper charges, without any relation to Mr. Grierson's Patent?—In the examination of those bills I considered that I had no more to do than to see that they were charged according to the established rate of printing in Ireland, and which rate had been approved of by the Irish Government. In the Report on the Table I endeavoured there to show how high this rate was, when compared with the rate at which similar work might be done by contracts, and having done this, I considered I had no right to make any alteration in the accounts that came to me for examination, farther than to see that they were charged according to the principle which had been established.

873. But do you conceive that The King's Printer in Ireland could make his Patent profitable at the rates of charge you have stated in that Report?—If he had work enough to do. I apprehend that the whole of the contract work, both here and in Ireland, is done at prices which merely afford what the printers call a living profit; and if *A.* can obtain a living profit, *B.* can do the same; but whether *B.* is in a situation of life to be satisfied with such a profit is another question.

874. Does not this question materially involve the consideration of the surrender of The King's Printer's Patent?—I think it does.

875. Suppose that Patent was surrendered, do you then think that what you have now stated, that The King's Printer performing the work in Ireland, as The King's Printer in Ireland does, would be most advantageous, or the opening of it to public contract?—I think whoever supplied the Acts in England ought to have the supplying of the Acts in Ireland.

876. But the other printing?—The other printing must be done on the spot.

877. Does Mr. Thom perform all the work that Sir Abraham Bradley King did?—Yes.

878. And the offer for contract is made on the whole work?—Except The King's Printer's work; we take in all the offices except The King's Printer.

879. What was the date of the outlay of that capital of Mr. Grierson's, do you know?—I do not know at all; he has told me he has a capital of 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.*; but I apprehend this to be the accumulation of years.

880. Was not the interest of that capital for a certain time suspended?—Not entirely suspended, because, as I said before, during the interval between the Patents, he was doing the printing work for the Offices of State in Ireland, and he was supplying the Public with Acts of Parliament and sets of Acts by retail; I believe he was likewise at that time printing Bibles.

881. You were asked as to the adoption by the Treasury of the recommendation in your Report, and relative to that subject, whether payments had been made subsequently to your Report on the previous scale; are you aware whether any such payments have been made to Mr. Grierson?—On the previous scale?

John Church, Esq.

7 April 1835.

882. Yes?—No, I am not.

883. You have nothing to do with the payment of Mr. Grierson's bill?—No, I have nothing to do with the payments; and having once made my Report, I did not recommend, nor do I conceive that I had any authority to recommend, any specific reductions upon them.

884. But you do not know whether any payments have been made on your scale or any other scale since your Report?—No, not in the least.

885. It would not come under your cognizance at all?—Not in the least.

886. You stated that the acting by the Treasury on your Report had been delayed, in consequence of the doubt about whether The King's Printer should or not be entrusted with the confidential printing of the Irish Government?—Yes.

887. Are you aware of any other cause?—No.

888. Had you ever anything to do with the publication of the Gazette; was that ever referred to you?—Yes.

889. That depends on the life of a man of very considerable age?—Yes, that depends on the life of a gentleman of the name of Price, who is turned 80.

890. Are you aware that that question was before the Committee of Compensations?—Yes.

891. Do you believe those questions then were considered by the Treasury as forming a part of a great whole which they wish to establish at once?—I should think that the adjustment of the one question would have produced that of the other; at the same time I do not know that they are necessarily connected, but assuming difficulties to exist in the way of the transfer of the printing work for the Offices of State, from The King's Printer, to a contracting printer, I believe the Treasury took into view the possibility of maintaining Mr. Grierson in his office, and giving him the whole of the public printing which was at the disposal of the Treasury, amongst the rest that of printing the Dublin Gazette; and by that means such a reduction of price might have been made, that a saving of nearly one-half of the present expense would have been effected.

892. Do you know whether the question of the surrender of Mr. Grierson's Patent was ever considered by the Treasury?—I do not.

893. These difficulties which you stated to the carrying into effect your Report, were difficulties in the consideration of the various questions which were decided to have to do with your Report, not by the objections to the scale in your Report, or enforcing the economies recommended in your Report?—Not at all.

894. Do you know by whom the printing for the Constabulary Force in Ireland is done?—That I rather think is done by Mr. Grierson.

895. Do you know that that was done by Sir Abraham Bradley King before?—I do not.

896. You know nothing of the printing on account of the Constabulary Force in Ireland?—I think not; I am not aware of it at all.

897. For how many departments does Mr. Thom print?—For all the departments enumerated in the Return, No. 13.

898. Have you any thing to do with the printing of the Hue and Cry Police Gazette?—Mr. Thom, the contracting printer of the Stationery Office in Dublin, prints the Hue and Cry at his contract price; he receives the paper on which it is printed from the Stationery Office, and his account is paid by the Stationery Office.

899. Do you know what reduction in the charge to the public has been made by Mr. Thom's printing it instead of The King's Printer?—I do not recollect that I ever saw any account of the former prices. I understood that the Hue and Cry was printed by an individual in Ireland, I believe the son of Sir Abraham Bradley King, who was appointed to print it by the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Thom made various representations on the subject, and at length specified to the Treasury precisely the conditions on which he would do the work, showing the saving that would be made; and the Treasury at once transferred it to him, without my knowing any thing about it.

900. Are we to understand that you have control over only a portion of the printing for Ireland?—Yes, certainly.

901. Do you know who has the control over the rest of which you have not; is there any public officer?—I believe the bills all go into the Chief Secretary's office, and are there, as it appears to me, very closely examined, with reference to the quantities of work delivered and charged for; but with respect to the charges for it, there is no examination till those bills come over to me.

902. Then

233

902. Then we understand you to say, that you do not see all the bills?—The bills we do see do not amount to the sum which it appears is voted in the Irish Estimates; therefore I imagine there are other bills which we do not know any thing about.

903. Are you prepared to suggest any improvements, by which all the accounts for printing and stationery in the two kingdoms can be brought under the view of one office respectively?—I should submit that it would be an improvement if the votes for stationery, for printing, and binding of all descriptions, required for the public service and paid for out of the public purse, were to be included in one estimate, and be voted to one individual, who ought to be responsible for the correctness of the charges and for the payments made; but if this Committee were to propose such alterations or regulations in the public printing as would materially alter the establishment of the Stationery Office, if placed under its superintendence, it would not be essential that the printing, and the supply of paper and stationery to the different departments, should be conducted by the same office. There might be two individuals, independent of each other, one to superintend the printing work and its charges, and the other to superintend the purchases and issues of stationery of every kind. It does not appear essential that the two duties should be combined.

904. Are we to understand that the duties of the office you now hold are so great as to preclude you from performing the same duties of printing and stationery in Ireland?—I have never made it a personal consideration at all.

905. To the individual holding your office?—From what I have observed of the proceedings of this Committee, it appears possible that business of a very different nature to that hitherto done might be imposed upon the Stationery Office, and that a material alteration in the construction of that office might become necessary. That question, therefore, I submit is for the consideration of the Treasury.

906. In point of fact, the references that have been made to you with regard to printing have not been so much as belonging to your office as Comptroller of the Stationery Office, but as you have been thought to understand the subject well?—For want of any other person to refer to

907. Will you look at the date of that Treasury Minute respecting the prices to be in future charged by The King's Printer for Acts of Parliament for promulgation, and for the Public in England, and state whether the orders on that point have been complied with?—This is the final Minute regarding the alterations and the reductions of prices to be made by The King's Printer in the supply of Acts of Parliament, both of those promulgated and of those sold by retail; and the prices here stated are the prices which are now abided by.

908. In your former evidence, you stated the saving that had been made in the present promulgation as compared with the former; was the saving effected under that Minute or any other?—The saving was effected under this Minute.

909. What portion of public printing at present in England is done without your superintendence?—I believe the whole of the public printing is done more or less under my superintendence, with the exception of the printing that is done by some of the Commissioners that are appointed for temporary purposes.

910. Is that to your knowledge of any extent?—Yes, I think it is in some cases. There was a case the other day that came before me of printing done for the Poor Law Commission; that is to say the preparatory Commission. They printed, for the purposes of general information, a very large edition of extracts from the Reports, and another of extracts from the Evidence, which it was considered desirable to provide to the Public at large, at a cheap rate; in fact at a rate much below the cost price. The printing bill was sent to me to examine, and although the work was done through a very respectable man, and charged at a reasonable rate, it appeared that there would have been a saving of 1,200*l.*, if it had been done under the direction of the Stationery Office; and it so happened that these works were printed by the same printer as we should have employed, viz. by Mr. Clowes.

911. Do we then understand that the printing done under your inspection for the public service, is done at a lower rate generally than can be done for any private individual for the same?—I mentioned to you it was done by the same man.

912. Are you aware that the Treasury have objected to that authority on the part of the Commissioners?—Quite so; and in consequence of those objections,

John Church, Esq.

7 April 1835.

the Reports that are now printed to be laid on the Table of The House by the command of His Majesty, all come through us.

913. Would any delay have taken place in printing those extracts, had they been done for the Public under your direction?—I think we should be bad managers if we could not compel Mr. Clowes to print as quickly for us as he can print for any private individual.

914. How do you account for the difference?—Mr. Clowes charges a publisher the regular trade price, and the publisher puts on the regular price of 33 per cent.

915. Would it not also arise, in some degree, from the great quantity of printing being done under your direction, that the charge in amount would naturally be less?—Of course we print at contract prices, and those prices are grounded on the great quantity of work which is included in the contract.

916. Are the Reports and printing done under the orders of the Municipal Commission under your inspection?—Not for England. The Municipal Reports for Ireland and Scotland are printing under our direction, but not those for England.

917. By whom are they done?—By Messrs. Hansard, assisted, I believe, by The King's Printer, but I am not certain.

918. Have you had the bills before you?—They are only just done, and I believe they are not all yet printed.

919. When an Irish Report is printed under the Stationery Office, is it your habit to employ an Irish tradesman and get it printed in Dublin?—If it is directed to be printed there we should do so, but I do not recollect a case of the kind. The Education Board have printed some school books; the stereotype plates were cast here, and the copies worked off here, and we supplied the paper to Mr. Clowes on which they were printed; but the contract was made with Mr. Clowes by the Board.

920. Is it your impression that printing cannot be done so cheaply in Ireland as in London?—I have shown by the Accounts that the price is, as nearly as possible, the same. I think there is more competition here than in Dublin.

921. Mr. Rapley has reported that there would be a saving of 550*l.* on 1,750 copies of the Journals, if printed on foolscap folio, in Small Pica type; I wish to know whether you can inform us what would be the additional saving on the 550*l.* if, instead of 1,750 copies, 1,000 copies only were printed?—The saving would be in the paper and the press-work. Its amount would depend entirely on the number of sheets of which the Journal would consist. Supposing the number of copies to be reduced from 1,750 to 1,000, there would be a saving of three-sevenths in the price of the press-work, and of three-sevenths in the quantity of paper used.

Mr. *Alexander Thom*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *A. Thom.*

922. ARE you carrying on business as printer at Dublin?—Yes.

923. How long have you been in business?—Since 1816.

924. Have you printed what is called general work, or been limited to any particular branch?—Up to the year 1824 I was printer of a newspaper.

925. Then after that?—My father and myself made a proposal to print for one of the public offices in Dublin, at one half the price it then cost.

926. What office was that?—The Post Office.

927. Have you printed for the Post Office ever since?—No; the contract in 1821 was to print for seven years.

928. At that reduced price?—Yes.

929. By whom was the printing of the Post Office done previously?—It was done by Mr. Alderman Exshaw.

930. He had that under a contract?—No contract.

931. For seven years you had it?—Yes, and then it was continued to me afterwards at the end of the seven years; but there was no specific contract.

932. Did you continue the same charges?—No; the charges were reduced at the end of the seven years.

933. How much were they reduced?—I suppose about ten per cent.; then the Stationery Office came over, and it was taken from me.

934. How long was it out of your hands?—About a year and a half.

935. In whose hands was it then?—The Stationery Office gave it to Mr. Pettigrew under a contract.

936. When

936. When did you become the contractor for printing for the Stationery Office?—At the end of that time, in the year 1832.

937. And did you become the contractor by competition?—By competition.

938. By public tender?—Yes.

939. For how many years was the contract made?—Three years; it expired on the 31st March last.

940. For what number of public offices have you printed?—Upwards of 20.

941. What other public offices are there for which you do not print?—There is the Chief Secretary's Office, and the Council Office, and the Adjutant General's Office, and the Commander of the Forces, and the Insolvent Debtors' Court; I believe that is the majority.

942. You print under a specified contract as to rates for each separate kind of printing?—Precisely.

943. Do you know how the offices you have alluded to, how the printing is carried on there; is it by contract, or in what way?—I believe there is no agreement at all on the subject.

944. By whom is the work done?—By The King's Printer, Mr. Grierson.

945. That is all done?—Yes, all these offices.

946. In 1833 are you able to state what was the amount paid to you for printing done for the public offices under your contract?—It was 677*l.* 13*s.*

947. In 1834?—It was 1,006*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

948. Are you able to state, from any accounts you have, the difference of charge between your contract and the same work which was done before?—I have one sample of the work that was done by The King's Printer, and done by me afterwards.

949. What is that?—A document that was printed for the Brigade Major or Town Major of Dublin.

950. Is that within your contract?—Yes.

951. How do you know what was the charge for that before?—I found it in a Parliamentary Paper that was printed two years before, when the Irish Estimates were referred to a Committee of this House.

952. What is the difference between the charge in the Parliamentary document and the charge at which you now do it?—The charge in the Parliamentary document is 6*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* for 250 copies, and the charge now made for it as done through the Stationery Office is 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

953. Under your contract?—Yes.

954. Do you print the same number of copies?—Yes, precisely.

955. Do you find the paper?—No; the Stationery Office does.

956. In both cases?—Mr. Grierson finds it himself.

957. What is the amount of paper for printing; can you give any computation of that?—Yes. I know my charge for printing 250 copies is 11*s.* 3*d.*, and I have allowed for the paper 17*s.* 6*d.*, which makes it 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, and the difference of charge on that is 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

958. Then the 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* includes all expenses of paper and printing?—Yes.

959. Are there any other accounts in the Parliamentary documents which you now print?—No; I do not think there is any, except covers and things of that kind, envelopes.

960. What difference of charge is there in them?—An immense difference in them.

961. Then you are not able to state any of the others?—No; I could tell my own prices.

962. You say you now print the Hue and Cry?—I do.

963. Is that printed for the Government?—It is printed for the Head Police Office at Dublin.

964. At the public expense?—Yes.

965. For what is it now done, and how many copies are published?—It is printed at an expense of 2*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* a week.

966. Are the same number of copies always printed?—Yes, there are.

967. How many?—Seven hundred and ninety-two.

968. For 2*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*?—Yes; that includes a charge of 12*s.* a week for folding, writing covers, and transmitting them.

969. How much is that a year?—One hundred and twenty-three pounds five shillings and eight-pence a year.

970. How long have you had it?—Twelve months.

971. Did you apply to obtain that before?—I did.

Mr. *A. Thom.*

7 April 1835.

972. How long ago?—When I commenced this contract; two years before I got it to print.

973. Do you know at what charge it was supplied before you got it?—I do precisely.

974. By whom was it supplied?—By Mr. Abraham Bradley King, son of Alderman King.

975. How do you know the amount at which it was charged before?—It was voted by the Parliament in the Estimates.

976. How much was it?—Four hundred and sixty-one pounds ten shillings and nine-pence.

977. Does that include paper?—Yes, every thing.

978. Have you considered the paper in this estimate?—Yes, I did.

979. Was that paid Mr. Abraham Bradley King for printing only?—For printing and paper and every thing.

980. Then the price paid to Mr. Abraham Bradley King included printing and paper and forwarding, and your's includes printing only?—Mine includes printing and paper, and forwarding also.

981. When Mr. Abraham Bradley King supplied the office, did he supply paper and print, and every charge included in the 461*l.*?—Yes, he did.

982. Do you, in the account you have now given, include the printing, paper, and all expenses?—Yes.

983. Is the paper supplied to you by the Stationery Office, or do you purchase it?—It is supplied to me by the Stationery Office.

984. And you estimate the amount agreeable to the price you have given?—In fact, I allow rather more for it, for I could not tell exactly the Stationery Office price. I allowed 12*s.* a ream

985. Then you make your calculation of the value of what the paper is, and include that in the 123*l.*?—Yes.

986. What do you charge for printing without the paper?—Fifteen shillings and seven-pence a week.

987. For printing only?—Yes.

988. The same number of copies that are now printed?—Yes, precisely the same. It is sent to the magistrates at Petty Sessions, and others.

989. Then your charge for printing alone would be about 36*l.* a year?—Yes.

990. Then are we to understand that the saving in the last year, by your printing the Hue and Cry, amounted to 328*l.* 5*s.*?—It does, and I was kept out of it two years that I ought to have had it.

991. Do you print for the Constabulary Force?—No.

992. Who prints that?—The King's Printer.

993. Who printed it before?—Alderman King.

994. Are we to understand that you do not print all the printing that Alderman King had?—I believe I do, except the Constabulary Force and the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

995. Now who prints for the Insolvent Debtors' Court?—Mr. Grierson.

996. Did he get them when Sir Abraham Bradley King left the business?—I presume so.

997. Have you any means of knowing the price which The King's Printer charges for that work?—No, I have no means of getting at it. The Stationery Office have the means of informing the Committee.

998. Then who prints for the other public offices you have mentioned?—Mr. Grierson, The King's Printer.

999. Does he print for all the public offices you do not print for?—He does.

1000. But you have no means of knowing the whole?—None, except through the Parliamentary Papers.

1001. Would you be able to print, if you had the contract, all the printing for the Government?—Certainly.

1002. Would you be able to print Proclamations, or any work, in one hour's notice?—Certainly.

1003. Could you ensure secresy?—Yes, of course.

1004. Would you be prepared to give security to whatever extent the Government might require?—I am under security at this moment for the contract.

1005. For what extent?—One half of the probable amount of work.

1006. Have you ever printed confidential Papers for the Government?—No, except one lately for the Commissioners of Education, which I was told was confidential.

1007. Do

237

Mr. *A. Thom.*

7 April 1835.

1027. Do you think that the Government might safely trust the contractors, and would they observe the strictest secresy?—Yes, I could get security as to that.

1028. Do you think that printing can be done as cheaply in Dublin as in London?—I think it could be done cheaper.

1029. Why; are wages lower?—Yes, they are.

1030. Could you print the Statutes which are required for promulgation at as cheap a rate as they are printed in England?—That I cannot answer without seeing them; it would require an estimate.

1031. You are not aware of the price they are printed at?—I believe they are printed here at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ a sheet.

1032. It is stated in the Account that is put in your hands, that there seems a difference in the charge for certain work done by The King's Printer, amounting to 32*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, and the charge, as done by you, is 11*l.* 12*s.* $8\frac{3}{4}d.$; will you state what work that was?—This was not any work done by me; it was only a comparison; if the work had been done by me, that would have been the price.

1033. On what data have you made that calculation?—It is from a paper I saw.

1034. Where the charges were stated?—Yes.

1035. And for similar work?—For similar work. I am only paid at the rate of 11*l.* 12*s.* $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ for work which I see done by The King's Printer at 32*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

1036. By whom is the printing of Reports and Evidence of Commissions in Ireland done?—It is done by Mr. Clowes.

1037. For Ireland?—Yes, it is done here.

1038. Do you think you could print those Reports as cheaply as they are done here?—I do not think I could, it requires such an outlay of capital. There is a part of the work I do for Government which I do at the same profit as Mr. Clowes, which is at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the workmen's wages.

1039. Then does Mr. Clowes do the Government work below the ordinary profit?—Yes, very much below.

1040. Do you see any difficulty in the whole of the Government work being done in Ireland by contract?—None in the world.

1041. Not even any difficulty in that part which would require secresy?—No, I can see no objection; it would depend on the responsibility of the contractor.

1042. Then you see no objection to its being done by public contract?—No, I do not.

1043. For what period do you think a responsible man would be most likely to enter into contracts?—I think a period of five years would be better, both for the contractor and Government. I conceive three years is too short a time.

1044. Yours was for three?—Yes, and it has expired.

1045. In what way do you conceive it would be beneficial to the Public?—I think they would get it done at a less price. My tender was 10 per cent. below what the Stationery Office paid to the person who had it before me.

1046. Would you have gone lower if it had been for five years?—It is probable I would; the additional time would have entered into my consideration.

1047. Can you suggest any thing to the Committee by which the printing in Ireland for the public offices could be done at less expense than at present?—I do not think it is likely to be done for less than I am paid; but The King's Printer's part can be done for much less.

1048. You would be perfectly satisfied to meet your fellow tradesmen in public competition again?—Yes; I want no favour; I only want a public contract.

Mr. *Edward Chapman*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *E. Chapman.*

1049. WHAT business are you?—A bookseller.

1050. Any particular branch?—General.

1051. In what part of the town?—186, in the Strand.

1052. Would you be prepared to sell the Parliamentary Papers, if The House should determine to sell them to the Public?—Yes.

1053. Are you aware of their value; many of them are very small and various, and consequently their cost very small? are you prepared to state at what rate per cent. on the value that would be fixed on them, you would be disposed to sell?—Five per cent.

1054. Does that mean sale and return, to return those you do not sell?—Yes, anticipating that we sell for the Public.

1055. You do not anticipate purchasing any on your own account?—No.

1056. You would not sell on your own account?—That would be too great a risk.

Jovis, 9° die Aprilis, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

George Grierson, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

G. Grierson, Esq.
9 April 1835.

1037. HAVE you got a list of the bills for printing done by you for the public offices in Ireland for 1832, 1833 and 1834?—I have not.

1038. Do you know the amount?—I cannot tell, for I have not the materials in London to make out a statement; but I have found amongst my papers what perhaps may be of service to the Committee; it is The King's Printer's account for three years, 1832, 1833, 1834, for printing for the public offices, which is the printing paid for out of the grant of Parliament in the estimate for the Chief Secretary's office.

1039. This purports to be for the public offices?—Yes, they are what are called our quarterly accounts.

1040. Is this then for three years?—Yes, for three years.

1041. Amounting to 6,006*l.*; does this include the whole of the work you did?—No.

1042. What other offices do you work for?—The additional accounts are not so much for particular offices as for other grants; for instance, proclamations; they would be the principal addition.

1043. For the constabulary force?—Yes, the constabulary force and proclamations.

1044. Then you are not able to give us the total?—I could procure them. It is right to state to the Committee, I only got notice that I was required to bring them the day before yesterday.

1045. Under what arrangements do you print now for the Secretaries and Tellers of the Exchequer, and those several departments mentioned here?—It has been the invariable practice from the earliest records on our books.

1046. Now will you look at the Patent which you have there before you; do you consider you have this printing in virtue of the Patent you hold, or from practice?—From both; from our Patent, supported and sustained by the concurrent practice of more than a century.

1047. You say the concurrent practice of more than a century; look at that Patent, state its date, and read the paragraph which you say authorizes you to rint?—The date the Patent bears is 1st May 1811.

1048. Now will you see whether there is any paragraph in it which gives you that prescriptive right of privilege of printing for the public offices?—I consider that is a legal question, which I should hardly be justified in answering in my own case; but since it has been put to me, I beg to point out that the style and title of the office is the office of Printer General throughout Ireland, and the Patent confers the privilege of printing all printing published by authority.

1049. Then how did it happen that Sir Abraham Bradley King printed for several of the offices?—That I cannot say.

1050. Did you ever apply, conceiving you had authority under that Patent as King's Printer, for the printing for these offices?—No; I have no recollection of having done so.

1051. Since Sir Abraham Bradley King's Patent or privilege was withdrawn, what portion of the work have you done that he did?—I am not aware of any but the constabulary; I have no recollection of any other.

1052. Then you mean to say, that all the printing you now have (except the constabulary) you held during the time Sir Abraham Bradley King was Stationer and Printer to The King?—That is my recollection.

1053. On what principle do you charge for the constabulary printing?—We charge for that, and what we call the miscellaneous printing, as job-work, at the general

239

general rate of three times case and press, not charging for reading, nor folding nor pressing, nor any extra warehouse business.

1054. Have you made any reduction in your charges within the last three or four years to the Public?—In one account we did; I am not aware of any other.

1055. What account was that?—In the account under the Million Act.

1056. Is that one from the Secretary's office?—That comes from the Secretary of State's office.

1057. What difference have you made in the charges of that?—I should refer to the account to answer that question correctly, but my impression is, that it is about 13 per cent.

1058. Has any application been made to you by the Treasury to reduce your charges?—The subject has been generally under consideration, and is still pending.

1059. How long is any one of your bills still unpaid?—There is one entire account for the Reform Registry, commencing in October 1832, still upaid.

1060. That was new work; the Reform Registry Bill?—Yes.

1061. Was any agreement entered into at the time you did the work as to the terms on which you were to do it?—No special agreement.

1062. Are you aware that the printing for certain offices was advertized to be taken by contract in Dublin?—I am.

1063. Did you tender for that?—We did not.

1064. Are you aware of the rates charged under that contract?—I understand that the present contractor has it at a certain per centage (I believe 55 per cent.) below the scale of the Stationery Office prices.

1065. You are not aware how much they are below your charges?—I am not; but by the kind indulgence of the Committee I have seen the Report of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, and on inspecting it, I observe that he considered our charges 30 per cent. higher than the London scale of charges.

1066. Yes?—It has been my duty to inform myself respecting that, and I quite dissent from the result Mr. Church came to. I would be glad to explain this. So far as I can learn, as a uniform practice, it cannot be considered there is, strictly speaking, a London scale for job printing; but I asked Mr. George Woodfall to refer me to some gentleman in the trade competent to advise me, and I have consulted two gentlemen, and the result of their information is what I shall be happy to mention.

1067. You have mentioned one printer's name; have you any objection to mention the other?—I dare say the gentlemen would allow me, but I should not like to do so without requesting their permission. Mr. Woodfall recommended me to ask two gentlemen who were in his opinion most competent to inform me, and the result is this, that though there is, strictly speaking, no uniform London scale for job work, still there is a general mode of charge adopted by respectable printers in London. I am prepared to show there is not a tittle of difference in the result between their mode of charge and our practice, and I request permission to hand in this Paper.

[The Witness handed in the Paper; which was read, as follows:]

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS of the LONDON and DUBLIN PRINTERS' SCALES, according to which the Employer charges for JOB WORK.

ENGLISH SCALE:

Twice Composition and Reading; and three times Press.

	£.	s.	d.
Composition, at 7*d.* (say)	–	14	–
Reading, One-fourth	–	3	6
	£.–	17	6
Profit and Loss	–	17	6
	£.1	15	–
Press, at 5*d.* per hour for one side	–	2	6
	£.1	17	6

IRISH SCALE:

Three times Case and Press.

	£.	s.	d.
Composition, at 5*d.* (7*d.*:5*d.*::14*s.*:)	–	10	–
Add 2*d.* in the Shilling	–	1	8
	£.–	11	8
Press, at 5*d.* for one side	–	–	10
	£.–	12	6
			3
Three times Case and Press	£.1	17	6

G. Grierson, Esq.

9 April 1835.

But though I dissent from Mr. Church's judgment, I beg the Committee will not suppose that I impute any thing like want of fairness to Mr. Church.

1068. You have stated that you consider you have by the practice of a century a right to the printing; did not the Patent that your Father, Mr. George Grierson, held, expire on the 27th March 1806?—Yes.

1069. The Patent you have now read was only renewed to you in April 1811?—Yes, it was enrolled at that time.

1070. Now during that time, what authority had he as King's Printer to carry on the business?—The authority of the Government.

1071. In what way expressed?—By their purchasing all the Acts of Parliament for the public departments, and permitting him to supply them to the community at large with his imprint as King's Printer affixed to every Act so purchased.

1072. Are we to understand that during that time you printed the Statutes, or did Messrs. Eyre & Strahan?—The Statutes for the community at large and the public departments were printed by us, but at that time The King's Printer in England supplied the Statutes for the magistracy, which were printed in a volume.

1073. For promulgation?—Yes; in volumes.

1074. Do you consider that interruption of five years of your Patent does not interrupt the period which you have now stated?—On the contrary, I conceive the Patent, as renewed, is a distinct recognition and acknowledgment of our right during that period; in the first place, the Government resorted to us for those Acts with our imprint as King's Printers, and then, on granting the new Patent, they made the Patent cover the period that had elapsed by antedating it; for the term was for a period commencing and to run from the date of the expiration of the previous Patent.

1075. Why then did The King's Printer in England supply the Statutes for promulgation, if you conceived you had during that time the authority of Government?—That was by a resolution of the House of Commons; and it appears afterwards by another resolution of the House of Commons, that the Statutes were promulgated in Ireland by my Father. I think I ought to add, that it was the avowed intention of the Irish Government to grant the Patent immediately, but the changes of Ministry and the circumstances which occurred at that time prevented them from fulfilling their intention; and the year 1806, the Committee will perhaps remember, was a peculiar period in this respect.

1076. Do you intend it to be inferred that you are able to print for public offices as cheaply as is now done by the contractor, Mr. Thom, for those offices which he now supplies?—It is quite impossible I could; and here I request the indulgence of the Committee to explain the peculiar situation in which our office as King's Printers is placed; and in this respect, I wish that we should be considered as totally distinct from any printer even in London; and when before I asked permission to show to the Committee that the prices of job work charged by us were the same as those charged in London, I did so merely for the sake of character. I wish at present to show the extra expense to which for many years our house has been put in the discharge of our duties, for which we make no separate charge in any manner whatever. To speak of our own office, without reference to Mr. Thom or any other printer, totally distinct from any consideration of that sort, I find that our office charges in the year 1831 amounted to 487*l.*

1077. The witness had better first show the Committee the duties which he conceives to be extra duties, before he mentions the amount of the charges?—I presume the contractor's duty to be to send, as it were, by his porter, whatever printing he may have done to each department. It is the duty and practice of our office to issue and despatch through the country the different forms which we print.

1078. Are you aware that Mr. Thom does print and despatch the Hue and Cry for instance, and directs despatches, this very thing in that respect?—He may despatch the Hue and Cry, but I cannot imagine he despatches other forms to any extent. I beg leave to give an instance according to the desire of the Committee: we printed the Schedules and Memorials ordered by the 3 & 4 Will. IV. chapter 100; it is the Tithe Act, advancing a sum of 60,000*l.* to the clergymen of Ireland.

1079. That is a new part of the duty?—It is quite connected with our office.

1080. You

241

1080. You had not that till three years ago?—But it is like all our printing supplied to the public departments.

1081. Suppose you take the instance of some of these offices which have been so long with you?—This is like the rest, for it is from the Secretary of State's office as much as any other printing.

1082. That is one of the new branches of employment?—Not a new branch; I selected this, and a few other instances, merely to give the Committee an idea of the extent we have been called on to perform special duties, for which we have made no special charge whatever. These Memorials and Schedules were despatched by us, and the Committee will see in this book, which I beg leave to present, that there were 1,250 accounts to be opened for each applicant (incumbent or lay impropriator), and we were obliged thus to keep an accurate account of the different Memorials and Schedules sent at different times to each, and we made up, directed and despatched them on our own responsibility to the Post Office; and at that period time and punctuality were most essential, and the loss of a day might have been fatal. We were obliged actually to make out an index to these 1,250 accounts in consequence of applications for more and more Schedules as they were required daily.

1083. By this account are the Committee to understand that you enter the name of each person to whom they are sent and the number despatched?—Yes.

1084. Had you any other trouble?—Daily correspondence on that occasion, and some others very considerable.

1085. Of what nature, only requiring additional supplies?—That was one particular of the correspondence.

1086. And you made no extra charge for that trouble?—No extra charge; it is actually debtor and creditor account by double entry.

1087. How do you do it; you charge the Government with the whole despatched, and you keep an account to whom you send them?—Yes.

1088. Then you have one account with the Government, and then you charge them, and on another side you have an account of the persons to whom sent and the number sent?—Yes; as another instance, perhaps the Committee will allow me to mention under the 2d & 3d William IV. the Tithe Proclamations;—[*handing in a Specimen.*]

1089. This appears to be printed as if for a book?—No, the sheets are all broadsides.

1090. There is a heading to each sheet?—Yes; the Committee will observe that each sheet here is printed as a broadside, and is numbered and headed, and it becomes necessary in consequence that the most extreme care shall be taken in the despatch, not only with respect to the persons to whom these particular Proclamations and Schedules are to be sent, and as to the time they may receive them, but as to the several particular Schedules that are so numbered; for if one should be transposed, the error would have been irreparable.

1091. Are we to understand that the amount of tithes actually in arrear ought to be placed opposite the name, to avoid mistakes; that is the accuracy you allude to?—No doubt, the name and the sum ought to accord.

1092. How many of these do you print for each individual?—That proclamation was printed only upon one occasion.

1093. For one individual?—Yes.

1094. How many copies of that do you print?—I believe the number was 50. It is two years since it has been printed; but as well as I remember about 50 copies of each.

1095. What do you do with them when printed?—Direct them to the different authorities for whom they are intended, and particularly to the incumbents themselves, and to the public authorities, to the police districts, and I think to the petty sessions, and forward them through the Post Office.

1096. To the parish in which the party resides?—Yes.

1097. From whom do you receive the instructions and the names of the parties to send them to?—We receive the names from the parties applying or their agents, and the instructions from the Government.

G. Grierson, Esq.

9 April 1835.

1098. Who do you mean by the party applying?—The clergyman or his agent; and connected with this, I can assure the Committee there was a daily intercourse of persons requiring information, and asking questions like these: whether one memorial or two memorials were necessary when two or more parishes were united; and if sequestrated, whether the sequestrator was the person in whose name this memorial or schedule should be signed? All which were legal and important questions, and if these applicants had been referred to the Government themselves, I confess I do not know how the business could have gone on.

1099. Is there not a special office in the Secretary's office for the conduct of all these tithe matters?—Yes, with about 60 or 70 clerks.

1100. You did not refer persons to them for instructions?—At that time it did not exist.

1101–3. Had you orders from the Secretary of State to give explanations respecting these matters?—Yes, every day.

1104. Respecting these matters?—Yes.

1105. Written or oral?—Both.

1106. Were you to explain that portion of the Act to the parties who came to you?—Certainly. It may look like presumption in me to say so, but in my own defence, I feel I shall be excused in stating what is but the truth.

1107. Was this a duty forced on you as printer, or was it the duty of the Secretary's office?—It certainly is a service we have voluntarily given to the Public, from a desire to render our office useful.

1108. Now any other office the duty of which you do, for instance, any of the public offices, the Adjutant-General's?—I just recollect another instance; here is the Reform Registry Account; I should like to mention that, if the Committee pleases; there were, I think, 220,000 Notices sent through the country on that occasion; we got our directions on Saturday evening to despatch that number, if possible, on Monday, and we had to make up, direct and despatch them to all their several destinations throughout Ireland, which is another instance of what I call extra duty, and for that we made no charge, and I consider it quite distinct from the duty of a printer.

1109. Did you receive a list of persons to whom to send them?—Yes.

1110. All you did was to put up a certain number, and address them to each name?—Yes; taking also great care as to the despatching of them.

1111. Should you not, then, be desirous of being relieved from doing that; are not all these things necessarily incident to your establishment?—I can say most positively it is an expense to us of between 500*l.* and 600*l.* a year, and for which we never make any special charge, and of course we should be glad to be relieved from it; at the same time it is my duty to say, that if the Government find it expedient to continue this duty, we are willing to do it.

1112. Have you any other instances?—In the despatching the constabulary papers we consider we have incurred another instance of expense, which I do not consider properly belongs to the printer. In the year 1831 it was 487*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; in 1832, 607*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1833, 547*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

1113. How was that expense incurred; what were the items of it?—The charges were for clerks and our publishing office.

1114. For what purpose did you want clerks?—For the dissemination of all these things, and the retail sale of our Acts and correspondence.

1115. We thought you meant for the constabulary force only; is that your office establishment?—Yes, not including what I call our printing and warehouse establishments, nor our book-keeper.

1116. Can you state under different heads the extraordinary expenses incurred by you not necessarily connected with printing, on account of various labours performed by you for the Government?—Certainly.

1117. Be pleased to state the items in detail that compose the 600*l.* odd, which you consider extra charges for that part of your department?—

243

G. Grierson, Esq.

9 April 1835.

RETURN of Expenses of The King's Printers in *Ireland* for 1832, 1833 and 1834, under the Heads of Office Charges, and Rent, Taxes, &c. &c. of House, *Parliament-street, Dublin*, used as their Office, for Publication.—[*N. B.* These Expenses are exclusive of the Salary of a Superintending Book-keeper; the Rents, &c. of Warehouse and Printing Office in *Smock Alley*; the Salary of a Warehouse Clerk, and the extra Expenses incurred in cases of great haste, on account of extra Hands.]

OFFICE CHARGES - -	From 11 November 1831 to 12 November 1832.						From 13 November 1832 to 31 December 1833.						From 1 January 1834 to 31 December 1834.					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Clerks' Salaries:—																		
R. Hale - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	–	6	-	-	-	80	–	–			
S. Walker - -	82	19	8	-	-	-	102	2	8	-	-	-	82	19	8			
P. Brady - -	78	–	–	-	-	-	87	–	–	-	-	-	78	–	–			
W. Gorse - -	37	14	6	-	-	-	43	10	–	-	-	-	39	–	–			
				198	14	2				315	13	2				279	19	8
Porters' Salaries, three at 10*s.* each - - -	-	-	-	78	–	–	-	-	-	88	10	–	-	-	-	78	–	–
Postages - - - -	-	-	-	8	7	8	-	-	-	20	12	6	-	-	-	12	3	3
Office Expenses for Coals, Candles, and Stationery, &c. - - - -	-	-	-	71	7	–	-	-	-	53	6	4½	-	-	-	43	3	6½
				356	8	10				478	2	–½				413	6	5½
Parliament Street:																		
Rent - - - -	92	6	1	-	-	-	92	6	1	-	-	-	101	10	8			
Taxes - - - -	33	3	9	-	-	-	34	7	–	-	-	-	31	8	11½			
Occasional Repairs - -	5	15	–	-	-	-	2	17	11	-	-	-	1	1	–			
				131	4	10				129	11	–				134	–	7½
			£.	487	13	8			£.	607	13	–½			£.	547	7	1

King's Printing Office, Dublin, 13 April 1835.

(signed) *G. Grierson.*

1118. Then the chief reason why you are unable to compete with the contractor in the lowness of price, is that you have voluntarily undertaken and customarily performed other duties not necessarily connected with the office of the printer?—That is one reason, but besides that, I would wish to mention as most important, that we must keep a large printing establishment for emergencies which occur in Ireland, and which do not occur in England. I have here a list which will satisfy the Committee, as the prices which we pay on emergencies; sometimes our printing-office bills may not exceed about 10*l.* a week, and at other times they have, according to this list, amounted up to 107*l.*, 112*l.*, 115*l.*, 48*l.*, 33*l.*, 100*l.*, 76*l.*

1119. Are not those emergencies incidental to every printing-office?—No, I believe not.

1120. If they have little business at one time, they have more at another?—In other printing-offices they have what is termed stock work, but we keep our office entirely for the public service, and therefore as we are liable to these contingencies, we are obliged to keep a large establishment equal to these emergencies, and if we did not make a fair and reasonable charge, we should not be compensated.

1121. Is then your establishment occupied all the year, or only now and then as circumstances require?—Always occupied, but in some cases not so fully as in others.

1122. Do you do any private business?—None but public business.

1123. We have it in evidence yesterday from Mr. Thom, that a paper, consisting of 250 copies, was charged by you at 6*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, which he would have done or did do for 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; how do you account for that very great difference?—It is not easy to account for any one particular case now, *vivâ voce*, especially without seeing the paper alluded to; but the Committee will allow me to state that as to all the *details* of our accounts, I was fully examined, in the presence of Mr. Church, by the Printer of the Stationery Office, and there has been no instance ever mentioned to me of their supposing there was any deviation from what I have stated to the Committee as our regular charge for press and case. It may have happened that Mr. Thom has done that particular form under some advantages. I can conceive, for instance, that he may have the form standing, that is, the type set up, and probably did not charge for the composition; but

G. Grierson, Esq.
9 April 1835.

there is no charge, I will venture to say, in our accounts, which deviates from the general principle of charge which I have mentioned. Now, with respect to Mr. Thom, I really do not wish to say any thing harsh, but I must say this, that he is certainly a young person in business, and that he has not the same stake as a house which has a large capital invested in business; and it may be that Mr. Thom may speculate on the contract as a venture, and therefore he may be disposed to take lower prices than actually would pay or reimburse him.

1124. Are you aware that Mr. Thom has done that for three years?—I am aware that Mr. Thom has been a contractor for three years.

1125. Are you aware that he wishes to continue?—I do not know that.

1126. He has continued the contract for three years; do you consider that an experiment or speculation?—Certainly; for under his contract I know not how a man can put one farthing in his pocket.

1127. Are you not aware that he wishes to have it renewed on the same terms?—I am not aware of it, and his predecessors in the contract, as I am informed, had not made any thing of it. I would hope the Committee will take into consideration also the manner in which a contractor may execute his work, as much as the terms upon which he contracts. He may find the contract very profitable upon some particular articles, and upon another there may be such a certain loss as may induce him not to fulfil the contract. I am prepared to give the Committee two specimens as to that, both of which fall within my own experience. During the contract preceding the present—

1128. In what year was that?—Immediately before Mr. Thom's contract.

1129. Have you the particulars with you?—Yes; the name of the book was the Enumerator's Book for the Census of Ireland, which being at great length would have been a most serious loss to the contractor at the contract price, and which they refused to continue to print. It was sent to our office, and we printed and charged it at our usual rate. Another instance is, that the Commissioners of Public Religious Instruction lately employed Mr. Thom to do the printing work of the Commission, which was afterwards transferred to our establishment. It was in consequence of our having an extensive establishment we were able to execute this work. I have felt compelled to say thus much in self-defence; nor should I have said this, unless I had known that Mr. Thom was in London, and that he has been examined before this Committee.

1130. Have you any other observations to make relative to Mr. Church's Report?—I wish to observe that it is mentioned in the Report that we had offered to reduce our prices 25 per cent., but we did this on the understanding that we should obtain an extension of business. If we got more of the public printing, we were to do it at that rate.

1131. Mr. Church has stated that in his evidence; have you any other observation to make with respect to that Report?—Nothing further; the Report appears to me very just and fair, and I do not mean to express any objection to it further than I have already mentioned in my own defence.

Mr. *Charles Knight*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. C. Knight.

1132. WOULD you as bookseller be disposed to sell on behalf of the public, on sale or return, the Parliamentary Papers; what rate of commission would you charge, making a settlement of the price every three or six months?—There can be no doubt at all that all risk being set aside, a publisher like myself would be extremely glad to sell the Parliamentary Papers. I am not prepared at the instant to say what the rate of commission ought to be, but I should think it might be a lower rate than the booksellers' commission in general, because the demand to a limited extent would be certain. The usual rate of booksellers' commission is 10 per cent upon the wholesale price. That is the ordinary rate, unless there is some special bargain. This commission covers bad debts, package and allowances to agents, and so on; but a price must be fixed that would allow some commission independent of the usual 25 per cent. profit to the retailer.

1133. That is supposing the individual you mention to be the sole salesman of the book?—Yes.

1134. My question was as to the individual; supposing you were to be one of several who might in different parts of the Metropolis have these books for sale, then what would the commission be?—Suppose a bookseller from the country (for many of these Parliamentary Reports are very generally interesting, such as the

Report

Report on Manufactures or the Report on Agriculture); suppose a bookseller in the country were to get an order for such a Report, he must have some profit. If the Report sold for a guinea, the country bookseller, taking the ordinary rule of trade, would have an allowance of 25 per cent., which would bring it to 15*s.* 9*d.*

1135. We wish to know what your own commission would be, and then what you deem a reasonable allowance to the country retail bookseller?—The sale of Parliamentary Papers might possibly be put on the same footing as law books, on which there is a less allowance to the trade generally; on all law books the allowance to the trade is, I believe, 20 per cent. Mr. Butterworth we will suppose is a law bookseller; if Messrs. Longman were to send to him for a law book which is sold to the public at 10*s.*, they would be charged 8*s.*

1136. Do you think these books could not be sold at a smaller rate than that?—I cannot answer that question exactly; but parties desirous of purchasing, probably might be interested in subscribing to Parliamentary Papers. It has occurred to me, that for the purposes of publicity, if a subscription was opened, they might be subscribed for, the whole set at a certain rate per sheet at prime cost; the Public by that means would ensure a supply which they cannot now have. I myself have been trying to purchase the Parliamentary Papers for the last three years; they are of importance for me to have; I used to receive the loan of the Papers from a Member of the House of Commons, who has now gone to the Upper House; and since that time I have not been able to get them. Now if it is desirable that the Parliamentary Papers should be made public, there ought to be a regular systematic supply.

1137. Do you think means could be adopted to ascertain from the commencement of the Session how many extra copies it would be requisite to print for public distribution?—I think such means might be adopted; for if a publisher were appointed who should give notice by advertisements that subscriptions would be open until a certain day, and not afterwards, he would then be able to give a distinct order for a certain number, and then you could print them in addition to the others.

1138. From any communication you have had, do you think public libraries and reading-rooms in the country would in that way be disposed to supply themselves?—I think they would, and I can speak with a limited experience; I had permission in the case of the Statistical Tables of the Board of Trade, and also of Dr. Bowring's Reports, to take off at my own risk a certain number of copies, 250, paying a proportion of the expense. This arrangement as to the expense was made with reference to the Third Report, through the Stationery Office. The whole expense of the composition of that Third Report was 800*l.* There were 2,000 copies in the whole, and I paid an eighth, which is a clear saving to the public of 100*l.* The First Report is out of print, the whole 250; the Second Report is nearly so, but being superseded, I shall not sell many more; the Third Report is not in such considerable sale as it might be; the book is probably too high in price, although I get a very moderate profit.

1139. What do you sell it at?—One pound sixteen shillings.

1140. Is that the wholesale price?—No, the retail; they cost me about 18*s.* Then there is 2*s.* 6*d.* binding; I bind them in cloth, and the price charged to the trade is 27*s.*; I incur all the risk.

1141. In that additional price you incur the risk of sale?—Yes, for which I charge about 25 per cent., and the risk is not inconsiderable. The book sold pretty well before the time of the meeting of Parliament, but on the meeting of Parliament copies were seen in many streets. I saw a copy myself last week that I could have bought for considerably less than the prime cost. I could have bought the copy for half-a-guinea.

1142. In any arrangements entered into by this House, each Member of the Two Houses will be entitled to a copy?—If I understand rightly, very large numbers are now printed, more than are necessary for the official supply; if there were to be any commercial risk on the part of the bookseller the numbers must be limited.

1143. Are you of opinion that it would be better that one agent should be appointed, who should supply the whole Public, or that separate agents on sale or return for the convenience of the Public might be appointed in different parts of the Metropolis?—If the extra number printed for the supply of the Public be at the risk of the Government through the Stationery Office, I see no objection to there being several agents; if it be a commercial undertaking by any one

Mr. C. Knight.

9 April 1835.

publisher who is to pay a portion of the expense of composition according to the number printed, and provide his own paper, then it must clearly be in the hands of one individual.

1144. Stating to you that our object is to place in the hands of the Public at as low a rate as possible, the documentary matter supplied to the House of Commons, which of these plans would you recommend?—I think the object would be attained most effectually, and with a certainty to the Public of the system being continued, by the risk being incurred by Government.

1145. The price of each Paper being fixed by the Government, what discount could you afford to give, supposing you were sole agent, and being at liberty to return the unsold stock, thereby incurring no risk from bad debts, and paying the expense yourself of giving publicity to the sale?—I do not think that it would pay me commercially to undertake it at a less rate of reduction than 33 per cent., because I am to make an allowance for the advertising.

1146. Then, supposing you were sole agent, supposing 10*s.* charged to the Public, you would return 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Government on all sales?—Yes, to return all unsold; and I do not think, including advertising, it would leave more than four per cent. to the publisher.

1147. It has been stated that larger prices ought to be put on many of the small Returns, whilst many of the larger books, equally important for publication, should have a smaller per centage put on them?—That is a matter of commercial calculation; you would give an average of price on the whole.

1148. Then your opinion is, that, on an average, the price should be the same on large and small, fixing the exact amount of each according to the size and facility of distribution?—Certainly.

1149. An addition of 50 per cent. on the prime cost would cover that?—Yes.

1150. I think you have made four experiments of that sort?—Yes, I have made four experiments, and I am about to make two more, the Municipal Corporation Report, and the Ecclesiastical Revenue Report.

1151. If The House were to restrict the number of copies which hitherto have been at large upon the Public, if they were to restrict them to the Members of both Houses, would not that render your speculation much more serviceable?—Certainly.

1152. What size do you think the Public would generally prefer with regard to Reports?—I think the folio size is the best; it is a cheaper size for printing than octavo.

1153. Do you print yours in folio?—Yes, the same size as yours, and from the same types.

1154. Supposing the volume which you now sell by retail at 1*l.* 16*s.* was accessible to the Public at the price of 10*s.*, to what extent do you think the sale would increase?—That assumes that a large sacrifice would be made; it probably might double the sale, but it depends on the number of persons who take an interest in statistical details. That number is increasing.

1155. At what price do you propose to sell the Report of the Municipal Corporations?—It will be sold at so much per sheet; I think it could not be sold under 25*s.* a volume, and there are two volumes.

1156. Suppose no charge was made for a portion of the composition, and suppose the price was formed merely on the press-work, paper and folding, and bookbinding, at what price would you be able to give it to the Public?—I think it would reduce the price one-half, especially on table-work.

1157. Supposing it was so reduced one-half, to what extent do you think the sale of such a Report as the Municipal Corporations would increase?—Perhaps not very materially, but it is difficult to say.

1158. Have you any means of ascertaining the probable number that would be taken, provided a regular Sessional subscription was entered into?—I have no means of forming an estimate of the number; that would very much depend on the price. I have understood that a set of the Papers costs the Government about 25*l.*; perhaps the purchasers would be expected to pay the prime cost, or something approaching to it.

1159. Do you think there would be a considerable number of subscribers at 20*l.* for the whole of the Sessional Papers?—Possibly about 100, if it included the Papers of both Houses and the Votes.

1160. When you say that the expense to the Public of the Sessional Papers might be 25*l.*, is that supposition formed on the ground that the Public contributes

to

247

Mr. *C. Knight.*

9 April 1835.

to pay the composition?—It is formed on the notion that the Public might be asked to pay as purchasers what the thing costs, and that there should be a profit to those who sell it; that there is no sacrifice, or not a great one.

1161. It is necessary that a certain number should be printed for the use of the Members of the House of Commons; the Public therefore ought to be enabled to get a greater number of copies for whatever additional amount they may cost; does your 25 *l.* cover the expense of the latter proceeding, or is it thrown over the whole number of copies that are printed?—I was looking at the actual cost, including a proportion of the composition. Mr. Church mentioned to me that the price on an average had been very near 25 *l.* per set, but if the Public are presented with the expenses of composition, the Papers would come much cheaper.

1161 *a.* Would not the consumption of Papers be very various?—No doubt it would be very various.

1162. And then if an equal number of all the Papers were printed, would there not be more loss than would be compensated by the gain on these Papers that were sold?—Clearly so. When I proposed the subscription, it was that you might be able to ascertain distinctly what the demand would be for whole sets; if you printed a particular number of the more interesting documents, you must have a responsible person to fix the proportion to be printed, with reference to the possible demand, and therefore it occurred to me that a publisher might be interested in it, and should incur some of the risk. I have printed 750 copies of the Ecclesiastical Report, because it is a subject of permanent interest.

1163. Do you calculate on finding a great number of private persons as purchasers, or public bodies?—Yes, I think clergymen will buy this Report.

1164. Do you think there is any class that will purchase the Report on Municipal Corporations?—I think corporations themselves will have it.

1165. Do you think it will be confined more generally to corporate bodies?—Yes, I think so, although it contains matter of private interest, especially to the lawyer and antiquary.

Mr. *James Bigg*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *James Bigg.*

1166. I BELIEVE you are a bookseller in Parliament-street?—Yes.

1167. What charge would you make by way of commission on the sale of Parliamentary Papers to be placed in deposit with you, it being understood that other persons will be also so commissioned?—Fifteen per cent.

1168. That is for your own trouble?—Yes.

1169. And to return the numbers that you do not sell?—Yes.

1170. If you were sole agent, what allowance ought to be made to the trade?—Fifteen per cent. to the trade, and five per cent. additional for ourselves.

1171. Would that include the risk of bad debts?—Yes, as on the above terms we should only sell for cash.

1172. Then they would not be sold to the trade as books generally are?—There are what are called cash-books, that is, books which are always paid for by the trade at the time they are purchased. We do not give credit for those Parliamentary Papers which we now sell.

1173. Suppose there were applications from country booksellers?—They could obtain them through their town booksellers, in the same way that they procure other works published in London.

1174. Can you give us any opinion what would be the probable sale of Parliamentary Papers?—I have no doubt there would be a considerable sale for many of them, but of some the sale would not be very great.

1175. Suppose, now, this Municipal Corporation Report, if it were sold at five shillings, what number should you say would be sold?—I think it is most likely that 1,000 copies would be sold.

1176. Supposing that 1,000 copies beyond what were wanted for Members of Parliament were printed of that particular Report, what would be the price at which, without any loss to the Public, those extra copies could be sold?—That would depend on the charge for printing; they would sell at three-halfpence a sheet, which is five shillings a copy; the expense of press-work and paper would not amount to one halfpenny a sheet.

1177. Do you now supply the trade with Parliamentary Papers?—When we are able to get them, to a certain extent we do.

1178. Where do you get them?—Some few we have from Members themselves, but the greater portion of them we procure by employing men to go round and buy them for us.

Mr. *William Clowes*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Clowes.*

9 April 1835.

1179. YOU are now employed in printing extensively for the Government, I believe?—I am at this moment.

1180. Under what arrangements do you print?—I have a small contract with the Stationery Office for miscellaneous work, and a separate arrangement since made with the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, for printing all Reports for Royal Commissions and Statistical Tables for the Board of Trade.

1181. Are these Reports and Tables executed by you on the contract you hold with the Stationery Office?—No, that was limited, that was particularized.

1182. Is it under a special agreement?—Yes.

1183. By whom is that agreement made?—Through the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, sanctioned by the Treasury.

1184. Have you looked at those forms that are before you?—I have.

1185. Look at the small letter; is there any part of that work that you could execute?—Yes, the whole of it.

1186. Have you materials ready at once to execute any portion of either of these?—I have; my means are very extensive.

1187. Could you execute them on the same terms as you do the other work for the Stationery Office?—When I entered into the arrangement with the Comptroller of the Stationery Office for printing the Reports, &c. I was induced to incur the necessary outlay from the expectation of a great increase of business, as it is only quantity that would repay me on such terms.

1188. Will you look to that part which is called Evidence before Committees; what time would you take to return the Evidence printed after the receipt of the manuscript?—What quantity of it?

1189. The quantity is quite uncertain; how many sheets per day could you accomplish; you may have it at ten o'clock in the morning; how long after the receipt of the manuscript would you be prepared to produce it?—Any quantity you may require.

1190. That is to say, taking 24 hours from the receipt of the manuscript?—Yes.

1191. And on the same terms?—On the same terms I am now doing the Reports, &c.

1192. What are those terms?—The other Printers are allowed 50 per cent. wear and tear, and mine is 20, making a difference of 30 per cent.

1193. Do you speak of the same kind of work?—Yes.

1194. Are you aware of the quantity of type that must be locked up at one time?—I have had a specimen of that in the Municipal Report for Ireland, 600 folio pages being out in proof at a time.

1195. How long has that been so locked up?—About two months, but the work was never stopped in its progress when that quantity was up. It would not have signified if it had not been returned all the summer.

1196. Are you aware in setting up Evidence for a Committee, that it is necessary to retain that Evidence set up until the Report of that Committee, with all its appendixes, shall be ready, often occupying four or five months?—Yes.

1197. With that knowledge, do you consider yourself capable of doing the work as you have stated?—I might encounter a few difficulties in the first instance, but that would not prevent my undertaking it, without fear of fulfilling my engagement.

1198. That is supposing the work is to a great extent?—Yes.

1199. But supposing you had a moderate supply of this work?—There would be no difficulty, but it would be then less advantageous.

1200. Those difficulties you allude to are in the procuring type?—I am apprehensive that I might be inconvenienced the first two or three months if I had to commence the work without notice; but after that, those difficulties would be obviated.

1201. But unless you had a contract for two or three years, it would not be worth your while to incur the expense of purchasing an extra quantity of type?—I submit that that period is too limited.

1202. What period do you think most advantageous for a contract of business for the House of Commons, taking your own interest and that of the Public into consideration?—Not less than seven years. The outlay would be so considerable.

1203. Upon the whole cost, with which you are not acquainted, on the printing annually for Parliament, what reduction would you make by the cheaper scale of printing

249

Mr. *W. Clowes.*

9 April 1835

printing that you would be able to adopt?—I think my wear and tear being reduced 30 per cent., the saving averages 22 per cent. on the whole, exclusive of the advantage you have in the saving of paper.

1204. Now what do you say as to the expediency of printing the Evidence in double columns?—There is a saving, because the breaks will be shorter.

1205. Is there any other advantage?—Yes; where head-lines occur frequently in a page.

1206. You save in matter, and also the lines being shorter are easier caught by the eye?—Yes, I think so.

1207. Would there not be a disadvantage with respect to the references?—No; the margin would be sufficient.

1208. Would there be a corresponding saving in paper by an increase of matter in the same page?—The composition is a trifle more, but not equal to the saving that would be effected in the paper.

1209. What saving would there be per cent.?—It would be about 12½ per cent. on printing and paper.

1210. Now have you looked over those several specimens submitted to you, and with the experience you have had at different times in printing Parliamentary documents, do you see any particular objection to any of them now before you?—None whatever.

1211. Are we to understand that you approve of those amendments as likely to economize the public expenditure?—Yes, particularly so.

1212. In the answer you have given as to adopting these specimens, I presume your recommendation of this form of Index only applies to cheapness?—That is all.

1213. You leave the Committee to judge of the convenience of the arrangement?—Yes.

Mr. *Alexander Thom*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *A. Thom.*

1214. WERE you ever employed by the Commissioners of Public Instruction to print for them?—I was.

1215. What had you to print?—Different kinds of things, circular letters, and blank forms for different parts of the country.

1216. Under what conditions were these printed?—They came to me through the Stationery Office, in the usual way.

1217. Under the terms of your existing contract?—Precisely.

1218. And were they so executed?—Yes.

1219. Did you do any other work besides these covers?—Yes, a variety of things; it came to a considerable sum.

1220. Was that taken from you?—They did not send any more through the Stationery Office.

1221. Are we to understand that you received every thing through the Stationery Office?—Yes.

1222. Those covers and orders for that Board had come to you through the Stationery Office, under your contract?—In the usual manner.

1223. How long did you continue it?—I think it began about July, and continued until November; I had nothing after that time.

1224. Did you print any part of their Reports?—No.

1225. Did you hear any reason assigned why the printing for the Commissioners was discontinued from you?—I did not.

1226. Was complaint ever made to you of your work being inadequately performed or irregularly done?—No.

1227. If any complaint had existed, would Mr. Church or his agent be the party through whom that would have been made?—Of course; if there had been any complaint, it would no doubt have been made through Mr. Church's agent in Dublin. If I had not executed the work under the agreement and contract, they would have been bound to get somebody else, and to charge me with the difference, if it cost more than I charged.

1228. It is in evidence before us, that the rates at which your contract is taken, are not such as to yield the printer a profit; is that the fact?—No, it is not.

1229. Are you anxious to have the contract renewed?—Very anxious; I should not have come from Ireland except for that.

1230. Would you be able, under the same contract, and at the same reduced

Mr. *A. Thom.*

9 April 1835.

rates, to do all the printing which is now done for the public service by The King's Printer in Dublin?—Decidedly so.

1231. Did you make any remonstrance when this work was taken away?—I did not know of any reason.

1232. Have you done any other printing for any other public board than those which were originally included in your contract?—I have.

1233. State what, and when?—The Commissioners under the Church Temporalities Act. They employed The King's Printer before me, and I applied to the Treasury, to request them to send that printing to the Stationery Office, so that it might be done cheaper; they did so, and I have printed since, and am printing at this moment for them.

1234. When did that take place?—I commenced printing for them in December 1833, and I have continued ever since to do their work.

1235. What would you undertake to sell Parliamentary Papers in Dublin for?—I would sell them on sale or return at five per cent.

1236. But you would not pay the expense of carriage out of that?—No; Mr. Wakeman, and other wholesale booksellers in Dublin, I believe, get 10 per cent. from the London publishers.

1237. And would you take the risk of bad debts at five per cent.?—No, I would not; but I would take them on sale or return.

1238. Would you take the risk of bad debts at 10 per cent.?—I would. On common books 25 per cent. is allowed to the retail booksellers; besides that, 10 per cent. is allowed to the agent who sells to them for the publishers in London.

1239. Have you, since you were here, found any of the covers printed by The King's Printer for any of the public offices?—I have.

1240. State what they are, the price charged by The King's Printer, and what you would charge under the contract, if that were done by you?—This paper I hold in my hand is a cover for the Ecclesiastical Commission.

1241. Part of the work you did before?—No, this is what Mr. Grierson did before; I do it now. Mr. Grierson's charge for 250 of this cover, on half sheets of royal paper, is 2*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.* In the same account he charges for 1,000 of the same thing, 7*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* For another 150 of the same thing he charges 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; making altogether a total of 11*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* Under the contract, my charge would be, including paper (paper is included in Grierson's charge) 19*s.* 4½*d.* for the 250; for the 1,000, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; for 150, it would be 12*s.* 4½*d.*; making a total of 5*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The difference between Mr. Grierson's charge and the Stationery Office charge on these three items is 5*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.* The next specimen is on half sheets of foolscap. The price Mr. Grierson charges for 250 is 1*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*, and for the next 250 of the same thing he charges 1*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Now my charge, including paper, would be 6*s.* 6*d.* for 250, and for another 250 it would be 6*s.* 6*d.* more.

1242. So that Mr. Grierson's charge, in point of fact, as compared with yours, is as 350 to 100?—Yes.

Mercurii, 15° *die Aprilis*, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Church, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

John Church, Esq.

15 April 1835.

1243. YOU were examined by a Select Committee on the 13th of April 1831, respecting the printing for Ireland; you then stated that the printing of 500 Proclamations were charged 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, whereas your charge, if done under contract, would have been 3*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; has that continued ever since?—I do not recollect that examination; but the return, No. 11, which I have given in, will show the charges made by The King's Printer for printing Proclamations, and the charges which would have been made if those Proclamations had been printed by the contractor of the Stationery Office.

1244. The Committee wish to know whether the practice of printing Proclamations which you explained in 1831, continues unchanged to the present time?—Yes, as far as I know.

1245. You.

1245. You stated to the Committee that you had established a branch office in Ireland for the supply of stationery and Government printing there?—Yes.

1246. Has that continued ever since?—It has.

1247. Will you state whether you are aware that any difficulty exists on the part of your Department printing all those articles which may be required for the public offices there, with the exception of Acts of Parliament, which are printed by The King's Printer?—The only difficulty that I am aware of is that which might be produced in regard to the printing of such papers as may be considered of a confidential nature; I am not aware of any other. All the mechanical arrangements might be made as easily by the Stationery Office as by The King's Printer.

1248. You have stated that the average price charged for the work done under Mr. Thom, the contractor, is about one-third of that which is paid for the work done by The King's Printer; do you speak of that as the average of the whole as far as you are able to judge?—In the Account, No. 11, now before the Committee, there are twelve items of The King's Printer's bill taken out, and it is there specified at what rate these items have been charged by The King's Printer, separating the charge for printing from that for paper, and also what they would have amounted to if the paper had been supplied by the Stationery Office, and the printing been done by the contracting printer in Dublin. App. No. 38.

1249. Are you able to state what was the amount paid by the Irish Government for printing in either of the years 1832, 1833 or 1834?—I believe that payments have been made to The King's Printer from time to time on account, and that there has been no final settlement of the accounts of those three years.

1250. Have you any list of the bills sent in?—I have a list here which I received at the Treasury this morning; the bills are at the Treasury for the different services specified in the lists.

1251. Are you able, from any Parliamentary document, to state what is the amount voted by Parliament to cover miscellaneous printing in Ireland?—For a certain number of years it will be found in the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates, that about 4,000*l.* has been voted for covering the expenses of printing the Statutes, and for miscellaneous printing.

1252. Is that proclamation money?—Yes, it is included in the sum voted for The King's Printer.

1253. Up to what period have you cognizance of those bills?—The first bill we had was for a portion of 1832, and the last a portion of 1834. The bills were returned to the Treasury after examination; but in what proportion the payments have been made I have no means of knowing.

1254. Can you state whether the Acts for promulgation in Ireland are distributed from time to time as they are printed, or whether they are all delivered at the end of the Session?—I believe, but I have no other information than what is derived from The King's Printer's bill, that they are distributed in a volume at the end of the Session, the charge for them being made in one item. But on looking over Mr. Grierson's evidence before the Committee on the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates of 1829, it appears that any Act affecting the criminal law is printed and distributed as quickly as possible after its receipt from England; but with respect to the general Acts of the Session, I believe the custom is to deliver them altogether at the end of the Session.

1255. Will you state to the Committee what would be the amount the Public would pay for the 800 Acts under the promulgation if supplied by The King's Printer here?—Supposing them to be supplied in the royal octavo form, the charge for the additional 800 copies for Ireland would be 284*l.* 18*s.*, exclusive of the expenses of publication.

1256. If they were to be directed and distributed by the Stationery or any other public office in Dublin, to the parties for whom they are intended, of course that allowance for publication would not be necessary to The King's Printer?—It is a question whether The King's Printer has or has not a right to a publishing profit; if he has no such right, I apprehend that the expense of distribution would be very trifling.

1257. Is the expense of 800 copies on the average the number of Statutes?—It is; but in the Account No. 8, the Committee will find that the computation of the prices of the English Statutes was made upon the Session of 1833, and that if printed on royal octavo, the number of sheets would be 76½; an additional 800 copies of those 76½ sheets would come to 284*l.* 18*s.*

John Church, Esq.

15 April 1835.

1258. What is the charge now paid for those 800?—One year with another, the charge is 2,600*l.*

1259. Does that include boarding the volumes?—It includes the way in which they are stitched and distributed; they are not boarded, but merely put into blue covers.

1260. Will you state to the Committee what arrangement has been made with The King's Printer and Stationer in Scotland in lieu of the supplies of stationery and printing which they by their patent made to the public offices of that kingdom?—In consequence of the inquiry instituted upon that subject by the Committee on the office of The King's Printer in 1832, the Treasury took up the question, and communicated with The King's Printers and King's Stationers in Scotland upon the subject of their patent rights, and the patentees offered to surrender that portion of their patent which included the supply of stationery to the Revenue departments in Scotland, without any compensation, provided the Treasury would agree to extend the term of the other portion of their patent, viz. that for the printing and sale of Bibles. The Treasury having declined to make any such compromise, directed me to report to them my opinion on the mode of supply which it would be expedient to adopt on this occasion. In my Report I referred their Lordships to a statement which had been delivered by The King's Printers of Scotland to the Committee of 1832, by which it appeared that the cost of the supply of stationery, printing and binding to the Revenue department in Scotland was something about 10,500*l.*; and as I had then before me an account of the quantities and descriptions of stationery which had been supplied to those offices, I submitted that in my opinion these articles might be supplied through the Stationery Office in London, at an expense of about 4,500*l.*, and that there would be less inconvenience in despatching them to Scotland, having the advantage of a sea conveyance, than there now is in sending similar articles by land, as is done at this moment, to the great towns of the interior. But before this matter could be finally settled, it was necessary to fix the amount of compensation to be given to the patentees for the surrender of this part of their patent rights. The first principle laid down by the Treasury was, that whatever rate of compensation might be agreed to, it should be grounded, not upon the amount of their present supplies, but upon the sum which these supplies would amount to under the new system of management. The rate of compensation proposed by The King's Printers themselves upon this principle was 25 per cent., and that being declined, they offered to take 20 per cent.; but as Mr. Waddell, who was at that time the manager for The King's Printers in Scotland, in his evidence before the Committee of 1832, stated that the stationery of all sorts was supplied to the offices in Scotland at an advance of 25 per cent. on the cost price (which advance was sanctioned by the Treasury), and that 12½ per cent., or one half, was absorbed by the interest of capital and expenses of the establishment, it necessarily followed that the net profit of The King's Printers could not be more than the remaining half, or 12 ½ per cent., and that his claim to compensation could not exceed the per-centage rate of his net profits; and after a good deal of correspondence, The King's Printer consented to accept these conditions. From what we have hitherto seen, the annual amount is not likely to exceed 4,500*l.*, and 12 ½ per cent. on that sum is as nearly as possible the actual amount of compensation given, and I have heard of nothing in the shape of difficulty or inconvenience produced by the change.

1261. When was that concluded?—This arrangement commenced on the 1st of January 1834.

1262. Since which time you have supplied the whole of the stationery and printing of the forms required?—All.

1263. Are you able to state what the saving to the Public by that arrangement has been?—The saving is the amount of the difference between 10,500*l.* and 4,500*l.*

1264. Are you aware that there is any printing paid for by Parliament beyond that which is done by The King's Printers; and under the contract which you hold with Mr. Thom?—I know, for instance, that the Education Board do employ tradesmen selected by themselves, and who are not under the control either of the Stationery Office or of The King's Printer, and that there are other institutions in Ireland supported partly by a grant of Parliament, who also employ private stationers, printers and binders. I submit to the Committee that where a portion of the expense of any such institution is paid by a Parliamentary grant, there might be a certain sum abated from that grant equal to the amount of the stationery

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and printing required by such institution; and it would be found not only that these institutions would be supplied more cheaply than before, but that the printing work for all the departments under the Stationery Office would be done at a cheaper rate, in consequence of the greater quantity of work which such a consolidation would produce.

1265. Are the Committee to understand that the contracts now made, or to be made, for the Government printing would be made on better terms by having all the other printing to which Government contributes done in the same way?—Certainly.

1266. You were asked on a former day a question respecting the printing establishment maintained by the Excise Office in England; are you able to state whether the printing of any other department has been, since you were examined by the last Committee, transferred to the Excise Office?—Yes, since my examination before that Committee I took the liberty to suggest to the Treasury that, as a large capital had been invested in the establishment of a printing-office at the Excise Office, and as some inconvenience had been found at some of the offices in the City in consequence of the Stationery Office being so far removed, it might be advisable to render that capital more available by way of transferring the printing work of the Custom House, the Post Office and the Ordnance Office in the Tower to the Excise Office, and this arrangement was approved of by the Treasury, but with the full understanding that it was a mere experiment, and that after a reasonable time had elapsed an investigation of the whole expense of this establishment would be gone into; for the Treasury had before them an offer made by a private printer to do the work now done at the Excise Office at a fixed rate per ream, to pay a fair rent for the premises, and to purchase the plant at a fair valuation; and it is, I believe, the intention of the Treasury, when the expense of the Excise Office printing can be ascertained, to consider whether or not it may be desirable to accept the offer of this or any other private printer to the same effect.

1267. How long is it since this private printer made that offer?—I think about a twelvemonth ago.

1268. Was it previous to that Mr. Parker made his Report to the Treasury respecting that department?—It was subsequent to Mr. Parker's Report

1269. You have seen Mr. Parker's Report?—I went with Mr. Parker to the Excise Office by desire of the Treasury.

1270. Did you concur in that Report?—I did. It was the Report of a practical printer, who examined the buildings and plant, with reference to the work to be done, and estimated the cost of alterations in the building, and of additions to the machinery and type, and to the number of persons employed.

1271. Are you aware whether any investigations are now going on respecting that department?—I have understood that an account of that establishment is before Sir Henry Parnell's Commission, as a department connected with the Excise Revenue; and that the proceedings of the Commission are in such a state of forwardness, that it will not be long before this part of the inquiry is commenced.

1272. Can you give the Committee the result of the experiment which you state was to be made during the last year, as to comparative expenses?—No.

1273. Has not the time arrived when that should be made?—Nothing, I apprehend, will be done till that Commission make their report.

1274. Might not the result be ascertained by this time?—It would not afford a fair criterion, because the first setting up of many of the office forms of these departments is extremely expensive, and when once set up they will last, many of them, a year, and some of them several years; a portion therefore of the expense of the first year may not be again incurred for some years to come.

1275. What time should you consider a fair time?—If the question were left to me, I should give them two years, and then abate from the annual expense the value of standing forms fit for future service.

1276. Is lithography used at all in those forms?—In some; but lithography would be a great deal more expensive than letter-press for general service.

1277. You gave an opinion before a Select Committee, that the printing for one department was not likely to be profitable, when, in your opinion, if the whole printing for the Public were together, it would not be likely to be profitable; do you retain that opinion still?—I do indeed; for though I have seen some accounts of the printing of the Excise Office, which show it to be done at a remarkably

John Church, Esq.
15 April 1835.

low rate; yet I still think that there must have been some error or oversight in the mode of computing the actual expenses.

1278. Do you allude to the account submitted to you by a Committee of this House, or subsequent accounts you have seen?—I have seen subsequent accounts, which show that is now done at half the expense stated to the Committee of 1832.

1279. Have you read the Reports by the Lords' Committees in 1834, respecting printing for the Houses of Parliament?—I have.

1280. In the first Report it was recommended that all Public Bills passing through either House of Parliament should be printed by the same printer, but by the second an alteration took place; will you state which, in your opinion, would lead to the greatest economy and despatch?—I believe that the Lords' Committee directed their inquiry to this matter in consequence of a report I made to the Treasury on the examination of the charges for Parliamentary printing. When a Bill is brought into the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed, Messrs. Hansard, of course, prints that Bill; and when it goes up to the House of Peers, perhaps with little or no alteration, it is again printed by Mr. Spottiswoode, and the Public is thus charged with the expense of a double composition. I found also, in some cases, that Reports printed by Messrs. Hansard for the House of Commons had afterwards been called for by the House of Lords, and Messrs. Hansard having broken up the press, it had been re-set by Mr. Spottiswoode, and the expense of a double composition thereby incurred. It appeared also that The King's Printer charged a much higher price per sheet for printing the proceedings of the House of Peers than for the other papers, on the ground that he was put to a considerable expense for waiting money, that is, for paying his men for waiting, during the sittings of The House, to print the Proceedings as they came in, when perhaps after all that there might be little or nothing to print. The same expense was incurred by Mr. Nichols, in regard to the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons; and it appeared probable, that by giving the Votes and Proceedings of both Houses to one printer, that a great portion of the expense of waiting money might be saved, as the same men who were then paid for waiting for work coming in from the House of Commons might be employed in the interval in printing the Proceedings for the House of Peers. But Mr. Spottiswoode, as printer of the House of Peers, represented that rather than have any portion of the work of The House removed from him to another printer, he would reduce his charge for printing the Proceedings to the price at which it was computed they might be done by Mr. Nichols, viz. from 4*l.* 1*s.* per sheet to 2*l.* 16*s.*; and the latter is the price now charged, consequently there would be no saving in the transfer proposed. It will be observed that their Lordships in their first Report proposed an arrangement of the work of the Two Houses which would necessarily have been a losing one to Mr. Spottiswoode; and they suggested, by way of compensation to him for the loss of the work to be transferred from him to Messrs. Hansard, that he should print the Journals both of the House of Peers and of the House of Commons; but this arrangement having been objected to by The Speaker and the Officers of the House of Commons, their Lordships in their second Report abandoned it.

1281. Nothing would be gained by that; it was merely to equalize the work?—Nothing would be gained by the Public; it was merely proposed as a matter of fairness to Mr. Spottiswoode. Mr. Spottiswoode at the same time offered, with a view to facilitate as much as possible any arrangement the House of Peers might come to, to assimilate his charges to those made by Messrs. Hansard. The number of copies of any Paper printed by Mr. Spottiswoode for the House of Peers rarely exceeds 500, while Messrs. Hansard print for the House of Commons from 1,500 to 3,000 copies; the charge of the latter for press-work is 4*s.* 6*d.* a ream, while that of Mr. Spottiswoode is 5*s.* 6*d.*; and this being the only difference in their prices, Mr. Spottiswoode offered to take off this shilling per ream, in order to remove any difficulty which this difference of price might interpose.

1282. Has that reduction taken place?—No; because the arrangement on which it was grounded has not been carried into effect.

1283. How does that price bear with regard to the contract price at which you do other work, or at which you could have that work done if Mr. Clowes or any other printer did it?—Mr. Clowes does it at 4*s.*, but he prints off much larger numbers.

1284. Provided the printing of both or either was put up to competition in the manner in which you have done other public work, what would be the price at which

253

which it could be done?—I should think not for much less than 4*s.* per ream, and probably not so low, unless the machine was worked by steam.

1285. Why should 4*s.* 6*d.* be now paid for either the Commons' or the Lords' Journals, if other work is done at 4*s.*?—I have stated throughout to this Committee, that Mr. Clowes's prices were five and twenty per cent. lower than those of the Parliamentary Printers.

1286. The arrangement here proposed referred to public printing; was any thing done with respect to the printing of Private Acts of Parliament?—Nothing has been done except reducing the price of the Acts charged to Government from three-pence to two-pence half-penny a sheet.

1287. You allude to the 300 Local and Personal Acts included in the promulgation?—Precisely.

1288. Are those set up expressly by The King's Printer for the public use, or copies printed by the parties promoting the Bills?—They are expressly set up by The King's Printer for the public use. I do not mean to say if The King's Printer happens to be the printer employed to print the Private Bill, that he may not make use of the type set up for the Bill in printing the Act.

1289. Having set up for the Public, the parties have what copies they may require?—Yes; but in the first Report I made to the Treasury upon that subject, I suggested that as the parties soliciting Bills paid all the expenses of passing those Bills through Parliament, it appeared but reasonable that they should likewise pay the final expense of printing the Act; and indeed The King's Printer stated that there would be no difficulty in coming upon the parties to defray this expense. I understand that the Treasury intend to carry this measure into effect.

1290. Is the arrangement you have stated as to the printing the Bills for the Two Houses the most economical to the Public?—It appears to me obviously economical that the Printer of the House in which a Bill may originate should print the copies of that Bill required for both Houses.

1291. Would no economy arise from one printer printing for both Houses?—In my humble opinion the Resolutions of the Lords' Committee provide for every case in which economy can be produced; greater despatch no doubt would be effected if Messrs. Spottiswoode and Hansard, instead of being separate printers, were the joint printers of the Two Houses. It appears however to me that if the arrangements proposed by the Lords' Committee were carried into effect, that they would effectually prevent any charges for a double composition. There might indeed now and then be a case where no notice had been given by one House, that any copies of a Paper printed for the use of the other, would be wanted; and where the necessity of being furnished with copies might arise after the press was broken up; but this would become a special charge, and it would rest with the Printers to show the necessity of the case out of which it arose, and with the Treasury to decide whether or not such charge should be allowed.

1292. Provided the resolution of The House was, that all printing for both Houses, as to the mode of type, were left to the Stationery Office, how far will that come into collision with the duties now executed by Mr. Bull, as Clerk of the Journals?—I do not imagine it would come into collision with his duties at all. He transmits to the Printer the Papers to be printed, and directs the number of copies to be printed off, but with respect to the mode or form in which they are to be printed, that has always been left to the Printer himself, and Mr. Bull I apprehend has never interfered with it. If the Committee were to prescribe the forms in which the several Papers of The House were hereafter to be printed, I do not believe that Mr. Bull would be able to decide whether or not the rules prescribed had been abided by by Messrs. Hansard; but if the superintendent of this department of printing, whoever he may be, had positive directions to allow no charge for printing, in whatever form it may be done, beyond the rate at which it would have been charged if the prescribed form had been adhered to, I will venture to say if the superintendent does his duty that no deviation will ever occur.

Mr. *Charles Paskin*, called in; and Examined.

1293. YOU were examined in 1833 before a Committee of this House?—I was.

Mr. *Charles Paskin.*

15 April 1835.

1294. Mr. Mitchell, who was then at the head of the Vote Office, has since died?—Yes.

1295. Have you continued to do the duty attached to that office ever since?—Yes; I was appointed his successor.

1296. Has any alteration taken place in the mode in which Papers were delivered and sold since you succeeded?—None, as regards the delivery of them to Members; with respect to the sale, there has been a diminution, on account of the doing away of the list, mentioned in my Evidence of 1833, containing offices entitled to receive Papers, but which offices were either abolished or did not take them, and they therefore became a perquisite of the office, and were sold.

1297. You refer to the 40 or 50 copies discontinued from The Speaker's List?—Yes; that List is now done away with, and the public offices are supplied from the Printer.

1298. What number of copies do you receive from the Printer daily?—Eight hundred and seven, and of particular Papers more,

1299. Are any of those sold?—Yes, there are 50 sets, which have always been the perquisite of the office. To the best of my recollection about 80 sets are now sold.

1300. Are sets delivered to all the 658 Members?—No.

1301. Will you state how the 807 are disposed of?—There are 658 for Members, 50 the perquisites of the office; there are about 30, or rather more, for the officers of The House, who are entitled to them, who either take them, or of whom I purchase them, and sell them; that will be I think 738; then I put 25 by, as store, to make up Members' sets at the end of the Session, and the remainder are in the office for the Members to have extra copies.

1302. During Mr. Mitchell's lifetime he received the price of those copies sold?—Yes; out of which and other emoluments the expenses of the office were paid.

1303. Has any order been made respecting the officers of The House who were formerly entitled, or do they continue as before?—They continue as before.

1304. Will you prepare a list of all those who are so entitled to receive?—Certainly.

1305. Can you state what is the actual expense for the messengers you employ to distribute the Papers in London?—I think, as nearly as I recollect, the whole expense of the office was about 900*l.* or 1,000*l.* last year, including clerks, porters and other expenses; I am obliged to hire vans and other conveyances to carry the large Papers round.

1306. Can you give in a statement of the actual expense for the last year?—Certainly.

1307. Your attendance is almost the entire day and night during the Session?—It is.

1308. You attend always during the sitting of The House?—Yes, and the whole of the year (with the exception of five or six Saturdays) there is attendance on the Saturday, and Papers are sent round regularly as if The House was sitting, so that there is business in my office the whole year, and daily communications from Members. I have sometimes to attend to 12 or 14 letters a day during the recess.

1309. Are you at the expense of sending them down to the General Post Office?—I pay a man for carrying them to the Post Office in Bridge-street four guineas a year.

1310. Where is the store in which the extra copies are kept?—I kept them in numerical order under the Long Gallery; the whole of that stock was destroyed by the Fire.

1311. During the busy period of the Session, what is the number of Members to whom the Votes and Papers are distributed every morning?—Very nearly the whole number are either sent by post or left at the Members' residences.

1312. What number of assistants do you actually require?—Three clerks.

1313. How many porters?—Ten.

1314. Are they employed all the year, or only for the portion of time you want them?—The porters are paid during the Session so much a week, as stated in my Evidence in 1833, and after the Session, according to the deliveries, whenever they take place.

1315. How long has your assistant or head clerk been in the office?—I have

no

287

Mr. *Charles Paskin.*

15 April 1835.

no regular assistant; I was officially appointed Mr. Mitchell's deputy; the clerks now in my employ are the same as were employed by the late Mr. Mitchell; they have been in the office some years.

1316. You have no recognized assistant?—No.

1317. By whom were you appointed?—By the Serjeant-at-Arms.

1318. In what manner is the order made?—It is a written appointment, stating that all the fees and emoluments of the office are to be received by the individual holding it; but probably I may be allowed the liberty of saying it is my own wish that instead of fees and emoluments, fixed salaries should be paid; I think it better in every point of view, and although I may personally be a loser by the alteration, yet still the above-mentioned plan appears to me more preferable than the present arrangement.

1319. Are not the emoluments subject to considerable variation?—Certainly, because many Members do not pay.

1320. There is considerable risk?—Yes.

1321. Are all the clerks and porters included in the thousand a year?—Yes.

1322. Would it add much to your trouble if the Acts of Parliament, as they appear in sheets, were sent to the Members as an additional Parliamentary Paper?—It would occasion some additional trouble.

1323. Would it be within your power to take the superintendence and the distribution of the stock, supposing it should be determined that other parties should retail the Papers?—I should humbly suggest it would be better for some other person to take that superintendence, the duties of the Vote Office being very onerous; and I also think it would be better to keep the distribution of Papers to Members and the sale of them to the Public distinct.

1324. You think there is abundant occupation for your time and attention in the executive department of the delivery of the Papers to the Members?—Yes, the duties of the office are well known to most of the Honourable Members.

1325. Supposing you had a deputy, could not it be done then?—I think it would be uniting two branches of business, which in my humble opinion would be better kept separate.

1326. Do you not now send out the notes announcing to the Members the meetings of Committees, which were formerly sent out by separate messengers?—Yes.

1327. The whole of that expense is now saved?—Yes, but to my office an increase of duty and trouble is thereby given; a regular account is kept of all the Committees, and the names of Members serving thereon entered, in order that it may be seen whether there be a copy of the Evidence for each Member, so that I may be able to answer if a Member says he has not received the Evidence.

1328. Do you put them into their envelopes?—No, the Printer does that, but my clerks have to see that they are rightly directed, and if the Member be out of town re-direct and forward them.

1329. Would it be satisfactory to you to have your own salary, and that the establishment necessary to carry on the department should be submitted by you annually to the Treasury, or to a Committee appointed by The House?—I would submit that the salaries of myself and three clerks should be fixed salaries, and the other expenses of the office might then be paid in any way The House might think proper to order.

1330. To be controlled by yourself in the first instance, and subsequently audited by a Committee of this House?—Yes.

1331. It was stated in the year 1833, that yourself, one clerk and two assistants would be sufficient?—Yes.

1332. Would you prefer having the selection of your own clerks to their being appointed by The House, holding their situations independent of you?—I think their salaries should be fixed, but they might be appointed by the principal, in which case he would probably have some little more control over them; but I feel some delicacy in speaking at all strongly on this subject, fearing that it might appear as if I were anxious about it on my own account.

1333. What salaries do they at present receive?—I hope the Committee will take into their kind consideration the following scale of salaries, which, had the office continued to receive all the emoluments that were originally attached to it, I should have paid the three clerks; viz. first clerk 400*l.* a year, the second 200*l.*,

Mr. *Charles Paskin.*

15 April 1835.

and the third 100*l.*; myself I humbly place in the hands of the Committee, and hope, and believe, they will consider the peculiar duties attached to my office.

1334. What would be the duty of the first clerk?—My first clerk has the collating of the Papers, assisted by the others, for delivery and posting. They are obliged to attend between six and seven in the morning, to prepare for adding to the Papers which have been gathered together the previous day (of which there are frequently nine or ten different Papers), those brought down from the Printers in the morning, and which it is of consequence should be delivered; this portion of the business requires great care and expedition. My second clerk assists me in the office; and the third has to prepare and write the covers for sending the Members' Votes and Papers into the country; but the general business of the office is indiscriminately divided.

1335. The delivery of Papers goes on after the Parliament has separated during the recess, requiring your attendance?—Yes; and there are sometimes 13 and 14 letters a day from Members, to be attended to and answered.

1336. You have entered into no permanent engagements with your subordinates?—No; but having been so long in the office, I consider them fixed as long as they behave properly.

1337. They are appointed by you, and are removable by you at your pleasure?—Yes.

259

APPENDIX.

LIST.

No.		Page
1	LETTER from Messrs. Hansard & Sons to J. Gudge, Esq.; May 29, 1835	1
2.	An Abstract of the Expense of printing the Journals of the House of Commons for the Years 1831, 1832 and 1833	1
3.	Account of the Number of Copies of Journals, General Indexes and Reports of the House of Commons, and Journals of the House of Lords, in store, at Abingdon-street Warehouse, and at the Warehouses of Messrs. Hansard & Sons, 1 January 1835	2
4.	Account of the Number of Articles printed by Order of the House of Commons in each of the Twelve Sessions since 1822; with the Number of Sheets and the average Number of Copies printed of each Sheet	3
5.	Account of the Total Amount paid for Printing for the Houses of Lords and Commons in the Year 1834, stating the Amount under each head; and of the Amount of Bills paid Messrs. Hansard for Printing for the House of Commons in each of the Years 1832, 1833 and 1834	3
6.	Account of Data by which the Number of Copies of Parliamentary Papers in Store was ascertained	4
7.	Account of the Amount of Printing for the House of Commons in Sessions 1831, 1832 and 1833	5
8.	Account relating to Maps and Plans	5
9.	Account of the Expense of Warehousing the Journals of the House of Commons and other Parliamentary Papers	
10.	Account of the Expenses of Printing the Votes and Appendix to the Votes of the House of Commons for 1829, 1830 and 1831	7
11.	Average Cost per Sheet of Bills, Reports, and other Papers printed for the House of Commons in 1821 and 1833 respectively; and average Cost per Sheet of the Votes and of the Appendix in 1827 and 1833 respectively	9
12.	Amount of Savings effected on Bills, &c. printed for the House of Peers by the King's Printers in 1833	9
13.	Conditions under which the Printing Work for the Two Houses of Parliament is executed	10
14.	Communication from Messrs. Hansard & Sons, dated 22 March 1834	12
15.	Letter to The Speaker from Messrs. Hansard & Sons, respecting the mode of printing Half-Sheet Accounts with Indorsements; dated January 1834	14
16.	Letter from Messrs. Hansard & Sons to the Right Hon. T. Spring Rice; dated April 17, 1833	17
17.	Correspondence respecting the Sale of Sessional Papers	19
18.	King's Printers and Stationers, Scotland	22
19.	SPECIMENS, No. 1 to No. 19 inclusive	23
20.	Statement of the number of Copies of the Commons' Journals received by the Lords, delivered and in store, in the Year 1831 to 31st December 1834 inclusive	76
21.	Statement of the number of Copies of Commons' Reports and of General Indexes to the Commons' Journals received by the Lords, delivered and in store, in 1821 to 31 December 1834 inclusive	77
22.	Statement of the number of Copies of the Lords' Journals, General Indexes, Calendars, Rolls and Doomsday Book, received, delivered and in store in 1821 to 31 Dec. 1834 inclusive	78
23.	Letter from J. Church, Esq. to Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P.; dated July 11, 1835	79

LIST—*continued.*

PRINTING OFFICE at the EXCISE OFFICE:

No.		Page
24.	Letter from Mr. J. W. Parker to John Church, Esq.; November 8, 1832	80
24 *a*.	Treasury Minute of 18 December 1832	82
24 *b*.	Reports of Commissioners of Excise, and Treasury Minutes thereon	83
24 *c*.	Report of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, 7 Sept. 1833, and Treasury Minutes thereon	88
24 *d*.	Letter from J. Church, Esq. to the Hon. James Stewart; March 20, 1834	91
24 *e*.	Treasury Minute of 4th April 1834 on the foregoing Letter	92
24 *f*.	Memorial of Joseph Hartnell to the Lords of the Treasury, 24 March 1834, and Treasury Minutes thereon	93
24 *g*.	Orders under which the General Printing was transferred to the Excise	95
24 *h*.	Letter from J. Church, Esq. to Chairman of Committee on Printed Papers; May 27, 1835	95
24 *i*.	Letter from the same to the same; June 8, 1835	97
24 *k*.	An Account of the Amount of Printing done by the Excise Printing Office for other Departments than the Excise, showing the Dates when such Printing was done	98
25.	Treasury Minute, dated 24 May 1833	103
26.	Treasury Minute, dated 19 June 1832, &c. &c.	104
27.	Account of the total number of Sheets of Acts of Parliament supplied by the King's Printers, by retail, to the Public Offices, from 1 Oct. 1833 to 30 September 1834	105
28.	PROMULGATION OF ACTS:—Letter from S. M. Phillipps, Esq. to Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P., dated 28 March 1835 (enclosing Circular to Chairman of Quarter Sessions)	105
29.	Return of the number of Copies of the Statutes at Large sold by the King's Printer in each of the Years 1831 to 1834, both inclusive	106
30.	Statement of Amount charged for the Public Acts supplied by the King's Printers in 1832 and 1833	107
30 *a*.	Account, showing the total number of Sheets printed, and the number of Copies of each Sheet, in 1821 and 1833 respectively	107
30 *b*.	Average Cost per Sheet, including Printing and Paper, of 1,750 Copies of the Journal of the House of Commons, with Appendix and Index, for 1821 and 1833 respectively	107
31 *a*.	Return of the number of Lords' Journals printed in each of the Years 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, with the Amount of Charge for same in each Year	108
31 *b*.	Return of the number of General Indexes and Calendars printed within the same period, with the Charge for the same	108
31 *c*.	Abstract of the number of Sessional Papers printed for the House of Lords in each of the last Ten Years, with the net Charge for same	109
32.	Account of the Amount of Stationery supplied to the Departments and Officers of the House of Commons respectively, by the Stationery Office, in the Year ended 31 March 1835	109
33.	Letter from John Church, Esq. to the Right honourable T. Spring Rice, 29 August 1833	110
34.	Statement of the Promulgation of the Statutes printed for Government by the King's Printers for Ireland, for 1831	112
35.	Amount of Printing done by Mr. Thom for Departments in Ireland, for 1833 and 1834 respectively	114
36.	Statement of the Amount of Stationery, Printing and Binding for Public Departments in Ireland, as supplied by Sir A. B. King on an average of the three years 1827, 1828 and and 1829, and as supplied by the Stationery Office on an average of the three years 1831, 1832 and 1833	115
37.	Statement of the Price for different Descriptions of Paper charged by the King's Printers for Ireland and of the Contract Prices of the Stationery Office for the same	116
38.	Statement, showing the Amount charged by the King's Printer in Ireland on Twelve Items of Work performed by him, and the Contract Prices of the Dublin Stationery Office for the same Items	116
39.	Amount of the King's Printer's Bills in Ireland in 1832, 1833 and 1834	117
40.	Memorandum on Dublin Scale of Prices	118
41.	Statement of Offices formerly supplied by Sir A. B. King and not now supplied by the Stationery Office, and of Offices now supplied by the Stationery Office and which were not supplied by Sir A. B. King	119
42.	Correspondence as to Printing by King's Printer for Commissioners of Public Instruction	120
43.	Memorandum as to Prices of Printed Works supplied to the Public Offices	120

261

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sir, Printing Office, May 29, 1835.

The number of Lords' Journals in Abingdon-street is - - -	963
The number in Messrs. Hansard's warehouses - - - -	5,571
	6,534

J. Gudge, Esq. (signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

Appendix, No. 2.

AN ABSTRACT of the EXPENSE of Printing the JOURNALS of the HOUSE of COMMONS for the Years 1831, 1832 and 1833, in continuation of Appendix (C.) N° 23 *a.* of Report on King's Printer's Patents, in Session 1831–2.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1831: Vol. 86; 1,750 copies.						
Printing - - - - - -	2,595	9	5			
Paper - - - - - -	2,061	–	3			
(Clerk of the Journals' Expenses not charged in the bill for printing this volume.)						
Warehouse Rent and Expenses - -	609	15	6			
				5,266	5	2
1832: Vol. 87; 1,750 copies.						
Printing - - - - - -	1,499	19	4			
(Paper supplied by the Stationery Office.)						
Warehouse Rent and Expenses - -	666	7	8½			
				2,166	7	–½
1833: Vol. 88; 1,750 copies.						
Printing - - - - - -	1,564	11	9½			
(Paper supplied by the Stationery Office.)						
Warehouse Rent and Expenses - -	772	6	5			
				2,336	18	2½
TOTAL - - - - £.				9,769	10	3

Printing Office, 28 May 1835. (signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

N. B.—Paper supplied by the Stationery Office in 1832 - £.1,084
Ditto - - - ditto - 1833 1,060 } for the Journals.

Appendix, No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Copies of JOURNALS, GENERAL INDEXES and REPORTS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, and JOURNALS of the HOUSE of LORDS, in Store, at Abingdon-street Warehouse, and at the Warehouses of Messrs. *Hansard* & Sons, 1 January 1835.

VOLS.	At Abingdon-street.	At Messrs. Hansard's.	TOTAL.
1	100	354	454
2	100	371	471
3	100	363	463
4	100	363	463
5	100	361	461
6	100	368	468
7	100	327	427
8	100	371	471
9	100	368	468
10	100	378	478
11	100	368	468
12	100	376	476
13	100	367	467
14	100	357	457
15	100	377	477
16	100	371	471
17	100	369	469
18	100	370	470
19	100	368	468
20	100	361	461
21	100	372	472
22	100	372	472
23	100	376	476
24	100	376	476
25	100	376	476
26	100	368	468
27	100	370	470
28	100	372	472
29	100	378	478
30	100	370	470
31	100	378	478
32	100	381	481
33	100	388	488
34	100	408	508
35	100	411	511
36	100	421	521
37	100	437	537
38	100	454	554
39	100	458	558
40	100	488	588
41	100	488	588
42	100	497	597
43	100	506	606
44	100	514	614
45	100	524	624
46	100	522	622
47	100	539	639
48	100	550	650
49	100	646	746
50	100	668	768
51	100	725	825
52	100	671	771
53	100	670	770
54	100	670	770
55	100	852	952
56	100	763	863
57	100	41	141
58	100	96	196
59	100	144	244
60	100	234	334
61	100	220	320
62	100	298	398
63	100	304	404
64	100	401	501
65	100	393	493
66	100	387	487
67	100	424	524
68	100	429	529
69	100	459	559
70	100	450	550
71	100	479	579
72	100	509	609
73	100	552	652
74	100	568	668
75	100	574	674
76	100	669	769
77	100	722	822
78	100	776	876
79	100	825	925
80	100	838	938
81	100	870	970
82	100	910	1,010
83	100	939	1,039
84	100	826	926
85	100	1,026	1,126
86	100	1,119	1,219
87	100	1,183	1,283
88	100	1,245	1,345
	8,800	44,177	52,977

GENERAL INDEXES.

1	100	468	568
2	100	429	529
3	100	417	517
4	100	96	196
5	100	1,242	1,342
6	100	834	934
	600	3,486	4,086

REPORTS.

1	100	285	385
2	100	255	355
3	100	255	355
4	100	270	370
5	100	579	679
6	100	604	704
7	100	586	686
8	100	586	686
9	100	507	607
10	100	597	697
11	100	599	699
12	100	607	707
13	100	594	694
14	100	549	649
15	100	591	691
Index -	100	569	669
	1,600	8,033	9,633

Appendix, No. 3—*continued.*

LORDS' JOURNALS, &c.

Vols.	At Abingdon-street.	At Messrs. Hansard's.	TOTAL.	Vols.	At Abingdon-street.	At Messrs. Hansards.	TOTAL.
51	50	163	213	63	50	430	480
52	50	188	238	64	77	458	535
53	50	222	272	65	65	500	565
54	50	264	314	Calendar -	50	201	251
55	50	302	352	Index, Vol. II.	50	428	478
56	97	500	597	„ - III.	74	500	574
59	50	265	315	„ to Rolls	50	229	279
60	50	276	326				
61	50	297	347		963	5,571	6,533
62	50	348	398				

Number of Journals - - - - - -	52,977
„ of Indexes - - - - - -	4,086
„ of Reports - - - - - -	9,633
„ of Lords' Journals - - - - -	6,534
Total Number of Copies - -	73,230

May 22, 1835. (signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

Appendix, No. 4.

ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of ARTICLES printed by Order of the HOUSE of COMMONS in each of the Twelve Sessions since 1822; with the Number of Sheets, and the Average Number of Copies printed of each Sheet.

SESSION.	Number of Articles.	Number of Sheets.	Average Number printed of each Sheet.
1823 - -	577	3,309	1,534
1824 - -	479	3,617	1,628
1825 - -	524	4,305	1,860
1826 - -	439	4,119	1,661
1826-7 - -	560	4,337	1,850
1828 - -	578	4,360	1,771
1829 - -	357	3,347	1,959
1830 - -	694	4,992	1,758
1830-31 - -	395	2,118½	1,497
1831 - -	348	3,020	1,452
1831-2 - -	744	7,557	1,974
1833 - -	767	5,811	1,725
Average Number, 538½.		Average Number, 4,241½.	Average Number, 1,722.
Total -	6,462	50,892½	20,669

Printing Office, 28 May 1835. (signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

Appendix, No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL AMOUNT paid for PRINTING for the HOUSES of LORDS and COMMONS in the Year 1834, stating the Amount under each head; and, AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of BILLS paid to Messrs. *Hansard* for Printing for the House of Commons in each of the Years 1832, 1833 and 1834.

Amount paid in 1834 for Printing for the Houses of Lords and Commons: viz.—

	£.	s.	d.
Lords - - - - - - - - - - -	31,262	2	2
Commons - - - - - - - - - -	46,818	17	7
£.	78,080	19	9

These Payments were for Services incurred within the years 1832, 1833 and 1834: viz.—

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lords, - -	1832 - - - -	9,744	8	9			
	1833 - - - -	16,216	17	–			
	1834 - - - -	5,300	16	5			
					31,262	2	2
Commons,	1832 - - - -	14,433	5	1			
	1833 - - - -	17,385	12	6			
	1834 - - - -	15,000	–	–			
					46,818	17	7
				£.	78,080	19	9

The sum voted in 1834 for Printing for the Two Houses was £. 56,000.

Appendix, No. 5—*continued.*

AMOUNT paid to Messrs. *Hansard* for Printing for the House of Commons in 1832, 1833 and 1834: viz.—

	£.	s.	d.
1832	46,662	5	3
1833	27,396	–	–
1834	29,817	15	1

These Payments were for Services incurred in the years 1831, 1832 and 1833: viz.—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1831	36,402	15	3			
1832	10,259	10	–			
				46,662	5	3
1832	17,136	10	–			
1833	10,259	10	–			
				27,396	–	–
1832	14,433	5	1			
1833	15,384	10	–			
				29,817	15	1

Treasury Chambers, 22 May 1835. (signed) *T. Baring.*

Appendix, No. 6.

ACCOUNT of DATA by which the Amount of 2,170,500 was produced as the Total Number of Copies of PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS in Store, as stated in a Letter, dated 4th May 1835.

1801——1826.			1826–7——1834.		
Number of Articles in Store.	Number of Copies in Store.	Total Amount of Copies.	Number of Articles in Store.	Number of Copies in Store.	Total Amount of Copies.
475	not exceeding 12	5,700	13	not exceeding 5	65
545	„ 20	10,900	65	„ 10	650
1,885	„ 40	75,400	743	„ 25	18,675
3,953	„ 60	237,180	2,300	„ 50	105,000
1,225	„ 80	98,000	926	„ 100	926,000
328	„ 100	32,800	228	„ 150	34,200
173	„ 120	20,760	125	„ 200	25,000
397	„ 160	63,520	44	„ 250	11,000
153	„ 200	30,600	41	„ 300	12,300
62	„ 240	3,720	26	„ 350	9,100
62	„ 280	17,360	44	„ 400	17,600
50	„ 320	1,600	49	„ 450	22,050
60	„ 360	2,160	7	„ 500	3,500
71	„ 400	28,400	6	„ 550	3,850
56	„ 440	24,640	5	„ 600	3,000
55	„ 480	26,400	1	„ 650	650
310	„ 500	155,000	4	„ 700	2,800
			5	„ 750	3,750
9,860		834,140	8	„ 800	6,400
			8	„ 850	6,800
			24	„ 900	21,600
			33	„ 950	31,350
			10	„ 1,000	10,000
			5	„ 1,250	6,250
			10	„ 1,500	15,000
			21	„ 2,000	42,000
1801 to 1826, Brought down			4,751		1,333,590
			9,860		834,140
			14,611		2,172,730
Deduct for diminutions since taking stock: Articles out of print (say)			511	of Copies in store (say)	2,230
Estimated in store			14,100	articles; and	2,170,500 copies, as stated in Letter of 4 May.

26 May 1835. (signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

Note.—The exact number of *Articles* printed in the years 1801 to 1834, both inclusive, was 15,258.

Appendix, No. 7.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of PRINTING for the HOUSE of COMMONS for the Sessions 1831, 1832 and 1833; in continuation of Accounts, Appendix, No. 2, of Report on Parliamentary Printing, No. 520, Session 1828; Appendix (A.) No. 3, of Report on King's Printer's Patents, in Session 1831–2; and of Appendix, No. 2, of Second Report on Public Documents in 1833.

Session.	Number of Articles.	Number of Sheets.	Average Number printed of each Sheet.	DESCRIPTION.	£. s. d.	TOTAL COST. £. s. d.
1831–2	744	7,557	1,974	Printing, Binding and Miscellaneous - - -	35,368 8 –	
				Lithographing - - - (Paper supplied by the Stationery Office.)	1,366 17 6	
						36,735 5 6
1833 -	767	5,811	1,725	Printing, Binding and Miscellaneous - - -	24,484 9 3¼	
				Lithographing - - - (Paper supplied by the Stationery Office.)	3,659 – –	
						28,143 9 3¼
				In Two Years - - - £.		64,878 14 9¼
1834 -	(The Account for this Session is not yet made up.)					

Printing Office, 22 May 1835.

(signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

Appendix, No. 8.

MAPS AND PLANS.

1831.

No. of Paper.		£. s. d.
64.	Parliamentary Representation:	
	1 Lithographic Plan of Great Marlow, 1,260 copies - - -	6 17 –
179.	Eighth Report of Commissioners of Woods:	
	3 Copperplate Engravings, 1,800 copies - - - -	83 12 3
259.	Van Diemen's Land:	
	1 Lithographic Map, 1,525 copies - - - - - -	63 – 4
289.	Public Accounts of France:	
	Lithographed Form of an Account (2 stones), 2,025 copies -	58 9 –
330.	Highland Churches, Sixth Report:	
	Altering 2 Copperplates, and printing 2,025 copies - - -	40 7 6
335.	Steam Navigation:	
	1 Lithographic Plan, 2,025 copies - - - - - -	11 4 –
348.	Population, Comparative Account:	
	1 Copperplate Engraving, 3,950 copies - - - 116 8 8	
	1 Lithographic Map (2 stones) 3,950 copies - - 46 – 7	
		162 9 3
	Blank Form of Members' Qualification:	
	Altering a Copperplate and printing, 700 copies - - -	2 19 –
	Certificate of Members' Return:	
	Lithographing and printing 500 copies - - - - -	3 7 2
		432 5 6
	Sundry Wood Cuts - - - - - - - - - -	20 18 –
	(Paper included.) £.	453 3 6

4 Copperplates.
3 - ditto - altered.
6 Lithographs.
13

Appendix, No. 8.—MAPS and PLANS—*continued.*

1831-2.

No. of Paper.		£.	s.	d.
92.	Parliamentary Representation:			
	1 Lithographic Plan, 1,260 copies	8	10	–
199.	Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Report:			
	1 Lithographic Plan, 2,025 copies	28	15	–
231 of Sess. 1831.	Charities, 24th Report:			
	2 Lithographic Plans, 2,525 copies	36	10	10
274.	Colonial Inquiry, Report:			
	1 Lithographic Map, 1,525 copies	43	14	11
355.	Crown Land Improvement, Ireland:			
	1 Lithographic Map, 1,025 copies	36	9	3
449.	Metropolis Roads, 6th Report:			
	7 Lithographic Plans, 2,250 copies	248	14	4
505.	District Surveyors, Return:			
	1 Lithographic Plan, 1,025 copies	16	7	2
570.	Rideau Canal:			
	1 Lithographic Map, 1,275 copies	28	4	3
584.	Holyhead Roads, 9th Report:			
	2 Lithographic Plans, 1,775 copies	63	12	2
606.	New South Wales:			
	2 Lithographic Plans, 1,525 copies	25	17	1
614.	Westminster Improvements:			
	1 Lithographic Plan, 1,525 copies	41	3	1
645.	Metropolis Turnpike Roads, Ireland:			
	2 Lithographic Plans, 1,275 copies	76	3	5
663.	Tithes, Ireland; Lords' Report:			
	1 Lithographic Map, 2,025 copies	22	4	8
667.	State of Ireland, Report:			
	1 Lithographic Map, 2,550 copies	69	10	8
679.	Dramatic Literature, Report:			
	Lithographing Plans of Theatres, and printing 1,525 copies (on a sheet)	15	12	4
716.	Post Office Communication, Ireland:			
	Altering Map of Ireland, and printing 1,275 copies 35 2 6			
	1 Lithographic Plan, 1,275 copies 8 1 7			
		43	4	1
731.	Shannon Navigation:			
	21 Lithographic Plans, 1,525 copies	525	3	10½
735.	East India Affairs; III. Revenue:			
	2 Lithographic Plans, 2,525 copies	24	16	1
	Population Abstract:			
	Printing 250 copies extra of 2 Maps	7	8	10
		1,362	2	–½
	Sundry Wood Cuts	4	15	5½
	(Paper included.) £.	1,366	17	6

1 Copperplate, altered.
49 Lithographs.
50

1833.

		£.	s.	d.
75.	Public Works, Ireland:			
	2 Lithographic Plans, 1,275 copies	85	1	3
149.	Population Abstracts:			
	19 Lithographic Maps, 3,150 copies	1,378	16	6
269.	House of Commons Buildings:			
	23 Lithographic Plans, 1,025 copies	568	16	–
285.	Public Works, Ireland:			
	1 Lithographic Plan, 1,275 copies	32	6	5
371.	Shannon Navigation:			
	42 Lithographic Plans, 1,525 copies	1,477	2	8
449.	Hertford Borough:			
	1 Lithographic Plan, 1,275 copies	16	13	–
484.	Gaols:			
	2 Lithographic Plans, 1,025 copies	10	3	2
485.	Falmouth Gaol and Newcastle-under-Lyme:			
	2 Lithographic Plans, 1,025 copies	9	19	11
510.	Lough Foyle, Chart of:			
	Lithographing and printing 1,275 copies	13	7	11

267

Appendix, No. 8.—MAPS and PLANS—*continued.*

No. of Paper.		£.	s.	d.
590.	Sugar refining:			
	1 Lithographic Plan, 1,275 copies - - - - - - -	7	1	3
603.	Dublin and Kingstown Ship Canal:			
	4 Lithographic Plans, 1,025 copies - - - - - -	19	12	8
723.	Kilkenny and Inistioge Canal:			
	1 Lithographic Plan, 1,250 copies - - - - - - -	31	9	11
	Blank Form of Members' Qualification:			
	Altering a Copperplate, and printing 700 copies - - -	2	18	6
	Notice of Sureties:			
	Lithograph, 100 copies - - - - - - - - -	–	8	–
		3,653	17	2
	Sundry Wood Cuts - - - - - - - - - -	5	2	10
	(Paper included.) £.	3,659	–	–

1 Copperplate, altered.
100 Lithographs.
101

Appendix, No. 9.

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSE of WAREHOUSING the JOURNALS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, and the other Parliamentary Papers; Session 1833.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Warehouses:						
King-street, 1¼ year's rent, at Lady-day 1834 -	93	15	–			
Taxes - - - - - £. 8 11 –						
Paving - - - - - 3 3 9						
	11	14	9			
				105	9	9
Museum-street, Rent and Taxes - - - - -	-	-	-	206	5	–
Gate-street, Rent, - - - - - -	256	5	–			
Taxes - - - - 22 10 –						
Paving - - - - 8 8 9						
Sewers - - - - 2 10 –						
	33	8	9			
				289	13	9
Expenses incurred in Labour, and other charges in moving and arranging the Volumes and Papers, &c. - - - - - -				170	17	11½
			£.	772	6	5½

(signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

Appendix, No. 10.

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSES of Printing the VOTES and APPENDIX to the VOTES of the HOUSE of COMMONS for the Years 1829, 1830 and 1831, as shown in Appendix, No. 2, in the Second Report from the Select Committee on Public Documents of 1833; adding thereto the Number of Sheets printed of the Votes and Appendix respectively in each Session; together with the Cost per Sheet of Printing and Paper.

SESSION 1829.

VOTES.	£.	s.	d.
Printing - - - -	1,136	8	6
Paper - - - -	407	10	–
	£. 1,543	18	6
Received of Mr. Mitchell; Votes sold to the Public	376	1	–
	£. 1,167	17	6

Being for 1,250 copies of 137 sheets, at the rate per sheet of £. 11. 5. 4½.

APPENDIX.	£.	s.	d.
Printing - - - -	1,468	–	–
Paper - - - -	786	–	–
	£. 2,254	–	–

Being for 1,000 copies of 384 sheets, at the rate per sheet of £. 5. 17. 4¾.

SESSION 1830.

VOTES.	£.	s.	d.
Printing - - - -	1,706	–	–
Paper - - - -	691	6	–
	£. 2,397	6	–
Received of Mr. Mitchell; Votes sold to the Public	669	3	–
	£. 1,728	3	–

Being for 1,250 copies of 209 sheets, at the rate per sheet of £. 11. 9. 4¾.

APPENDIX.	£.	s.	d.
Printing - - - -	957	18	–
Paper - - - -	513	–	–
	£. 1,470	18	–

Being for 1,000 copies of 251½ sheets, at the rate per sheet of £. 5. 16. 11½.

Appendix, No. 10—*continued.*

SESSION 1830–1831.

October to April.

Votes.	£.	s.	d.
Printing	1,424	7	–
Paper	486	14	–
	£.1,911	1	–
Received of Mr. Mitchell; Votes sold to the Public	533	2	–
	£.1,377	19	–

Being for 1,250 copies of 174 sheets at the rate per sheet of £.10. 19. 7¾.

Appendix.	£.	s.	d.
Printing	1,189	7	6
Paper	550	16	–
	£.1,740	3	6

Being for 1,000 copies of 302½ sheets, at the rate per sheet of £.5. 15. 0½.

SESSION 1831.

June to October.

Votes.	£.	s.	d
Printing	1,589	19	9
Paper	465	14	–
	£.2,055	13	9
Received of Mr. Mitchell; Votes sold to the Public	519	3	–
	£.1,536	10	9

Being for 1,250 copies of 173½ sheets, at the rate per sheet of £.11. 16. 11½.

Appendix.	£.	s.	d.
Printing	498	1	–
Paper	235	16	–
	£.733	17	–

Being for 1,000 copies of 128 sheets, at the rate per sheet of £.5. 14. 7¾.

Mem.—The sum total of the paper and printing the Votes and Appendix of the above Session, as stated in the above Account, viz. £.2,055. 13. 9. for the Votes, and £.733. 17. for the Appendix, is £.2,789. 10. 9.; whereas the sum total of Messrs. Nichols' Bill, as stated in Appendix, No. 5, of the same Report, is £.2,812. 0. 9., being a difference of £.22. 10., and that sum, which forms the last item of the Bill is a charge for porterage, and not being a charge for either printing or paper, Messrs. Nichols do not include it in their Return.

SESSION 1831–1832.

December 1831 to August 1832.

In continuation of the preceding Account.

(In this Session the paper for the Votes and Appendix was first supplied, and the Bills examined by the Stationery Office.)

Votes.	£.	s.	d.
Printing	1,354	9	–
Paper	522	16	6
	£.1,877	5	6
Received of Mr. Mitchell; Votes sold to the Public	821	17	–
	£.1,055	8	6

Being for 1,250 copies of 277 sheets, at the rate per sheet of £.6. 15. 6½.

Appendix.	£.	s.	d.
Printing	657	9	8
Paper	386	9	4
	£.1,043	19	–

Being for 1,000 copies of 272 sheets, at the rate per sheet of £.3. 16. 9.

SESSION 1833.

Votes.	£.	s.	d.
Printing	1,569	13	6½
Paper	498	15	–
	£.2,068	8	6½
Received of Mr. Mitchell; Votes sold to the Public	988	17	6
	£.1,079	11	–½

Being for 1,250 copies of 332½ sheets, at the rate per sheet of £.6. 4. 5.

Appendix and Reports on Public Petitions.	£.	d.
Printing	1,117	17 5½
Paper	546	12 –
	£1,664	9 5½

Being for 1,000 copies of 455½ sheets, at the rate per sheet of £.3. 13. 1.

The Bill of Messrs. Nichols for printing the Votes and Appendix for the Session 1834 has not yet been transmitted to this Office.

Having been further directed by the Committee to state the charge or sale price per sheet at which the Votes are sold to the Public, I beg to state that I have no means of ascertaining that fact.

Stationery Office,
29 May 1835.

J. Church,
Comptroller.

269

Appendix, No. 11.

AVERAGE COST per Sheet of BILLS, REPORTS and other PAPERS printed for the HOUSE of COMMONS, including the Cost of Printing, Paper and Binding, in the Years 1821 and 1833 respectively, assuming the Number of Copies printed in the latter Year to have been the same as that actually printed in the former, viz. 1,364.

	£.	s.	d.	
See Report on Stationery and Printing, 1822, p. 293 - -	1821 - 7	16	6	per sheet.
See Messrs. Hansard's duplicate Bill, now in the Stationery Office, 1833 - 4	19	11		„
Saving per Sheet - - - £. 2	16	7		

Mem.—By dividing the cost per sheet (which includes the cost of printing, in the average proportions of common matter, table and tabular matter, and of lithographic engravings, and also of the paper and binding) by the number of copies struck off, it will be found that the cost price per sheet amounts very nearly to one penny.

AVERAGE COST per Sheet of the VOTES, consisting of 1,250 Copies, and of the APPENDIX, consisting of 1,000 Copies, in the Years 1827 and 1833 respectively, including the Cost of the Paper.

	YEAR.	No. of Votes printed.	Cost per Sheet of Votes.	YEAR.	No. of Appendix printed.	Cost per Sheet of Appendix.
			£. s. d.			£. s. d.
See Report on Printing 1828, p. 77 - -	1827	1,250	12 14 –	1827	1,000	6 7 5¼
See Messrs. Nichols' duplicate bill now in the Stationery Office -	1833	1,250	6 4 5	1833	1,000	3 13 1
Saving per Sheet on the Votes - £.			6 9 7	Saving per Sheet on the Appendix - £.		2 14 4¼

Stationery Office, 13 March 1835. (signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 12.

AMOUNT of SAVINGS effected on the BILLS, REPORTS and PAPERS, JOURNALS and APPENDIX printed for The HOUSE of PEERS by The King's Printers in the Year 1833, such Savings being the Difference between the Prices which would have been charged by The King's Printers prior to the Treasury Arrangement of 1832 and the Price actually charged by them under that Arrangement, as regards the Year 1833; distinguishing the Saving on Printing from that on Paper.

	Former Amount of Charge.	Amount of Charge for 1833.	Saving on Paper and Printing respectively.	TOTAL SAVING.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Journals, Appendix and Index, printed for The House of Peers in 1833	793 9 11½	684 6 4	109 3 7½	275 1 5¼
Paper - - -	609 2 9¾	443 5 –	165 17 9¾	
Bills, Reports and Papers, and Minutes, printed for The House of Peers in 1833 -	8,882 7 2¾	7,416 19 2	1,465 8 –¾	3,663 6 11¾
Paper - - -	4,099 12 11	1,901 14 –	2,197 18 11	
Printing - -	9,675 17 2¼	8,101 5 6	1,574 11 8¼	3,938 8 5
Paper - -	4,708 15 8¾	2,344 19 –	2,363 16 8¾	
£.	14,384 12 11	10,446 4 6	3,938 8 5	

Stationery Office, 20 March 1835. *J. Church*, Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 13.

THE CONDITIONS under which the PRINTING WORK for the TWO HOUSES of PARLIAMENT is executed, showing the Rate paid for Composition and Press-work, for Tabular and Table Matter, Headings, Notes, Corrections and Alterations, and for the various other Services incidental to this Description of Printing.

No.		
1.	Composition, - - Common Matter.	Sixpence half-penny per 1,000 letters. Pica to be the standard type; and smaller type, when used, to be charged for extra, in proportion to its quantity; except in the case of Indorses, where small type is not to be charged for. Reading to be charged at one-fourth of the composition, and 50 per cent. to be added to the amount of both, for profit and loss.
2.	Tabular - - -	To be charged at 50 per cent. increase upon common matter; viz. 2 or 3 columns with headings, or 3 or 4 columns without headings, when the arrangement, in either case, of one column depends upon another, to be cast as tabular.
3.	Table Matter - -	To be charged 100 per cent. increase upon common matter; viz. 4 or more columns with headings, or 5 or more columns without headings, where the arrangement of one column depends upon another, to be cast as table.
4.	Tabular or Table Matter, to be charged for in proportion to its quantity.	Tabular or table matter to be charged in proportion to its length and breadth and size of the type in which it is composed.
5.	Extra charge for small type in the Headings not to be allowed.	All tabular or table matter, however small the type in which the headings may be composed, shall be cast up and charged for as the type used in the body of such tabular or table matter.
6.	Column Work in blank	Pages consisting of three or more blank columns with headings (as in the Schedules of Bills), or having only the words "Total," or "£." or "Carried forward," or any other quantity of matter not exceeding six lines, exclusive of the headings, however numerous the columns, and whether printed as broadsides or otherwise, to be charged as Pica tabular.
7.	Read-over Pages -	All read-over pages (as in Dr and Cr account of two pages), where one page only is tabular or table, the same charge is to be allowed for both pages; but where neither side is tabular or table the two pages are to be charged as common matter.
8.	Brass Rules - -	Tabular or table reading being allowed, no charge is to be made for brass rules.
9.	Standing Forms -	No charge to be made for keeping forms standing, except such forms are kept for purposes not completed in one Session and directed to be carried over to another.
10.	Side Notes - -	Side Notes of "broad quotation," and not exceeding five lines per page, to be allowed at the rate of 1 *s.* per sheet wages; if "double narrow," not exceeding five lines per page, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* wages; all that exceed that proportion to be paid *ad valorem*.
11.	Bottom Notes - -	To be charged for according to the provisions of the Trade Scale.
12.	Press-work, King's Printer, on Sessional Papers and Bills.	To be charged at the rate of 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per ream; a ream to consist of 1,000 pulls; 1,000 pulls and above 750, 5 *s.* 6 *d.* single foolscap; 750 pulls and above 500, 4 *s.* 1½ *d.*; 500 pulls and above 250, 2 *s.* 9 *d.*; 250 and under, 1 *s.* 4½ *d.*
13.	Press-work, Messrs. Hansard, on Sessional Papers and Bills.	One thousand pulls and above 750, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* single foolscap; 750 pulls and above 500, 3 *s.* 4½ *d.*; 500 pulls and above 250, 2 *s.* 3 *d.*; 250 and under, 1 *s.* 1½ *d.* Three proofs or revises to be charged by both parties at 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
14.	Corrections - -	To be charged 100 per cent. on the wages paid to compositors.

15. Night

271

Appendix, No. 13—*continued.*

No.		
15.	Night and Sunday Work.	To be charged 100 per cent. on the extra wages paid to compositors and pressmen, but no charge either for readers or overseers to be allowed in the case of corrections, Night or Sunday work.
16.	Re-imposing - -	The charge for re-imposing to be made under the head of corrections.
17.	Fractions of Sixpence	All fractions under 3 *d.* per sheet to be sunk; 3 *d.* and over to be charged 6 *d.*
18.	Indexes - - -	Where a charge is made for making Indexes, the Printer to show the price per sheet which he pays the Index-maker, and the rate of profit charged by himself for the advance of such payment.
19.	Lithography, &c. -	Where any charge is made for lithography, copperplates or any description of work other than Printing work, vouchers to be furnished showing the amounts paid for such work.
20.	Journals - - -	These several rules to be applied to the Journals, except those for composition and press-work, which are separately provided for; viz. composition at 6 *d.* per 1,000 letters, and press-work at 7 *s.* per ream.
21.	Sending home work -	And no charge to be allowed for sending proofs, or for sending home Printing work of any description.
22.	Folding, Stitching and Sewing.	To be paid according to the rates specified below.

FOLDING per Sheet, 2 *d.* per 100 Sheets.

No. of Sheets.	Price.	No. of Sheets.	Price.
	s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*
2	– 6	27	6 9
3	– 9	28	7 –
4	1 –	29	7 3
5	1 3	30	7 6
6	1 6	31	7 9
7	1 9	32	8 –
8	2 –	33	8 3
9	2 3	34	8 6
10	2 6	35	8 9
11	2 9	36	9 –
12	3 –	37	9 3
13	3 3	38	9 6
14	3 6	39	9 9
15	3 9	40	10 –
16	4 –	41	10 3
17	4 3	42	10 6
18	4 6	43	10 9
19	4 9	44	11 –
20	5 –	45	11 3
21	5 3	46	11 6
22	5 6	47	11 9
23	5 9	48	12 –
24	6 –	49	12 3
25	6 3	50	12 6
26	6 6		

FOLDING, SEWING and COVERING, per 100 Copies. Covers and Blank Leaves found by the Office.

No. of Sheets.	Price.	No. of Sheets.	Price.
	s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*
10	4 2	35	14 7
11	4 7	36	15 –
12	5 –	37	15 5
13	5 5	38	15 10
14	5 10	39	16 3
15	6 3	40	16 8
16	6 8	41	17 1
17	7 1	42	17 6
18	7 6	43	17 11
19	7 11	44	18 4
20	8 4	45	18 9
21	8 9	46	19 2
22	9 2	47	19 7
23	9 7	48	20 –
24	10 –	49	20 5
25	10 5	50	20 10
26	10 10		
27	11 3		
28	11 8		
29	12 1		
30	12 6		
31	12 11		
32	13 4		
33	13 9		
34	14 2		

6*d.* per 100 Copies additional for covering; the covers found by the Office.

Cutting, 2½*d.* per ream.

Stationery Office, 13 March 1835. (signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 14.

22 March 1834.

THE Printers to the House of Commons feel, in justification of themselves, that it is necessary to offer some explanation of the Mode of Printing hitherto practised by them, as the 5th Resolution contained in the Lords' Report on the Parliament Office contains an opinion, "That the whole of the Printing ordered by The House, whether for Bills, Reports, Papers, Accounts, the Journals, or the Minutes, should be carried on under such control *as to the mode of printing*, on the part of the Stationery Office, as will secure the performance of it upon one uniform system, securing for The House the most correct and rapid execution of the work upon the terms most favourable to public economy;" and the more so, as it appears from the Report of the Committee this opinion is founded upon specimens of types and modes of printing laid before them, and inserted in the Appendix (C.), which are compared with "Messrs. Hansard's" mode of printing. And in case any sudden and extensive change of type might be deemed proper in conformity with this Resolution, they feel it incumbent upon them, in justice to themselves and The House, to state that the effect would be to render their present extensive stock of type totally and instantaneously useless, and require an immediate outlay of *very large sums* to supply the new type of a smaller size equal in amount to the stock so rendered useless, in order to execute the business with the same expedition and facilities as heretofore.

The Mode of Printing hitherto practised by the House of Commons' Printers has not been pursued without some principles to guide it, nor without the sanction of authority; and in conformity with their instructions (always regarding the character, nature and essential importance of the work) the objects aimed at have been, distinctness of arrangement, uniformity of system, rapidity of execution, and compressing the Papers into the smallest compass consistent with these views, and with the circumstances attending them.

The choice of the size of the type has been fixed with reference to these objects; thus, the types in use, severally denominated *English, Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer* and *Brevier*, have been apportioned as follows; taking *Pica* as the standard size, it being a distinct legible type, and admitting of quick inspection and rapid reading: and as almost all the Papers, with a view to distinctness of arrangement, require that the several subordinate parts should be distinguished according to their relative importance by appropriate sized types, a maximum and minimum sized type should be fixed, and as in most cases there are three or four grades of importance to be distinguished, and these grades often contain subordinate matter, *Pica* has been considered the fittest for the general standard maximum size, the other types descending in due proportions:—for if *Small Pica* was taken as the maximum the lowest denomination for three grades would then be *Brevier*, which many persons find difficulty in reading;—thus,

In the Reports of the whole House and of Committees of the House,—for

The *Report* part, it being of the most importance, and of small extent, and on account of the numerous marginal references requiring a spread of space downwards, *English* size type has been used.

The *Minutes of Evidence* appended to these Reports have been set up in the *Pica* type; and for

The *Appendixes, Small Pica* has been appropriated, and if Account matter occurs, Small Pica, Long Primer and Brevier, as was found most fitting.

EXAMPLES:

In Session 1830:
East India Affairs, 1st and 2d Reports.
Nos. 644 and 655. VOL. V.
State of the Poor in Ireland:
The Report, and 1st, 2d and 3d Reports of Evidence.
Nos. 667, 589, 654 and 665. VOL. VII.

In Session 1831-2:
East India Affairs; the General Report; and the Reports I. to VI.
Nos. 734 and 735 I. to 735 VI, VOLS. VIII. to XIV.
Silk Trade, No. 678. VOL. XIX.
Bank Charter, No. 722. VOL. VI.

In Session 1833:
Army and Navy Appointments, No. 650.

In the Reports of Commissioners,—

Pica has been used for the *Report* part, as being more voluminous than the Reports of The House; and quotations therein in smaller type.

Small Pica has been taken for that part of the Appendix consisting of "*Examinations*" or "*Minutes of Evidence*" taken by the Commissioners, and Sub-Commissioners' Reports, or communications received; and where it consists of Account matter it has been set up in the types as most appropriate.

The *Papers*, such as Treasury Minutes, Colonial Correspondence and Papers of a like nature, and small Papers other than Account matter are printed in *Pica*, and their inclosures or subordinate parts in smaller type.

EXAMPLES:

In Session 1829:
Revenue, 18th and 19th Reports.
Nos. 161 and 353. VOLS. XI. and XII.
Real Property, 1st Report. No. 263. VOL. X.
Common Law, 1st Report. No. 46. VOL. IX.

In Session 1831-2:
Public Accounts, France, 3d Report.
No. 586. VOL. XXVIII.
Ecclesiastical Courts, Report.
No. 199. VOL. XXIV.
Common Law, 4th Report, and Appendixes.
No. 239. VOLS. XXV. Parts 1 & 2.

In Session 1834:
The Poor Laws Report, and Appendix (A.)

Returns to Orders of The House, consisting of Account matter, are generally printed in the type called *Long Primer*, excepting where *economy* requires the use of the *larger size* types; the workmen are paid by the number of letters that fill a given size page, and if a small type is used not covering this given space, when a larger type would fill it without appearing crowded, it is evident that the small type would give the workmen an advantage in the number of letters, and that no more matter would be taken in, so that in these cases the smaller type is the most expensive, without any advantage to the Public; and our experience of this fact has led us to set up many of the pages of the Annual Accounts in a *larger* size figure type than the *Long Primer* type in

in which they were formerly composed; and if the Account seems to derive a benefit from being displayed at one view, then the smaller size type *Brevier* is used to accomplish it.

In conducting business where the proceedings of the Legislature, in many instances, depend on the work executed, every previously arranged plan of mode of printing or size of type must give way to considerations of such importance; and, on this account, cases of such urgent necessity will justify exceptions from any general rule applicable in ordinary cases.

Having stated generally the plan practised by Messrs. Hansard as to the *Mode of Printing*, we beg permission to offer a few observations with regard to the *Specimens* in the Appendix (C.) to the Lords' Report.

On Specimens Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1. is two pages in *Small Pica*, taken from the Report of the Commissioners of Excise "*printed for the Stationery Office.*" This is no variation from our plan; it has always been our practice to print "*Examinations*" or "*Minutes of Evidence*" taken by *Commissioners* in the *Small Pica* type, as may be seen by reference to the Reports on Revenue Inquiry, and on Common Law,—but as it is compared with

No. 2., which consists of two pages in *Pica* type taken from the "Minutes of Evidence before a Select Committee of The *House*" as printed by us, it is evidently intended to substitute the *Small Pica* for the Pica type hitherto used for this description of printing.

As Evidence taken at the Bar of The House is required for the discussion of some subject immediately pending, and Evidence taken before Committees of The House is printed daily for immediate perusal, and both are considered of importance as proceedings of The House, the *Pica* type was chosen and approved for such purposes, and considered to possess some advantages, as being a distinctly legible type, it admitted of quick inspection and rapid reading; and as Evidence matter is subject to considerable correction and alteration, it admitted of easy correction both by the witness in marking the proof, and by the compositor in altering the type. For the general description of Evidence matter, consisting of brief questions and answers, the Small Pica type is not capable of condensation in the relative proportion to the larger type, because the short lines in the one become merely more short in the other, without taking in any great number of words laterally, but only in its proportional quantity in depth. This is clearly shown by comparing the two kinds of type, the contents of letters in a page of the *Pica Size* is 4,422, that of the *Small Pica* size 6,006; thus by letters the advantage by taking in is about one-third, and at that increased proportion the compositors are paid; but it will be perceived that *Fifteen lines* only are taken in, being in reality but about one-fifth of matter, and at one-third more cost.

If, however, it should be determined that a *Small Pica* type should be used instead of the *Pica* for Evidence matter taken before the House, while the Printers will not be backward in making arrangements to meet the desire for condensed printing, they earnestly hope that some reasonable time will be allowed to effect so great a change. On their own account, as the size type at present in use for this purpose has been constantly approved, they have annually continued to augment their stock, which would thus be suddenly rendered useless, and require a great outlay of money to supply the new type to an extent equally effective; and on account of the convenience of the House, as the great stock of type which the Printers possess contributes much to their facilities of executing the business, by enabling the setting up of numerous sheets of presses, which have been kept standing for a long period during the deliberations of the Committees; and in matters of expedition the advantage arising from this extensive stock has been very sensibly perceived, by enabling the division of labour among very many workmen.

On Specimens Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

No. 3. is a page in the small figure type, called *Brevier*, taken from the Tables compiled by the Board of Trade, "as printed for the Stationery Office," and contrasted with

No. 4, which consists of two pages in *Long Primer* figure type, selected from the Finance Accounts, "as printed by Messrs. Hansard," evidently with a view to recommend the general adoption of the *Brevier* small figure type in lieu of the *Long Primer* now in general use.

No. 5. is an Account in *Long Primer* figure type, likewise taken from the Finance Accounts, "as printed by Messrs. Hansard," and compared with

No. 6, the same Account, printed in *Brevier* figure type, and compressed, evidently with the same view of recommending the general adoption of the *Brevier* small figure type, and the compressed form it admits of.

The use of this size type has been adopted only in particular cases, as it is not generally economical, nor so consistent with expedition, from the division of labour being more circumscribed, and because it has on some occasions been objected to as less easily read. When the nature of the Account requires that it should be brought into one view, this small type has been usefully applied, as in the instances of Mr. Pusey's Public Income Account (374.) 1833, and Mr. Rice's Public Expenditure Account (725.) 1833; and where the arrange-

ment made it suitable this type is used, as may be seen on reference to the contiguous pages of the Accounts whence these Specimens have been selected. These Accounts are the Annual Finance Accounts, consisting of an entire series; the general form of printing them has been approved by Members of The House, and this form being settled, and their distinctness of arrangement continually commended by the Public Officers concerned in preparing the Accounts, the Printers would not have been justified in making deviations on light grounds.

See p. 176, Finance Accounts, 1830–1.

If this *Brevier* small type and condensed form were applied to the printing the Estimates, serious dissatisfaction would arise; according to express instructions, they have been arranged in the most distinct form, in order that the items and figures might be read with ease, and catch the eye quickly at candle-light during the discussions of The House. The Printers, from a wish to make reductions, ventured to use a smaller type and more condensed form for the Navy Estimates of this year, and saved several pages in quantity; but the change gave great dissatisfaction to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and he communicated his displeasure to the Printers, condemning them "for changing the clear and distinct type, and departing from the method which had given him so much previous satisfaction." The form was in consequence in some respects varied; but the smaller type remained.

If this *Brevier* small type is to be generally applied instead of the *Long Primer* type now used, it is hoped that a similar indulgence to that applied for in case of substituting smaller type for the Evidence matter, will be granted, in allowing time to replace the present stock, which is of an expensive description, and that which it is proposed to substitute for it 50 per cent. more costly. It is a consideration of some moment that the stock of type now used for the Finance Class Accounts has enabled the Printers to set up the whole of that series of Accounts in proof, and submit them to the Officers of the Treasury for their revision, before a sheet of it is finally put to press; so with the Army, Navy, Commissariat and Miscellaneous Estimates, &c. &c.; these are required with great expedition, and the time occupied in setting the press seldom exceeds one day.

Such Accounts as the Finance Classes ought to be looked at as a whole, and not as disjointed separate Accounts; if they are looked at with this view, the Specimen No. 5 of the Account of Funded Debt will not be thought to occupy too much space with reference to its importance.

(signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

Appendix No. 15.

COPY of a LETTER addressed to The SPEAKER, respecting the mode of printing Half-sheet or Single Page Accounts, with Indorsements.

Sir, January 1834.

THE Report on House of Commons Fees and Officers contains a recommendation respecting the mode of printing, to which we must beg leave to call The Speaker's attention, in order that we may receive directions for our guidance.

It relates to the mode of printing small Accounts and Returns. Each separate Return now occupies one page, with an Indorsement. If there are several Returns relating to one subject, ordered on the same day, they are printed together in one page.

By the proposed plan, of which Specimens are given in the Appendix to the Report, as many Returns, without distinction of subject, are to be placed together as will fill up a page; the Indorsement being omitted, and the page it would occupy remaining a blank.

Some inconvenience may arise from the intermixture of subjects. When application is made by a Member for a printed Paper on a particular subject, it will not be readily remembered in what intermixture it is to be found, especially as the Indorsement will not assist as an indication. If the discussions which these Returns may be designed to illustrate take place on different days, which is generally, if not always the case, mistakes will arise from the supposition that the document has not been printed, although it may have been long in circulation, and laid aside when any one of the other subjects with which it has been associated has passed away. A re-issuing then of that Paper, with all its subjects, must take place, and at the expense equal to any saving of pages by printing the Accounts together, or omitting the Indorsements.

The inconvenience in selecting Papers on particular subjects must not, we submit, be overlooked. It is constantly required that all Papers relating to a particular subject should be collected together. By the proposed mode of mixing the subjects, the difficulty will be great of finding the Paper containing the required subject; and when found, a copy of the same Paper must be repeatedly withdrawn from the stores, as often as a collection is made of any one of such mixed subjects printed on it. Thus, if the Paper contains three subjects, three copies will be required, which amounts to the same consumption as if it were printed as three separate Papers.

In the arrangement of the Sessional Collection of Papers, there will be no possibility of classifying the subjects contained in these Papers, and they must form a volume of an undistinguished miscellaneous mass.

It is necessary to make one observation as to the impediments that will arise, in many cases, to the following this mode of printing. It frequently happens that but one of these small Returns is ordered on the same day, and often at intervals of days. Is the single Return to be printed separately? or is it to be deferred till the accumulation of a sufficient number to form the full-sized page? In the first case the appearance of alleged extravagant printing

printing will be objected to long after the occurrence, and when the reason is forgotten; and in the second, inconvenient delay will be occasioned.

If in the proposed plan the incongruity of the subjects associated together is not to be regarded, and if the Indorsement is deemed of no use, it may become a question why its place should be left blank? It might with equal propriety be occupied with an Account or Accounts, whatever the subjects might be, as well as the front page only. Having overcome the inconvenience of having diversities of subjects intermixt, the next step in economy would be to fill both pages, and make all possible use of the paper by filling up the blank. But it appears that the most sure way of effecting economy in this description of printing, and preserving the subjects unmixt, would be to adopt that part of the new plan which proposes to omit the Indorsement, and where the subjects are of the same kind, to fill not only the vacant space of the front page, but that which will, according to the proposed plan, be left blank by the omission of the Indorsement. In this way the over-crowding of the Accounts will be avoided, the distinctness of the orders and subjects will be preserved, and the names of the Members moving for them will be readily observed.

We are, &c. &c.

(signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

February 1835.

The value of these changes in the mode of printing will be best estimated by the accompanying Statements.

Half-sheet Accounts, 1834.

	£.	s.	d.
There are 114 Papers of this description.			
The expense of printing, including paper, amounts to - - - - -	200	–	–
If the Indorse Titles in all these were omitted, and the page it now occupies left blank, the saving would amount to - - - - - - -	37	2	–
The inconvenience here would be—(1.) The want of Title when folded up. (2.) When put together in a volume, the continual recurrence of blank pages. (3.) Which would be unoccupied for any useful purpose.			
Of the 114 Papers there are six which were ordered on the same date, and the subjects are congruous to each other, and might have been printed together, which would have made a saving of three half sheets, amounting to - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5	2	–
There are 48 which were ordered on the same date; but the subjects are incongruous to each other; but if this were not regarded, they might have been printed together, by omitting the Indorse Title, by which a saving would have been made of 23 half-sheets, amounting to - - - - -	39	2	–
In this case the inconvenience would be from—(1.) The intermixture of subjects. (2.) The want of a Title when folded up. (3.) The blurring of the outside Account by dirt and rubbing.			
There are eight in which matter is already printed with the Indorse Title, and therefore no further saving can be made.			

Half Sheets, Indorse Titles, &c. 1834.

As far as we considered ourselves authorized, by the general instructions of The Speaker, to use every proper economy, in observance of the opinions of the Committee of 1833 (Mr. Guest's), we acted according to them, but did not consider ourselves justified to intermix subjects of an incongruous nature, but only such as were of the same kind, and which were ordered on the same date.

1. In all Half-sheet Accounts this has been observed, and there are only six instances which can be made exceptions, and these are of a dubious kind; viz.

(414.) 25 June. Whiskey Duties -
(415.) 25 June. Distillers in Ireland } Might have been printed together, omitting the Indorse Tittle.

(450.) 4 July. Navarin Gratuities, Estimate
(451.) 4 July. Navy Supplemental Estimate } Ditto, retaining the Indorse; but these are congruous only as being Estimates.

(475.) 10 July. Polish Exiles, Estimate
(476.) 10 July. Jamaica Chapels - - } - - ditto - - ditto.

2. Wherever an opportunity admitted, the Indorse page has been in part occupied by matter, which would otherwise have made an additional half-sheet; viz. 104. 152. 198. 290. 325. 412. 510. in the class of Half-sheets, Accounts and Papers.—51. 147. 199. 284. 294. 401. 452. 456. 495. 503. 586. 598. in the class of Sheets and upwards.—8. 22. 38. 65. 84. 100. 145. 157. 168. 210. 218. 220. 221. 252. 253. 264. 282. 287. 297. 304. 305. 322. 377. 394. 439. 473. of the class of Half-sheets, Bills.—36. 39. 58. 59. 83. 111. 124. 169. 219. 251. 273. 301. 313. 327. 351. 352. 359. 363. 367. 379. 416. 465. 474. of the class of Bills of Sheets and upwards. In all these cases a saving is made of half a sheet of printing and paper.

Appendix, No. 15—*continued.*

List of Half Sheets. 1834.

Number.	Date of Order.	TITLE.	NATURE OF SUBJECT.
(3.)		Private Bills:	Resolutions.
(12.)	10 Feb.	1. Money in the Exchequer. 2. Exchequer Bills. 3. ditto. 4. East India Half-Pay.	
(24.)	13 Feb.	Leamington Rate-Payers.	
(29.)	17 Feb.	Judges, Ireland.	
(31.)	18 Feb.	Algiers Prize-Money - -	Incongruous.
(33.)	„	Prince Leopold - - -	
(47.)	25 Feb.	Malt made - - - -	Ditto, and now full pages, but might have been together by omitting Indorse.
(50.)	„	Hull Port Entries - - -	
(54.)	26 Feb.	Prosecutions for Libel.	
(60.)	28 Feb.	Vessels engaged against Algiers -	Ditto - ditto.
(68.)	„	British Museum - - -	
(75.)	3 Mar.	Brandy, Hollands and Tobacco Duties	Ditto - ditto, or by making into a sheet.
(77.)	„	Customs, Officers' Salaries -	
(78.)	„	Fish Condemned - - -	
(80.)	„	Carrickfergus Voters - -	
(88.)	6 Mar.	Army Punishments.	
(94.)	10 Mar.	Cambridge University.	
(98.)	„	Prisoners Indicted - - -	Ditto.
(103.)	„	Public Debt - - - -	
(104.)	„	Exchequer Offices - - -	Matter now with Indorse.
(106.)	6–10 Mar.	Grain and Oats, Weight and Measure, Purchase.	
(108.)	11 Mar.	Queen Anne's Bounty.	
(116.)	12 Mar.	Criminal Informations against Justice of Peace.	
(118.)	13 Mar.	Houses and Tenements.	
(120.)	14 Mar.	Exchequer Receipt.	
(125.)	„	Distillers, Scotland.	
(129.)	17 Mar.	Courts-Martial Committals.	
(142.)	21 Mar.	Bank Notes—very full - -	Incongruous; might have been together by omitting Indorse.
(146.)	„	Assizes Removal—full - -	
(151.)	24 Mar.	Offices in Colonies—very full	Incongruous; matter now with Indorse.
(152.)	„	Slavery Abolition - - -	
(161.)	25 Mar.	Warehouses, Port of London -	Incongruous.
(163.)	„	King *v.* Bell, for Libel - -	
(162.)	26 Mar.	Bank Notes - - - -	Ditto.
(177.)	„	Ways and Means - - -	
(189.)	„	Pictures for National Gallery -	
(196.)	17 April	Royal Military Canal—full.	
(198.)	„	East India Company - - -	Matter now with Indorse.
(200.)	„	Executions for Robbery - -	Incongruous.
(202.)	„	Prosecutions for Libel - -	
(204.)	„	Post-Office - - - -	
(206.)	17 April	Superannuation Fund - -	Ditto.
(208.)	„	Oats Imported - - - -	
(216.)	18 April	Appeals, Court of Chancery—full	Incongruous; might have been together by omitting Indorse.
(224.)	„	Head-Money—full - - -	
(232.)	22 April	Royal Military Asylum—full -	Incongruous; ditto.
(233.)	„	Tin Imported—full - - -	
(243.)	24 April	Deeds Registration, Dublin—very full	
(247.)	25 April	Court of Chancery.	
(267.)	2 May	Sittings of the House—very full.	
(272.)	6 May	Manchester Courts of Requests.	
(275.)	7 May	Regent-street.	
(283.)	9 May	Law Courts—Writs issued.	
(290.)	12–13 May	Universities—Members admitted	Matter now with Indorse.
(298.)	13 May	Bishops' Lands.	
(310.)	16 May	Police, Dublin.	
(315.)	22 May	Bankrupt Petitions - - -	Incongruous.
(319.)	„	Increase of Offices - - -	
(316.)	„	Savings Banks—full - -	Incongruous; might have been together by omitting Indorse.
(320.)	„	Steam Vessels—very full - -	
(325.)	23 May	Trigonometrical Survey - -	Matter now with Indorse.
(332.)	26 May	Tithe Prescription Act.	
(336.)	27 May	Increase of Offices.	
(338.)	2 June	Glass Duty.	

Appendix, No. 15—*continued.*

Number.	Date of Order.	TITLE.	NATURE OF SUBJECT.
(348.)	3 June	Leet Juries.	
(354.)	4 June	Bankers' Notes.	
(372.)	12 June	Timber Shipped.	
(373.)	„	Grain, Meal, Flour.	
(381.)	16 June	Friendly Societies.	
(382.)	17 June	Tithes, Ireland.	
(385.)	18 June	Lunatic Asylums.	
(393.)	19 June	Corporal Punishments, Marines.	
(399.)	23 June	Fire Insurances.	
(408.)	25 June	Foreign Wines and Spirits.	
(411.)	„	Acts of Parliament passed.	
(412.)	„	Newspaper Stamps, Ireland -	Matter now with Indorse.
(413.)	„	Receivers of Taxes.	
(414.)	„	Whiskey Duties - - -	Congruous, and might have been with Indorse.
(415.)	„	Distillers in Ireland - - -	
(417.)	24 June	Ale Licenses.	
(419.)	26 June	Navy Corporal Punishment.	
(420.)	„	Royal Marines—very full.	
(426.)	27 June	Middlesex Militia.	
(432.)	30 June	Spirits.	
(435.)	1 July	Bank Notes, Ireland.	
(436.)	„	Consuls.	
(445.)	3 July	Malt Imported—full - - -	Incongruous; might have been together, omitting Indorse.
(446.)	„	Spirits Distilled—full - -	
(448.)	„	Court of Chancery, Ireland.	
(450.)	4 July	Navarin Gratuities—Estimate -	Congruous.
(451.)	„	Navy—Supplemental Estimate -	
(475.)	10 July	Polish Exiles—Estimate - -	Ditto.
(476.)	„	Jamaica Chapels - - -	
(477.)	14 July	Thames River Pilots.	
(492.)	18 July	India Steam Navigation Estimate	Incongruous.
(493.)	„	Grant to Captain Ross—Estimate	
(506.)	22 July	East India Company Compensation	
(507.)	23 July	Dartmoor Prison—Estimate -	Ditto.
(508.)	„	Hawkins' Fossils—Estimate -	
(510.)	„	Newspaper Stamps, Ireland -	Matter now with Indorse.
(521.)	26 July	Northern Lighthouses.	
(533.)	29 July	Spirits attenuated - - -	Ditto.
(538.)	30 July	Post-Office Packets.	
(550.)	2 Aug.	Church Building Commissioners.	
(561.)	24 June	Burial Ground.	
(565.)	6 Aug.	Cotton Goods and Sugar - -	Incongruous; might have been together, by omitting Indorse.
(568.)	„	Grain—full - - - -	
(573.)	7 Aug.	Russia-Dutch Loan.	
(575.)	„	Assessed Taxes Composition—full	Incongruous; ditto.
(576.)	„	Courts Leet, Westminster - -	
(578.)	„	Savings Banks - - - -	Incongruous; ditto.
(587.)	8 Aug.	Exchequer Bills, Public Works—full	
(588.)	„	Private and Joint-Stock Banks.	
(599.)	11 Aug.	Shannon Navigation.	
114		(signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*	

Appendix, No. 16.

Sir, April 17, 1833.

On receiving the Order for printing the Turnpike Trusts Returns for the use of the House of Commons, communicated from the Lords on April 3d, it being intimated to us that the types used for the Lords' impression were standing, we immediately requested the Lords' Printer to strike off 1,000 copies; but we were informed by him that the presses were broken up, except a few pages. The re-setting the presses will, therefore, become unavoidable under the existing Order of The House.

The expectation that so large a quantity of intricate type would be kept standing till either House could determine whether they would avail themselves of their joint use, will inevitably lead to disappointment, and the necessity of incurring the additional expense of re-setting.

The avoiding so serious an expense appears to us to be practicable, by an early and mutual intimation being given on the part of the respective Printers, under competent authority, when any Reports or Papers are printing by Order of The House, of such general interest as to give every probable ground for concluding that they may be required for the information of the other House. Arrangements would then be made by which the Printer having the works in hand might progressively print off from his type the required extra copies.

The means that would have given effect to the wishes of The House in the instance of the Turnpike Trusts Returns, may be taken as hints for establishing some arrangement for permanent observance. If the Lords' Printer had had directions to apprize us that a Paper of such

Appendix, No. 16—*continued.*

such importance was passing through his press, such knowledge would have enabled us to make inquiries whether copies of such a Paper were likely to be required for the use of the Members of the House of Commons, and the necessary authority could have been obtained for striking off an additional impression progressively as the types were set up. On the other hand, when Papers of the like importance are printing by us for the House of Commons, similar directions would enable us to communicate the particulars to the Lords' Printer, which would afford him the opportunity, where it might be deemed proper to avail himself of the Commons' type, to strike off an additional impression for their Lordships' use.

If any arrangement of this kind should be thought advisable, the acting under it must be considered as part of the duties of the respective Printers, and not as flowing from any spontaneous feeling or officious zeal on their parts. The authority of a Treasury Minute, for instance, might communicate to them that such a course would be expected to be observed by them as part of their duties.

Should these suggestions be considered deserving of attention, every endeavour to aid their effect will be cheerfully made by us; for on this, as on all occasions, it is hoped we have always shown a readiness to promote the public advantage in the discharge of the duties entrusted to us.

We are, &c. &c.
(signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

The Right honourable T. Spring Rice,
&c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 26th April 1833.

Having laid before the Lords' Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your Letter of 16th inst. with suggestions for facilitating the Printing Returns for the Houses of Parliament, I have it in command to acquaint you, that My Lords entirely concur in the suggestions proposed by you; and I am further to acquaint you, that a communication has been made to The King's Printer accordingly.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Stewart.*

Messrs. Hansard & Sons.

PAPERS printed by Messrs. *Hansard* for the House of Lords, from the Presses set up for The House of Commons, by which the Expense of re-setting the Types of 2,306 Sheets was saved.—1834.

ORDER of PRINTING.	TITLE.	SHEETS.
44.	Poor Laws. Report	67
	Appendix (A. 1.)	237½
	„ (A. 2.)	61
	„ (A. 3.)	54
	„ (A. 4.)	15
	„ (B. 1.) Part I.	14
	„ „ Part II.	14
	„ „ Part III.	14
	„ „ Part IV.	14
	„ „ Part V.	14
	„ (C.)	145
	„ (D.)	54
	„ (E.)	23
	„ (F. 1.)	29
	„ (F. 2.)	158
225.	Charities, 27th Report	200
240.	Public Works, Ireland, Second Report	7
225.	Law Commission, Scotland, First Report	102½
320.	Steam Vessels, Account	–½
323.	Colonial Charters of Justice, Paper	11
325.	Trigonometrical Survey, Ireland, Report	–½
330.	East India Company Annual Accounts	5
335.	Poor Rates, Abstracts	1
356.	Public Instruction, Ireland	1
401.	Tithe Composition, Ireland, Returns	1
478.	Steam Navigation to India, Report	108
517.	Sale of Corn, Report	129
519.	Sinecure Offices, Report	57
542.	County Rates, Report	91
570.	Military Establishments, Colonies, Report	85
572.	Education, Report	64
584.	Sewers, Report	65
589.	Ecclesiastical Commission, Report	79
593.	Penitentiaries, United States, Report	70
600.	Metropolis Police, Report	130
606.	Charities, 28th Report	185
		2,306

279

Appendix, No. 16—*continued.*

PAPERS printed by Messrs. *Eyre* & *Spottiswoode* for The House of Commons, by which the Expense of re-setting up 1,554 sheets has been saved.—1834.

ORDER of PRINTING.	TITLE.	SHEETS.
44.	Poor Laws. Appendix (B. 1.) Part I.	161
	" Part II.	161
	" Part III.	161
	" Part IV.	160½
	" Part V.	160½
	" (B. 2.) Parts I. and II.	140½
	" Parts III. to V.	210
167.	Factories, Supplementary Reports, I. and II.	360
459.	State of Ireland, Papers	26
500.	Education, Ireland, Annual Report	1
585.	Churches, Fourteenth Report	3
L. 2.	Chancery Officers, Return	8½
0.53.	Oxford Statutes	1
		1,554

SUMMARY:

	Sheets.
Number of Sheets printed by Messrs. Hansard for the House of Lords	2,306
Ditto ditto Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode for the House of Commons	1,554
	3,860

Amount of Composition saved £.5,790.

Appendix, No. 17.

Sir, 22 December 1834.

Sale of Sessional Papers.

It having been considered desirable to permit an Authorized Sale of the printed Parliamentary Papers, and the Committee of 1833 on House of Commons Officers having expressed a wish "to know whether a Scale could be formed by which a separate copy of a Document might be sold to the Public at so much per sheet, so as to prevent any loss," "such Scale to be submitted to and receive the sanction of The Speaker;" and the same Committee having inquired, "Whether there would be any difficulty in making an arrangement on our part by which Papers might be sold to the Public at a fair price;" in furtherance of that object, and in obedience to your commands, we submit to your consideration the following suggestions. Q. 3043. Q. 4047. Q. 3045.

In order to form a Scale of Prices, the number of 250 copies is assumed as the basis of a calculation of a rate of charge per sheet; and it is supposed that one-fourth of the setting up the presses is to be charged on the 250, with the cost of striking off the impression, of the paper and all incidental expenses attending the sale. According to this calculation, the average cost of a single sheet of paper and print would be 1½ *d.*; but the prime cost upon the average of a 1,500 impression, as printed for the use of The House, without any addition for expense of sale, is a little more than 1 *d.* per sheet.

It is not, however, to be understood that any opinion is to be drawn from the assuming 250 as a number of calculation; that such a number of copies of each Paper will be sold as this, must necessarily be a matter of much uncertainty; this number being taken only as the fittest proportion of an impression to calculate upon. Nor is it supposed that any of the impressions now printed are to be increased in consequence of the proposed sale, as there can be no doubt that a sufficient number of copies are now printed for the use of Members as well as for supplying the wants of the Public. And this observation applies equally to such Papers of which the lowest number of 1,000 is now printed, as to those of greater impressions; for those of the smaller number are least likely to be in request by the Public, and a sufficiency for such limited demand could be reserved from what are now appropriated for gratuitous disposition.

The rate per sheet at which the Public may be supplied by sale is proposed to be fixed at 1½ *d.* At this rate, the prices of the greatest proportion of Papers (*i. e.* from 1 to 20 sheets, or 80 pages) would not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.*, and up to 60 sheets or 240 pages, 7*s.* 6*d.*, being equal in quantity of matter to an octavo volume, which is generally sold for 12*s.* to 14*s.*; and it is presumed that a Parliamentary sized volume of 200 sheets or 800 pages for 1*l.* 5*s.*, as compared with 3 volumes of octavo, at 12*s.* per volume, which is an equivalent quantity, would be considered as rated at a moderate price by any who desired the information it afforded. As it would be desirable to facilitate the means of accommodating the Public through the agency of the Bookselling trade, this rate would admit of an allowance of nearly 17 per cent. for such agency, by selling to them at 1¼ *d.* that for which they might charge 1½ *d.* But it is suggested that Members might be allowed to purchase at the same rate of 1¼ *d.* or at the cost price of 1 *d.* any copies they might require for the use of their constituents, beyond the number gratuitously supplied to themselves.

Appendix, No. 17—*continued.*

The effect of this rate in affixing the prices of Reports and Papers, will be seen by the following instances:

	Sheets.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Report on Captain Ross's Expedition	10	at 1½	–	1	3
Sixth Report on Common Law	29	„	–	3	7½
Papers on Tithe Composition, Ireland	12	„	–	1	6
Papers on the State of Ireland	26	„	–	3	3
Report on Weights and Measures	18	„	–	2	3
Report on Criminal Law	16	„	–	2	–
Return of Church Temporalities, Ireland	18	„	–	2	3
Report on Warwick Election	31	„	–	3	10½
Report on Agriculture	181	„	1	2	7½
Report on Manufactures	201	„	1	5	1½
Report on Ecclesiastical Patronage and Revenue, Scotland	54	„	–	6	9
Finance Class Accounts	34	„	–	4	3
Report on Sale of Corn	131	„	–	16	4½
Report on Education	66	„	–	8	3
Report on Metropolis Police	130	„	–	16	3

The average charge for an entire set of Papers for one Session may be from 15*l.* to 18*l.*

It is suggested that additional charges may be made for Papers having Maps or Plans, at the rate of 3*d.* for every half sheet, 6*d.* for every sheet, and 1*s.* for every larger size.

As Parliamentary Papers may be printed of a peculiar nature, justifying an exception from the proposed rate of charge, it is suggested that a special adjustment of prices may be made of such Papers, having reference to their expensiveness, accumulated number of volumes, or extent, or diminished stock in hand.

Some general rules will be requisite to promote regularity in the management of the sale; such as—

That purchasers be required to state the title, year, date of Order, and number of the Paper applied for. The title and date of the year to be deemed indispensable.

Purchasers to be required to pay for the Papers on delivery.

If application be made for Papers which cannot be delivered *instanter*, as requiring search to be made for them, the purchaser be required to make a reasonable deposit, to go in part of the purchase price, or to defray the expense incurred of collecting Papers, and replacing them in their proper places, in case the applicant should decline or neglect to complete his purchase.

It is submitted that 15 per cent. be allowed for management and keeping the Accounts, to be deducted from the proceeds of sale.

The probable trouble and complexity of this undertaking may be estimated from the circumstance that the care and research will extend over an accumulation of nearly 20,000 Reports and Papers.

We are, &c. &c.

(signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

Right hon. Charles Manners Sutton, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Palace-yard, 2 Jan. 1835.

I HAVE had opportunity to consider Messrs. Hansard's Plan for the Sale of Parliamentary Papers to the Public, and perceive in it a sincere desire on their part to carry into effect the wish expressed by the Committee on House of Commons Offices; and (as was to be expected) I find that a per centage remuneration forms the basis of their proposal. But I deem this to be highly inexpedient as regarding themselves, as their supposed advantages from the chance of any additional source of profit whatever, especially a contingent and uncertain profit, would not fail to lead to much exaggeration; and, as regarding the Public, a per centage remuneration would be inexpedient, because the directions necessary for duly regulating the many details of public sale would be liable to misconstruction, and, by leading to expectations of great profit, probably occasion disappointment.

In my opinion, therefore, Messrs. Hansard must not expect to profit by any arrangement for the sale of Parliamentary Papers; on the contrary, I am persuaded that in prudence they ought to submit to the unrewarded trouble of superintendence, on being assured of reimbursement of expenses actually and reasonably incurred. They must hire a shop or office, with access from Holborn, as a central situation, as well as affording a communication with their own stores, and they must station in this shop a responsible person, with or without further assistance, as experience might dictate or occasion sometimes require. Speaking on conjecture, the shop might cost £.100 a year, the shopman £.100, and additional labour in the warehouse £.50 per annum; in all £.250; which, repaid to Messrs. Hansard, the Public would become the only parties interested in the success of the experiment.

Nor do I entirely agree with Messrs. Hansard in the proposed Scale of Prices, as I think that some of the larger productions of the House of Commons' press ought to be sold very cheap, because otherwise they will not be purchased, although such as ought to be very generally accessible. For instance of this I will mention the Reports of Commissioners for Inquiry

281

Appendix, No. 17—*continued.*

Inquiry into Charitable Foundations, which Reports, in the aggregate, cannot contain less than 20,000 pages, and are of little use unless in entire sets, because the investigation was not conducted in such a manner as to exhibit an entire county in any one or two volumes; and the expense of conveying a whole set from London would not be inconsiderable. For these reasons, and because such set ought to be usually found in the offices of town clerks and in the vestry-rooms of large parishes, I would sell them at double the price of waste paper, or about 6*s.* per volume of 1,000 pages; and this would be clear profit to the Public in selling what must otherwise remain unsold; while the same Public, in the character of purchasers, would obtain access to useful information.

Single sheets ought not to be sold for less than 2*d.*, or twice the cost price, so as to cover the expense of sale. Beyond this a graduated scale (avoiding fractions) might easily be arranged, so as not to fall quite as low as 1 *d.* per sheet, unless in such cases as The Speaker might deem worthy of special direction, after experience had shown what was most conducive to the benefit of the Public. Of course I avoid details, not because subordinate regulations will not be requisite, but because they are premature until the outline of the entire plan shall have been distinctly traced and settled.

Every volume illustrated by maps and plates would require special directions, founded on the actual cost incurred therein, and therefore not presenting much difficulty to the competent authority for settling the price payable by the future purchaser.

I have, &c.

Right hon. Charles Manners Sutton, G.C.B. (signed) *John Rickman.*
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, 6 January 1835.

In furtherance of the object of the conversation of Saturday, the following suggestions have occurred.

If the sheet price is assumed to be at 1 *d.*, that rate might be carried in its application to 60 sheets, which quantity would amount to 5*s.*; all the quantities up to that number, at whatever they might amount to, at the rate of 1 *d.* After the quantity of 60 sheets, the sheet rate might cease, and an addition of price be made according to the number of sheets, by a Scale graduated thus:

	s.	*d.*	
61 to 70	5	6	
71 „ 80	6	–	
81 „ 90	6	6	
91 „ 100	7	–	
101 „ 110	7	6	
111 „ 120	8	–	
121 „ 130	8	6	
131 „ 140	9	–	
141 „ 150	9	6	less than ¾*d.* per sheet.

This scale would fix a price of 14*s.* 6*d.* for a volume of 250 sheets or 1,000 pages, the maximum of bulk, and would still be under ¾*d.* per sheet. The waste paper price of such a quantity of sheets of paper is about 3*s.*

If it would be thought advisable not to adopt the 1 *d.* rate per sheet, a graduated scale might be applied from the smallest number of sheets, and continued throughout; thus—

	s.	*d.*
Under 2	–	3
2 and under 5	–	6
5 to 10	1	–
11 „ 15	1	6
16 „ 20	2	–
21 „ 30	3	–
31 „ 40	3	6
41 „ 50	4	–
51 „ 100	4	6
101 „ 150	5	–
151 „ 200	5	6
201 „ 250	6	–

This method of fixing the prices would have the advantage of getting rid of the recurrence of odd pence, a very great inconvenience in accounts of business.

Nevertheless if at these rates the price should amount to an unsaleable sum, special prices ought to be affixed in such cases. But the basis of calculating might be 1 *d.* per sheet, and the preceding scale be considered as an adjustment thereon. Purchasers taking a whole set for the Session might be allowed the advantage of purchasing at the rate of ¾*d.* per sheet throughout, which might produce an average price of about from £.10 to £.12.

Your reasons against a per centage remuneration we willingly acquiesce in, and we shall consider it our duty to undertake the management of the business in any way that may be considered of most advantage to the Public.

We are, &c. &c.

(signed) *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons.*

J. Rickman, Esq.

Appendix, No. 18.

King's Printers and Stationers, Scotland.

July 12, 1832.—Letter from Mr. *Spring Rice*, directing the Comptroller of the Stationery Office to inquire into and to report upon the charges of The King's Printers for Scotland.

January 1, 1833.—Letter to Mr. *Spring Rice*, acknowledging the receipt of his Letter of 12 July 1832, and suggesting that if the Public Departments in Scotland were supplied through the Stationery Office, the cost per annum, which now amounts to 10,000 *l.*, would not exceed 4,500 *l.*

March 30, 1833.—Letter from the Hon. *James Stewart*, transmitting Copy of the Minute of 26 March 1833, directing The King's Printers and Stationers for Scotland to communicate with the Comptroller of the Stationery Office.

June 18, 1833.—Comptroller of the Stationery Office to Mr. *Spring Rice*, reporting that The King's Printers and Stationers for Scotland had proposed, by Letter, dated 26 April 1833, to surrender such portion of their patent right as included the supply of the Revenue Departments in Scotland with stationery, printing and binding, on condition of a compensation equal to 25 per cent. on the future amount of the supplies made through the Stationery Office; such compensation to continue during the remaining term of the Patent; and that, by a subsequent Letter of the 11th June 1833, they reduced their claim from 25 to 20 per cent.; but the Comptroller of the Stationery Office suggesting, that as the Patentees stated to the Committee on King's Printers of 1832, that 25 per cent. in addition to the cost price of their articles were charged by them by Treasury authority, and that 12 ½ per cent., or one-half of that advance, was absorbed by the expenses of the establishment, it appeared to him that the amount of loss to be sustained by the Patentees would not be more than the net profit obtained upon their supplies, viz. the remaining 12 ½ per cent., and consequently that the amount of compensation ought not to exceed this sum.

See Report 1832, page 15. Q. 307.

July 5, 1833.—Letter from Mr. *Stewart* to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, inclosing Treasury Minute of 2 July 1833, "That their Lordships will allow to the Patentees 12 ½ per cent. on the amount of the future supplies of Stationery, Printing and Binding, as compensation for the surrender of their Patent rights."

283

Appendix, No. 19.

LIST OF SPECIMENS.

No. 1. — Specimen of a Collection of the Public General Statutes passed in the fourth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, 1834; now publishing p. 25

No. 2. — Specimen of the Journals of The House of Commons, printed on Foolscap Folio, in Small Pica type, as proposed - - - - - - - - p. 28

No. 2*a*.—Is a page of the Journals, in Pica type, as now printed - - - p 27*

[The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 21 per cent., which, on the volume for the year 1833, would have been about 550*l*. on printing and paper.]

No. 3. — Specimen of two pages of the Votes compressed, as proposed - - p. 29

No. 3*a*.—Is the same portion of matter, as now printed - - - - - p. 31

[A saving of about 7 ½ per cent. on printing and paper would be effected by adopting the compressed form.]

No. 4. — Specimen of the Appendix to the Votes in Small Pica type, and increased size page, as proposed - - - - - - - - - - - p. 33

No. 4*a*.—Is a page of the Appendix to the Votes, in Pica type, as now printed - p. 34

[The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 20 per cent. printing and paper.]

No. 5. — Specimen of a Report, in Pica type, as proposed - - - - p. 35

No. 5*a*.—Is a page of a Report, in English type, as now printed - - - p. 36

[The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 12 ½ per cent. on printing and paper.]

No. 6. — Specimen of Minutes of Evidence, in Small Pica type, as proposed - p. 37

No. 6*a*.—Is a page of Minutes of Evidence, in Pica type, as now printed - - p. 38

[The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 12 ½ per cent. on printing and paper.]

No. 7. — Specimen of an Appendix to a Report, in Long Primer type, as proposed p. 39

No. 7*a*.—Is a page of Appendix to a Report, in Small Pica type, as now printed - p. 40

[The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 12 ½ per cent. on printing and paper.]

No. 8. — Specimen of an Index to a Report, in Brevier type, as proposed - - p. 41

No. 8*a*.—Is a page of an Index to a Report, in Small Pica type, as now printed - p. 42

[The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 31 per cent. on printing and paper.]

No. 9. — Specimen of Nos. 10 and 11 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into two pages Long Primer type, as proposed - - - - p. 44

No. 9*a*.—Is No. 10 and 11 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, making four pages Long Primer Type, as printed in 1833 - - - - - - p. 46

[Average reduction on all tabular printing, including paper, 40 per cent.]

No. 10.—Specimen of No. 15 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into five pages Brevier type, as proposed - - - - - - - - p. 48

No. 10*a*.—Is No. 15 of the Finance Class Accounts, making 12 pages Long Primer type, as printed in 1833 - - - - - - - - - p. 50

[Average reduction on all tabular printing, including paper, 40 per cent.]

LIST OF SPECIMENS—*continued.*

No. 11. — Specimen of Nos. 20, 21 and 22 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into two pages Long Primer type, as proposed - - - p. 52

No. 11 *a.*—Is No. 20, 21 and 22 of the Finance Class Accounts, making four pages (three in Small Pica and one in Long Primer type), as printed in 1833 p. 54

[Average reduction on all tabular printing, including paper, 40 per cent.]

No. 12. — Specimen of No. 88 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into one page Brevier type, as proposed - - - - - - p. 56

No. 12 *a.*—Is No. 88 of the Finance Class Accounts, making four pages Long Primer type, as printed in 1833 - - - - - - - - - p. 58

[Average reduction on all tabular printing, including paper, 40 per cent.]

No. 13. — Specimen of No. 117, 118 and 119 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into one page Long Primer type, as proposed - - - p. 60

No. 13 *a.*—Is No. 117, 118 and 119 of the Finance Class Accounts, making two pages Long Primer type, as printed in 1833 - - - - - - - p. 61

[Average reduction on all tabular printing, including paper, 40 per cent.]

No. 14. — Specimen of an Account respecting Life Annuities, compressed into one page Long Primer type, as proposed; planned to fold without an Indorse p. 62

No. 14 *a.*—Is the same Account respecting Life Annuities, making four pages Small Pica type, with an Indorse, as printed in 1830 - - - - - - p. 63

[Average reduction on all tabular printing, including paper, 40 per cent.]

No. 15. — Are three Accounts relating to Cotton, Timber and Shipping, making, with the Indorses, six pages, in Pica type, as printed in 1830 - - p. 67

No. 15 *a.*—Specimen of the same Accounts, relating to Cotton, Timber and Shipping, ordered to be printed on the same day, compressed into one page Long Primer type, as proposed; planned to fold without an Indorse - p. 69

[Average reduction on tabular printing, including paper, 40 per cent.]

No. 16. — Specimen page of a Public Bill, in Pica type, close form, as proposed - p. 70

No. 16 *a.*—Is the same Bill, as now printed for the House of Commons - - p. 71

No. 16 *b.*—Is the same Bill, as now printed for the House of Peers - - - p. 72

[The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 30 per cent. on printing and paper.]

No. 17. — Specimen of Petitions, in two columns, Small Pica type, as proposed - p. 73

No. 18. — Specimen of Minutes of Evidence, in two columns, Small Pica type, as proposed - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 74

No. 19. — Specimen of Appendix, in two columns, Long Primer type, as proposed p. 75

SPECIMEN

OF A

COLLECTION

OF THE

PUBLIC GENERAL STATUTES

PASSED IN

THE FOURTH YEAR

OF THE REIGN OF

KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH,

1834,

Now publishing in Numbers, *Price Two-pence each.*

*** *The* NUMBERS *are published Weekly, as the Acts receive the Royal Assent.*

A PART, *containing the Acts passed in the preceding Month, is published on the first Day of every Month.*

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SOLD BY J. RICHARDS, LAW BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER,
194, FLEET STREET.

1834.

THE

PUBLIC GENERAL STATUTES,

4 WILLIAM IV.

CAP. I.

An Act to explain and amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the Labour of Children and young Persons in the Mills and Factories of the United Kingdom. [20*th February* 1834.]

'WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act to regulate the Labour of Children and young Persons in the Mills and Factories of the United Kingdom*, it was enacted among other things that certain Provisions of the said Act should come into operation at the End of Eighteen Months, and certain other Provisions also at the End of Thirty Months, after the passing of the said Act; and it is expedient that the Periods mentioned in the said Provisions respectively should be construed to be Calendar Months, not Lunar Months:' Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Periods of Eighteen Months and Thirty Months mentioned in the said Act shall be construed and taken to mean Periods of Eighteen Calendar Months and Thirty Calendar Months respectively.

3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103.

The Word Months in recited Act to be construed as Calendar Months.

II. 'And whereas it is provided by the said Act, that in Mills for the manufacture of Silk, Children under the Age of Thirteen Years shall be allowed to work Ten Hours in any one Day; and Doubts have arisen whether, according to the true Construction of the said Act, Children in such Mills can be allowed to work Ten Hours every working Day in the Week;' be it therefore further enacted, That in Mills for the Manufacture of Silk, Children under the Age of Thirteen Years shall be allowed to work Ten Hours every working Day in the Week; and that this Enactment shall be substituted in the Place of the Provision hereinbefore referred to, and be taken in all respects as part of the said Act.

In Silk Mills, Children under 13 Years of Age allowed to work 10 hours every Working Day.

III. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any Act to be passed during the present Session of Parliament.

Act may be altered this Session.

285

No. 2.

SPECIMEN of the JOURNALS of The House of Commons, printed on Foolscap Folio, in Small Pica Type, *as proposed.*

No. 2 *a.*

Is a Page of the Journals, in Pica Type, *as now printed.*

[The saving, if the proposed form is adopted, will be about 21 per cent., which, on the Volume for the Year 1833, would have been about 550*l.*, on Printing and Paper.]

London and Birmingham Railway Petition, reported.

Sir *Gray Skipwith* reported from the Committee on the Petition of Proprietors of land within, and Inhabitants of, the several cities, towns and places thereinafter mentioned, or some of them; That the Standing Orders relative to Bills for making Railways, had been complied with; and that they had examined the matter of the Petition; and the Report was brought up, and read.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a Bill for making a Railway from *London* to *Birmingham*: And that Sir *Gray Skipwith* and Mr. *Hume* do prepare, and bring it in.

Moses Gate Road Petition.

A Petition of several Trustees for executing the Act for improving the Road from *Manchester* to *Bolton*, and other Places therein mentioned, in the County of *Lancaster*, so far as relates to the *Moses Gate* District of Road, was presented, and read; praying, That leave may be given to bring in a Bill for repealing the said Act, and for granting further, better and more effectual powers and provisions instead thereof.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a Bill accordingly: And that Lord *Henniker*, Mr. *Robert Shawe*, and Mr. *Hall Dare*, do prepare, and bring it in.

Sudden Bridge and Bury Roads Bill, presented.

Lord *Molyneux* presented a Bill for repairing and maintaining the Road from the *Guide Post*, near *Sudden Bridge*, in the Parish of *Rochdale*, to *Bury*, and a Branch therefrom, all in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*: And the same was read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time.

Prescot Gas Petition.

A Petition of several Owners and Occupiers of Estates within, and Inhabitants of, the several places hereinafter mentioned, was presented, and read; praying, That leave may be given to bring in a Bill for lighting the town of *Prescot*, and the several townships of *Eccleston*, near *Knowsley* and *Whiston*, contiguous to the said town, all in the parish of *Prescot*, in the county palatine of *Lancaster*, with Gas.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee:—Mr. *Polling*, &c.: And that they do meet To-morrow, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have Power to send for persons, papers and records.

Cranbrooke and Benenden Road Bill, presented.

Mr. *Ryder* presented a Bill for repairing and maintaining the Roads from the Turnpike Road at *Golford Green*, in the Parish of *Cranbrooke*, to the Turnpike Road, in the Parish of *Sandhurst*, and from the Village of *Benenden* to the *Bull* Inn at *Rolvenden Cross*, in the County of *Kent*: And the same was read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time.

Congleton Gas Bill, presented.

Mr. *Wilbraham* presented a Bill for lighting with Gas the Borough of *Congleton* and the Township of *Buglawton*, within the Parish of *Astbury*, in the County of *Chester*: And the same was read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time.

Camberwell Poor Bill, presented.

Mr. *Hawes* presented a Bill to alter and amend an Act of the fifty-third year of his late Majesty King *George* the Third, for better assessing and collecting the Poor and other Rates in the Parish of *Saint Giles, Camberwell*, in the County of *Surrey*, and regulating the affairs thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto: And the same was read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time.

South London Market Petition.

A Petition of the several Persons, whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented, and read; praying, That leave may be given to bring in a Bill for forming a new Market-place upon an extended scale, with suitable shops, abattoirs or slaughter-houses, for the slaughtering and dressing of cattle, beasts, sheep and swine, and for erecting stables, sheds, pens, outhouses, reservoirs, drains and other necessary works and buildings upon or near the site of the old *Saint George*'s Market-place, in the borough of *Southwark*.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee:—Lord *Molyneux*, &c.: And that they do meet To-morrow, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have Power to send for persons, papers and records.

Newcastle upon-Tyne Waterwo Petition.

A Petition of Owners and Occupiers of Houses, Lands and Buildings, in the town and county of the town of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, and parts adjacent thereto, was presented, and read; praying, That leave may be given to bring in a Bill to supply the said Town and suburbs thereof with Water.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee:—Mr. *Hodgson*, &c.: And that they do meet To-morrow, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have Power to send for persons, papers and records.

Whitby a Pickering Railway Petition.

A Petition of Owners and Occupiers of Estates within, and other Inhabitants of, the north riding of the county of *York*, was presented, and read; praying, That leave may be given to bring in a Bill for making a Railway from the south side of the town of *Whitby* to the town of *Pickering*, in the north riding of the county of *York*.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee:—Mr. *Cayley*, &c.: And that they do meet To-morrow, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have Power to send for persons, papers and records.

Petition r specting t Corporati of Chester

A Petition of Freemen and Citizens of the city of *Chester*, was presented, and read; praying, That the House will introduce a Bill to give power to the 10*l.* registered householders, in conjunction with the freemen at large, to elect a due proportion of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, in each of the respective wards, either annually or periodically, as to the House shall seem meet, and think most conducive to the interests of the citizens at large; that provision be made for the annual publication of the accounts of the corporation for investigation; and that the House will give to the Petitioners such other relief as to the House shall seem meet.

Ordered, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

Petitions the aboli of Slavery

A Petition of the Minister and Members of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters of the Independent denomination at *Idle*;—and, of the Ministers, Elders, Members and Seat-holders of the North United Secession Congregation of *Perth*—were presented, and read; praying for the abolition of Colonial Slavery.

And the said Petitions were ordered to lie upon the Table.

Petitions the better observanc of the Sabbath.

A Petition of Inhabitants of *Ewell*;—of Householders and Inhabitants of the town and port of *Hastings*;—of the Presbytery of *Dumbarton*;—and of Inhabitants of *Brighton*,—were presented, and read; praying the House to adopt such measures as may seem most fitting to secure the due observance of the Sabbath.

And the said Petitions were ordered to lie upon the Table.

Petition f the aboli of Tithes (Ireland.)

A Petition of the Inhabitants of *Edgeworthstown*, and its vicinity, in the county of *Longford*, was presented, and read; praying for the total abolition of Tithes and Church Cess in *Ireland*.

Ordered, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

Petition re specting Jury Laws (Ireland.)

A Petition of Inhabitants of *Edgeworthstown*, and its vicinity, in the county of *Longford*, was presented, and read; praying that the House will take into their earliest consideration a good and efficient Jury Bill for *Ireland*, by which the Petitioners will have the benefit of a fair and impartial administration of the laws, as under the present Jury Bills the Petitioners are taxed to a very large amount without their knowledge and consent.

Ordered, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

Petitions reduction the Duty Soap.

A Petition of Dealers in Soap in *Kilmarnock*, and its neighbourhood;—and of Soap Manufacturers and Grocers of *Newcastle-on-Tyne*,—were presented, and read; praying for the reduction of the Duty on Soap.

And the said Petitions were ordered to lie upon the Table.

London and Birmingham Railway Petition, reported.

Sir *Gray Skipwith* reported from the Committee on the Petition of Proprietors of land within, and Inhabitants of, the several cities, towns and places thereinafter mentioned, or some of them; That the Standing Orders relative to Bills for making Railways, had been complied with; and that they had examined the matter of the Petition; and the Report was brought up, and read.

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A Petition of several Trustees for executing the Act for improving the Road from *Manchester* to *Bolton* and other Places therein mentioned, in the County of *Lancaster*, so far as relates to the *Moses Gate* District of Road, was presented, and read; praying, That leave may be given to bring in a Bill for repealing the said Act, and for granting further, better and more effectual powers and provisions instead thereof.

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Lord *Molyneux* presented a Bill for repairing and maintaining the Road from the *Guide Post*, near *Sudden Bridge*, in the Parish of *Rochdale*, to *Bury*, and a Branch therefrom, all in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*: And the same was read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time.

Prescot Gas Petition.

A Petition of several Owners and Occupiers of Estates within, and Inhabitants of, the several places hereinafter mentioned, was presented, and read; praying, That leave may be given to bring in a Bill for lighting the town of *Prescot*, and the several townships of *Eccleston*, near *Knowsley* and *Whiston*, contiguous to the said town, all in the parish of *Prescot*, in the county palatine of *Lancaster*, with Gas.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee:—Mr. *Bolling*, &c.: And that they do meet To-morrow, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have Power to send for persons, papers and records.

Cranbrooke and Benenden Road Bill, presented.

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Mr. *Wilbraham* presented a Bill for lighting with Gas the Borough of *Congleton* and the Township of *Buglawton*, within the Parish of *Astbury*, in the County of *Chester*: And the same was read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time.

Camberwell Poor Bill, presented.

Mr. *Hawes* presented a Bill to alter and amend an Act of the fifty-third year of his late Majesty King *George* the Third, for better assessing and collecting the Poor and other Rates in the Parish of *Saint Giles, Camberwell*, in the County of *Surrey*, and regulating the affairs thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto: And the same was read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time.

South London Market Petition.

A Petition of the several Persons whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented, and read; praying, That leave may be given to bring in a Bill for forming a new Market-place upon an extended scale, with suitable shops, abattoirs or slaughter-houses, for the slaughtering and dressing of cattle, beasts, sheep and swine, and for erecting stables, sheds, pens, out-houses, reservoirs, drains and other necessary works and buildings upon or near the site of the old *Saint George's* Market-place, in the borough of *Southwark*.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee:—Lord *Molyneux*, &c.: And that they do meet To-morrow, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have Power to send for persons, papers and records.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Waterworks Petition.

A Petition of Owners and Occupiers of Houses, Lands and Buildings, in the town and county of the town of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, and parts adjacent thereto, was presented, and read; praying, That leave may be given to bring in a Bill to supply the said Town and Suburbs thereof with Water.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee:—Mr. *Hodgson*, &c.: And that they do meet To-morrow, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have Power to send for persons, papers and records.

Whitby and Pickering Rail way Petition.

A Petition of Owners and Occupiers of Estates within, and other Inhabitants, of the north riding of the county of *York*, was presented and read; praying, That leave may be given to bring in a Bill for making a Railway from the south side of the town of *Whitby* to the town of *Pickering*, in the north riding of the county of *York*.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee:—Mr. *Cayley*, &c.: And that they do meet To-morrow, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have Power to send for persons, papers and records.

Petition respecting the Corporation of Chester.

A Petition of Freemen and Citizens of the city of *Chester*, was presented and read; praying, That the House will introduce a Bill to give power to the 10*l.* registered householders, in conjunction with the freemen at large, to elect a due proportion of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, in each of the respective wards, either annually or periodically, as to the House shall seem meet, and think most conducive to the interests of the citizens at large; that provision be made for the annual publication of the accounts of the Corporation for investigation, and that the House will give to the Petitioners such other relief as to the House shall seem meet.

Ordered, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

Petitions for the abolition of Slavery.

A Petition of the Minister and Members of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters of the Independent denomination at *Idle*;—and, of the Ministers, Elders, Members and Seat-holders of the North United Secession Congregation of *Perth*,—were presented, and read; praying for the abolition of Colonial Slavery.

And the said Petitions were ordered to lie upon the Table.

Petitions for the better Observance of the Sabbath.

A Petition of Inhabitants of *Ewell*;—of Householders and Inhabitants of the town and port of *Hastings*;—of the Presbytery of *Dumbarton*;—and, of Inhabitants of *Brighton*,—were presented, and read; praying the House to adopt such measures as may seem most fitting to secure the due observance of the Sabbath.

And the said Petitions were ordered to lie upon the Table.

Petition for the abolition of Tithes (Ireland.)

A Petition of Inhabitants of *Edgeworthstown*, and its vicinity, in the county of *Longford*, was presented, and read; praying for the total abolition of Tithes and Church Cess in *Ireland*.

Ordered, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

Petition respecting Jury Laws (Ireland.)

A Petition of Inhabitants of *Edgeworthstown*, and its vicinity, in the county of *Longford*, was presented, and read; praying that the House will take into their earliest consideration a good and efficient Jury Bill for *Ireland*, by which the Petitioners will have the benefit of a fair and impartial administration of the laws, as under the present Jury Bills the Petitioners are taxed to a very large amount without their knowledge and consent.

Ordered, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

Petitions for reduction of the Duty on Soap.

A Petition of Dealers in Soap in *Kilmarnock*, and its neighbourhood;—and, of Soap Manufacturers and Grocers of *Newcastle-on-Tyne*,—were presented and read; praying for the reduction of the Duty on Soap.

And the said Petitions were ordered to lie upon the Table.

Petition respecting Colombian Bonds.

A Petition of *Richard Partridge Lowther*, of *Gerrard-street, Soho*, in the county of *Middlesex*, was presented, and read; setting forth, That the Petitioner is one of many unfortunate holders of certain certificates which are bought and sold in the *English* money market, and which are commonly designated *Colombian* Bonds; and complaining of the misappropriation of the said funds by the *Colombian* Government; and praying the interference of the House.

Ordered, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS, *for Thursday 26 February* 1835.

1. Sir Robert Inglis,—To move the re-appointment of the Library Committee.
2. Mr. Finn,—Return of all Schedules delivered to the respective Peace and Town Clerks, pursuant to Statute of the Tolls, Customs, and of all other Duties claimed or taken by local authority in fairs, markets, or other places in Ireland ; specifying the claimants, and the rights under which such Tolls are received, or demanded, together with an Abstract of all Grants of Fairs and Markets that have been made, and are now on record in the Rolls Office, Dublin.
3. Mr. Ewart,—To move, That no new Business be entered upon after the hour of eleven at night.
4. Mr. Jervis,—Bill to make provision for the execution of Criminals within the County of Chester.
5. Mr. Hutt,—Return of Tonnage, port of Hull.

ORDERS OF THE DAY, *for Thursday 26 February* 1835.

1.—Strangers ;—Adjourned Debate on Sessional Orders relative to Strangers.
2.—King's Speech, Motion for Address ;—Adjourned Debate thereupon.

Notices given on Wednesday 25 February 1835.

1. Mr. Fowell Buxton,—To put a Question relative to the measures which are in progress for the Education of the Negroes ; and also relative to the appointment of Local Magistrates in Jamaica to the office of Special Magistrates. [*Friday 27th March.*]
2. Mr. Gisborne,—That in all cases in which an Election shall be declared void on the ground of bribery or treating, it is expedient that the expenses of the Petitioners should be borne by the public ; but that in every case in which a Sitting Member shall be declared, on the ground of bribery or treating, incapable of sitting again in the same Parliament, the expenses of the Petitioners shall be borne by the unseated Member. [*Tuesday 3d March.*]
3. Mr. Ward,—To call the attention of the House to some mode of giving publicity to Divisions [*deferred* till *Wednesday 4th March.*]
4. The Lord Advocate,—Bill for making certain Alterations and Reductions in the establishment of Clerks and Officers attached to the Court of Session in Scotland, and to diminish the expense of Judicial Procedure in that Court. [*Wednesday 4th March.*]
5. The Lord Advocate,—Bill for abolishing in Scotland Imprisonment for Civil Debts of small amount, and for rendering more available the process of *Cessio Bonorum*, and restraining the Arrestment of Wages. [*Wednesday 4th March.*]
6. The Lord Advocate,—Bill for the better regulating of the Forms of Process in the Court of Session in Scotland. [*Wednesday 4th March.*]
7. The Lord Advocate,—Bill for the better regulating the Jurisdiction of Sheriffs of Counties in Scotland. [*Wednesday 4th March.*]
8. Mr. Hutt,—Copies of all the Correspondence which has taken place, since the year 1823, between His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and His Majesty's Consul at Hamburgh, relative to grievances complained of by British subjects resident in that City :—Also Copy of the Report of His Majesty's Advocate General on the subject of the late British Factory at Hamburgh, dated 20th October 1824. [*Thursday 5th March.*]
9. Mr. Fowell Buxton,—Motions for Papers relative to the West Indies. [*Tuesday 10th March.*]
10. Mr. Hume,—To call the attention of the House to the Report of the Select Committee of the last Session on Election Expenses. [*Wednesday 11th March.*]

Notices given on Wednesday 25 February 1835—continued.

11. The Lord Advocate,—Bill for regulating the Sequestration of the Estates of Bankrupts in Scotland. [*Wednesday* 11*th March.*]
12. Sir James Graham,—Bill for the encouragement of the voluntary Enlistment of Seamen, and to make regulations for more effectually manning His Majesty's Navy. [*Tuesday* 17*th March.*]
13. Sir James Graham,—Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Merchant Seamen of the United Kingdom ; and for forming and maintaining a Register of all the men engaged in that service. [*Tuesday* 17*th March.*]
14. Mr. Hume,—To call the attention of the House to the Report of the Select Committee on Lighthouses, with a view to their consolidation under one management. [*Wednesday* 18*th March.*]
15. Lord Viscount Ebrington,—Bill to explain and amend Act of last Session relating to Weights and Measures. [*Wednesday* 18*th March.*]
16. Mr. Harvey,—Committee to inquire into the revenues and appropriation of Queen Anne's Bounty. [*Thursday* 19*th March.*]
17. Sir Henry Hardinge,—Consideration of so much of the King's Speech as relates to the subject of Tithes in Ireland [*deferred* from Monday 16th March till *Friday* 20*th March.*]
18. Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer,—Bill for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, [*Tuesday* 31*st March.*]
19. Mr. Cobbett,—Bill to repeal the Poor Law Amendment Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament [*deferred* from Tuesday 7th April till *Wednesday* 8*th April.*]
20. Sir Andrew Agnew,—Bill or Bills to extend to all classes of his Majesty's subjects the privilege of protection in the due observance of the Lord's Day. [*Friday* 10*th April.*]
21. Dr. Bowring,—Select Committee to examine and report on the state of the Public Accounts, with a view to the bringing the whole amount of the Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom under more efficient Parliamentary control. [*Tuesday* 14*th April.*]
22. Mr. Dugdale,—To call the attention of the House to the distressed state of the Ribbon Weavers in Coventry and its neighbourhood. [*Tuesday* 14*th April.*]
23. Mr. Fowell Buxton, Motion on the Slave Trade. [*Tuesday* 14*th April.*]
24. Mr. Harvey,—To call the attention of the House to the Pension List. [*Tuesday* 28*th April.*]
25. Colonel Evans,—Committee, to require into the restrictive operation of the payment of Rate and other Clauses of the Parliamentary Reform Act. [*Thursday* 30*th April.*]
26. Mr. Robinson,—Select Committee, to consider the expediency of a Revision and Commutation of Taxes [*deferred* from Tuesday 7th April till *Tuesday 5th May.*]
27. Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer,—Repeal of the Rate Clause in the Reform Bill. [*Thursday* 7*th May.*]
28. Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer,—Repeal of the Stamp Duty on Newspapers. [*Tuesday* 12*th May.*)
29. Mr. Harvey,—Committee to inquire into all Revenues at the exclusive disposal of the Crown, especially those arising from the Duchy of Cornwall and the Duchy of Lancaster, and from Intestate Estates.

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15. Lord Viscount Ebrington,—Bill to explain and amend Act of last Session relating to Weights and Measures. [*Wednesday 18th March.*]

16. Mr.

John Beatty West would have had a large majority of legal votes on the poll over the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, and would therefore have been entitled to be elected and returned at the said Election as Members to represent the said City and County of the City in Parliament; that great and riotous crowds were assembled during the said Election in and about the Sessions House at Green Street, in the said City of Dublin, where the said Election was holden, and in and about the various booths or polling places, and in the avenues and passages leading thereto, and in divers other places in the said City, and that, by the violent and outrageous conduct of such crowds, which were composed of the partizans of the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, under the direction of "The Trades' National Political Union," and in many cases, by actual force employed by them, many electors, who would otherwise have voted for the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, were prevented from so doing, and many others were terrified and compelled to vote for the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven; and the said riots were so violent that during the said Election, on Wednesday the fourteenth of January last, the said Returning Officers were obliged in consequence thereof to adjourn the poll in one of the booths or polling places; that the said Edward Southwell Ruthven, not being the eldest son or heir apparent of any Peer of Parliament, or of any person serving as a Knight of the Shire, or qualified to serve as a Knight of the Shire, and not having an estate of freehold or copyhold for his own life, or for some greater estate, either in law or equity, to and for his own use and benefit, of or in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, over and above what will satisfy and clear all incumbrances affecting the same, of the annual value of three hundred pounds above reprizes, is not capable to sit or vote as a Member of the House of Commons, and that his said Election and Return are void; that the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, by themselves, their agents, friends and managers, partizans and others, on their behalf, were guilty of the most flagrant and notorious acts of intimidation, thereby unlawfully procuring, by threats, divers other persons, being qualified to vote at the said Election, and by the fear of being persecuted, and themselves and their families injured and ill-used, to forbear to give their votes for the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, in violation of the privileges of Parliament and the rights and freedom of Election; that the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, by themselves, their agents, friends, and managers, and by persons employed on their behalf, before, at and during the said Election, were guilty of extensive bribery and corruption, and employed undue influence, and other improper means, and gave, and caused to be given, divers sums of money, and other gifts and rewards, and made, and caused to be made, divers agreements, engagements, and promises, to several persons having or claiming to have a right to vote, in order to procure them to vote at the said Election in favour of the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, and to forbear to vote for the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, and in order to procure them the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven to be returned to serve in this present Parliament for the City aforesaid; that by the above and other undue, illegal and unconstitutional means and practices, the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven obtained a colourable majority over the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West on the poll taken at the said Election, and were illegally elected and returned Citizens to represent the said City and County of the City of Dublin in this Parliament, to the great prejudice of the Petitioners, and the other duly qualified electors of the said City and County of the City, and of the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, who were, as the Petitioners submit, duly elected by a large majority of legal votes given for them, and ought to have been returned Citizens to serve in Parliament for the said City and County of the City of Dublin; the Petitioners therefore humbly pray that, inasmuch as no scrutiny or investigation of the persons so illegally admitted to be registered, could or was permitted to take place at the said Election, and inasmuch as the examination of matters and things affecting the freedom of Election, the correction of abuses, and the removal of fraudulent votes from the registry, are most important, the House will please to take into their consideration the several matters and things hereinbefore stated, and will remove from the registry of the said City and County of the City of Dublin, and strike off the poll of the said Election, the names of such persons as shall appear to have been improperly admitted to be registered, and to vote as aforesaid, and that the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven may be declared to have been not duly elected and returned, and that the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West may be declared duly elected to serve in Parliament for the said City and County of the City of Dublin; or that the said Edward Southwell Ruthven may be declared to have been unduly elected and returned by reason of his not being qualified by estate to sit or vote as a Citizen in Parliament, and that the name of whichever of the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West shall appear to the House to be entitled thereto, be substituted in the said Return, in the place of the said Edward Southwell Ruthven; or that the said Election and Return of the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven may be declared null and void, and that the House may make such order, and give such further relief in the premises for securing the Freedom of Election in the said City and County of the City of Dublin as the House shall think fit, and the nature and circumstances and merits of the case may require.

(No. 4.) Stafford Borough Election—*Petition of Rees Howell Gronow, Esquire.*

A Petition of Rees Howell Gronow, Esquire, of Queen Street, May Fair, one of the Candidates for the Borough of Stafford, at the last Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the said Borough, was delivered in, and read; setting forth, That at the last Election for the said Borough, Robert Farrand, Esquire, William Faulkner Chetwynd, Esquire, Francis Lyttelton Hollyoake Goodricke, Esquire, and Sir Charles Wolsley, Baronet, and the Petitioner, were Candidates to represent the said Borough in Parliament; that Francis Hughes is the Mayor and Returning Officer for the said Borough; that the polling commenced on Monday

John Beatty West would have had a large majority of legal votes on the poll over the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthwen, and would therefore have been entitled to be elected and returned at the said Election as Members to represent the said City and County of the City in Parliament; that great and riotous crowds were assembled during the said Election in and about the Session House at Green-street, in the said City of Dublin, where the said Election was holden, and in about the various booths or polling places, and in the avenues and passages leading thereto, and in divers other places in the said City, and that, by the violent and outrageous conduct of such crowds, which were composed of the partizans of the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven under the direction of "The Trades' National Political Union," and in many cases, by actual force employed by them, many electors, who would otherwise have voted for the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, were prevented from so doing, and many others were terrified and compelled to vote for the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven; and the said riots were so violent that during the said Election, on Wednesday the fourteenth of January last, the said Returning Officers were obliged in consequence thereof to adjourn the poll in one of the booths or polling places; that the said Edward Southwell Ruthven, not being the eldest son or heir apparent of any Peer of Parliament, or of any person serving as a Knight of the Shire, or qualified to serve as a Knight of the Shire, and not having an estate of freehold or copyhold for his own life, or for some greater estate, either in law or equity, to and for his own use and benefit, of or in lands, tenements or hereditaments, over and above what will satisfy and clear all incumbrances affecting the same, of the annual value of three hundred pounds above reprizes, is not capable to sit or vote as a Member of the House of Commons, and that his said Election and Return are void; that the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, by themselves, their agents, friends and managers, partizans and others, on their behalf, were guilty of the most flagrant and notorious acts of intimidation, thereby unlawfully procuring, by threats, divers other persons, being qualified to vote at the said Election, and by the fear of being persecuted, and themselves and their families injured and ill-used, to forbear to give their votes for the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, in violation of the privileges of Parliament and the rights and freedom of Election; that the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, by themselves, their agents, friends and managers, and by persons employed on their behalf, before, at and during the said Election, were guilty of extensive bribery and corruption, and employed undue influence, and other improper means, and gave, and caused to be given, divers sums of money, and other gifts and rewards, and made, and caused to be made, divers agreements, engagements and promises, to several persons having or claiming to have a right to vote, in order to procure them to vote at the said Election in favour of the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, and to forbear to vote for the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, and in order to procure them the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven to be returned to serve in this present Parliament for the City aforesaid; that by the above and other undue, illegal and unconstitutional means amd practices the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven obtained a colourable majority over the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West on the poll taken at the said Election, and were illegally elected and returned Citizens to represent the said City and County of the City of Dublin in this Parliament, to the great prejudice of the Petitioners, and the other duly qualified Electors of the said City and County of the City, and of the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, who were, as the Petitioners submit, duly elected by a large majority of legal votes given for them, and ought to have been returned Citizens to serve in Parliament for the said City and County of the City of Dublin; the Petitioners therefore humbly pray that, inasmuch as no scrutiny or investigation of the persons so illegally admitted to be registered, could or was permitted to take place at the said Election, and inasmuch as the examination of matters and things affecting the freedom of election, the correction of abuses, and the removal of fraudulent votes from the registry, are most important, the House will please to take into their consideration the several

all the means used for the introduction of prohibited goods, dogs are the most considerable and important; and through the kindness of the Minister of Finance we have been furnished with some official statements of the almost incredible amount to which this species of fraud has extended, the measures proposed for its suppression, and the action of existing legislation upon it.

CONTRABAND TRADE CARRIED ON BY DOGS.

Contraband Trade carried on by Dogs.

THE Director of the Custom House made, on the 30th July, 1831, some very curious statements to the Minister of Finance on the subject of the fraudulent introduction of articles by means of dogs. He says, that since the suppression of smuggling by horses, in 1825, dogs have been employed;—that the first attempts were made in the neighbourhood of Valenciennes, and that it afterwards spread to Dunkirk and Charleville,—that it has since extended to Thionville and Strasburg, and last of all, in 1828, to Besançon.

Quantity of Smuggled Goods.

In 1823, it was estimated that 100,000 kilogrammes of goods were thus introduced into France,—in 1825, 187,315,—in 1826, 2,100,000 kilogrammes; all these estimates being reported as rather under the mark: the calculation has been made at 2½ kilogrammes as a '*pro rata*' per dog. The dogs sometimes carry 10 kilogrammes, and sometimes even 12. The above estimate supposes that one dog in ten in certain districts, and in others one in twenty, was killed; but these calculations must necessarily be vague. In the opinion of many of the custom officers not more than one in seventy-five is destroyed, even when notice has been given, and the dogs are expected.

Management of the Dogs.

Tobacco and colonial produce are generally the objects of this illicit trade; sometimes cotton twist and manufactures. In the neighbourhood of Dunkirk dogs have been taken with a burden of the value of 600, 800, or even 1,200 francs. Publications hostile to the Government have not unfrequently been so introduced.

The dogs that are trained to these 'dishonest habits' are conducted in packs to the foreign frontier; they are kept without food for many hours; they are then beaten and laden, and at the beginning of the night started on their travels. They reach the abodes of their masters, which are generally selected at two or three leagues from the frontiers, as speedily as they can, where they are sure to be well treated and provided with a quantity of food. It is said they do much mischief by the destruction of agricultural property, inasmuch as they usually take the most direct course across the country. They are dogs of a large size for the most part.

The Report states, that these carrier dogs, being so tormented by fatigue, hunger, and ill usage, and hunted by the Custom House officers in all directions, are exceedingly subject to madness, and frequently bite the officers, one of whom died in consequence in 1829. The dogs have also been trained to attack the Custom House Officers in case of interference.

Measures proposed for the suppression of this mode of Smuggling.

Among the measures proposed for the suppression of this mode of smuggling, a premium of three francs per head has been allowed for every frauding dog ('*chien fraudeur*') destroyed; but this, as appears by the tables, has been wholly insufficient, though the cost has not been inconsiderable, namely, fr. 11,000 per annum before 1827, (see Appendix, No. LI.) and fr. 15,000 per annum since that period, when the premium was allowed in the Thionville district, where the trade is still carried on, by the aid of dogs, more extensively than elsewhere. It appears by the same return that 40,278 dogs have been destroyed between 1820 and 1830, and premiums to the amount of fr. 120,834 paid for their destruction.

Many severe measures of police have been proposed; too severe, in fact, to be executed: the prefects have required individuals who conducted dogs in leashes to take out passports, as for foreign countries. The attempts, however, have been ineffectual, and the Report states, that the authorities have lent a feeble aid to the suppression of the abuse.

The Custom House now proposes a heavy tax to be laid on the exportation of dogs from France. The dogs engaged are always, it is said, conducted in leashes of from eight to ten, and sometimes from twenty to thirty; they do not go willingly, inasmuch as they anticipate ill usage and fatigue, and therefore they are forcibly conducted. There is no impediment to the exportation of dogs, except hunting dogs. The Custom Houses of Dunkirk, Valenciennes, Charleville, Thionville, and Strasburg, demand either the prohibition of the export of dogs, or a heavy duty on their export; and the head of the customs unites in this recommendation, suggesting, however, a tax as preferable, and proposes five francs per

check which has been already given to the Foreign Slave Trade, by the operation of the Treaty with Brazil, and the effect which may be expected from the late convention with France, must materially counteract this tendency to increasing growth.

At the same time Your Committee would observe, that even a smaller reduction of duty might afford material relief, if it had the effect of diminishing the total supply to the continental markets.

If The House should be inclined to try the experiment of reducing the duty, without being prepared to subject the Revenue to the possible ill consequences of a great reduction, it would, in the opinion of Your Committee, be most advisable to proportion the duty to the quality of the sugar, so as to effect by the reduction of duty a material diminution of price in the sugars which are most likely to come into consumption among the lower orders. It is not among the consumers of fine sugar that the consumption can be largely augmented. It is rather among those who now indulge themselves only with difficulty, and sparingly, in this luxury in its coarsest shape, or among those who are entirely debarred from its use, that a reduction of price will effect an enlargement of quantity. Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of a Scale of Duty, graduated according to the quality of the sugar. They are aware, that the relief to be derived from this plan, would affect, in a varying degree, the different Islands, and different estates, because the quality of the sugar varies according to the soil. But this consideration cannot furnish a valid objection to a measure, so obviously equitable towards the consumer, and promising advantage to the Revenue. Nor would the benefit to be obtained by certain Planters be acquired at the expense of others; on the contrary, the enlarged consumption of sugar, or of West India produce of any description whatsoever, must ultimately be beneficial to the whole body of proprietors, by diffusing more widely the taste for their commodities, and raising up a new body of consumers, who, once placed at the bottom of the scale, will assuredly be ambitious of ascending it; and thus then consumption may be extended so as to absorb more nearly the surplus now exported.

One of the grievances of which the West Indians complain, is the high duty to which their rum is subjected in England, Scotland and Ireland. The discrimination, or excess beyond the duty on rum, is 1*s.* 6*d.* in England, and 5*s.* 8*d.* in Scotland and Ireland. This duty is said to have been intended as a protection to the domestic producer of spirits, by reason particularly of the charges to which he is subjected under our Corn Laws. In effect, the use of spirits, made from an article of which there is a continual superabundance, is diminished in one country, and almost superseded in the others, while this luxury is drawn from an article of prime necessity, of which there is an occasional scarcity. Moreover, the accuracy of the protection is questioned, in reference to the calculation whereon it is founded, and the Colonists allege, that the commercial restrictions to which they are subject are equivalent to the injury sustained by the British distiller.

Your Committee concur in the representation made to them of the considerable effect which these duties have upon the West India interest, and earnestly recommend that the subject may be liberally considered.

It may be fit also to consider the propriety of allowing rum to be rectified in bond, with the view of procuring a spirit more conformable to the tastes of consumers, at home and abroad.

There are several minor articles of West India produce, on which a reduction of duty might be advisable. Your Committee are aware that,

Examinations.

No. 9.
A Deputation of Papermakers.
9th Nov. 1833.

Has it been the case in other districts —I am not aware; it is quite recent, within the last two months.

Mr. Laing. It was the practice all over England to have that lapping paper free of duty: it brings no advantage to the manufacturer; he laps his paper at his own expense, and he gets no allowance for it.

Mr. Brown. It is no loss to the revenue. Undoubtedly the whole of that lapping paper goes to some mill, where it is made into paper, and pays the duty.

Mr. Cowen. Of course Mr. Laing, and other manufacturers of lapping paper, are allowed to pack their own goods in such lapping paper free of duty. It is not intended they should pay duty on the paper they use themselves; or if we made it, we should not pay duty on it.

Your paper is weighed with the lapping paper upon it?—Not the lapping paper; we pack a certain number of these reams into a bundle, before we send it away; and that is the paper I refer to. There are wrappers upon the reams; these are weighed with the paper, and pay the duty. The next point to which I would direct the attention of the Commissioners is with reference to the estimated weight upon the reams, which I consider very material. The last Act of Parliament directed the trade to put an estimated weight upon each ream, and allowed them a latitude of ten per cent. reams under twenty pounds weight, to vary from that estimated weight; beyond which variation they were seizable. Now, this was no doubt with a good intention, that the trade should buy paper with the estimated weight upon it; but it has become almost an universal custom for stationers to have paper made of a certain weight, and the weight put upon it a pound or a pound and a half per ream more than it actually weighs; and I conceive that it would be a very wise regulation to put a stop to that, and thus prevent an untrue weight on the wrapper; for the price obtained for the paper depends less on the real weight than on the weight actually marked upon it. I send paper to market frequently marked 18 lbs., whereas if it had been marked 19 lbs., which would have been allowable by law, I should have got a shilling a ream more for it. I sent some to London lately marked 18 lbs.; it weighed rather more than 18 lbs. I was told by my agent in London that if it had been marked 19 lbs. I should have got a shilling a ream more for it. The officer at present in weighing the paper, taking a scale full of paper, fifty or a hundred reams, casts up the total weight. He asks the maker, or his servant, what weight do you put upon this? He generally puts a heavier weight than it averages: he allows him to do so, provided there is not a greater variation than 10 per cent. I say, if officers were enjoined to mark paper the real weight, it would not only have the effect of freeing the public from imposition by a lighter weight than is actually denoted by the estimate, but would also obviate fraud to a considerable extent. Here is a paper marked 12 lbs.; I am at liberty, by law, to put 12 lbs. upon that, though it weighs only eleven; and if I add to the ream to make it afterwards weigh 13 lbs. the law allows in this way for a certain amount of fraud, which would be materially done away with by paper being marked with less rather than more the real weight on its being first charged. For the security of the trader, I would still propose to allow the same variation of 10 per cent. on individual reams. There is, as every maker knows, a fluctuation in weight, and must be; but if paper were marked the real weight, allowing 10 per cent. for fluctuation on particular reams, I think that would be a most decided improvement.

Is each ream weighed separately by the officer?—No.

How does the officer get at the weight?—The maker puts an estimated weight upon it. Then the paper is weighed to see what weight it will bear. This paper perhaps weighs only 11 lbs., but it is marked twelve by the trader. The officer repeats that here.

He repeats the original estimated weight?—Yes; the charge is not according to the estimated but the real weight.

The entry upon that particular ream by the officer is not the precise weight of that particular ream?—No.

He takes the estimated weight as the standard of entering the weight he writes down?—Yes.

What is the use of having any estimated weight put upon the ream?—I presume it was for the purpose of informing the consumer of the weight of the paper he was buying.

Was it not for the purpose of serving as a check upon the weight of the paper, the quantity made?—*Mr. Brown.* Yes; I apprehend so.

Do not you make an annual return of the quantity of those estimated weights?—Yes.

So that it is in a sense a taking of stock?—Yes; that is done once a year; we make a return of the real weight.

Mr. Laing. After the estimated weight is put upon the paper, that wrapper can be put upon a much heavier ream; that is another check.

Mr. Brown. What Mr. Cowen has already stated is an opening to fraud, marking it higher than the real quantity; the wrapper may be put on a heavier weight.

Is not the weighing of the paper by the officer a real check on the maker, and the foundation on which the charge of the duty rests?—Yes.

Is not that quite sufficient to secure the duty?—Quite sufficient.

Then for Revenue purposes the entering the estimated weight is no object?—None whatever.

And the revenue would be as well secured if that regulation by which that is to be entered in the book, and afterwards on the wrapper, were discontinued?—Yes.

Then it is your opinion that the entering of the estimated weight is no protection?—It is no protection whatever.

You are required to enter daily the estimated weight?—Yes.

Mr. Laing. Yes; that is no check.

W. R. K. Douglas, Esq. M. P.

2 February, 1832.

Mr. Douglas.] That estate appears to me to be in this situation, that there are very few of the women, till the young persons come to a greater maturity, that are likely to produce an increase to the numbers; and probably the great disproportion of men to women is another drawback.

627. You mean to say, with respect to the Buccoo Estate, there was a larger number of negroes recently imported, before the Abolition Act, than upon the other estate to which your evidence refers?—Yes, just so. From these returns it appears evident to me, and I find it in practice, that an estate having a small efficient number of labourers, where the old and the young are required equally to be maintained and clothed by the proprietors, cannot compete with estates where the whole of the labour is proportionately so much more efficient for the purposes of production. In the estate of Woodlands, to which I have referred, the number of efficient labourers at present does not appear to exceed thirty in the hundred; on Buccoo upwards of forty; and I can state from my own returns, that the first estate has for some years past been an extremely ruinous one, involving very considerable loss: the last has paid its expenses, but left of late no return for capital.

628. There is no other circumstance of difference on the two estates to which you can attribute the relative profit of each?—There are some varying circumstances on the estates: Buccoo Estate is in some respects more favourably situated, but is more liable to dry weather than the other estate: but I consider the greater command of labour in the one estate than the other the circumstance in general to decide comparative success.

629. Do you attribute it at all to the larger size of the estate?—There are differences in that respect; but the Woodland Estate is an estate which never suffers from dry weather.

630. Do the general returns afford any further evidence upon this subject?—I think they do, for they prove decisively that those possessions of this country which have carried on the Slave Trade most recently have a great excess of males over females; whereas in the old Colonies of the country that adjustment of the population has taken place which makes the excess of females much less than that of males, and in those old Colonies there is now a very decided increase of population. I find that in the returns from the Mauritius in 1828 there were by Parliamentary Returns 47,657 males, and 29,117 females; in Demerara in 1826, 37,141 males, and 32,326 females; in Trinidad, 11,528 males, and 10,908 females. In the old Colony of Barbadoes I find, by the Parliamentary Returns of 1826 and 1829, there were 37,691 males, and 44,211 females. In Grenada, I find the tendency there to be the same, 11,777 males, and 12,565 females; that was according to the return for 1825. In Jamaica, in 1826, there were still 162,726 males, as against 168,393 females. These instances will show to the Committee the strange fluctuations which take place in the proportion of the sexes, and in the necessary efficiency of labour on estates after the cessation of the Slave Trade; and I would say, from any attention I have been able to give to the subject myself, it appears to me that a period of probably thirty or five-and-thirty years must take place after such cessation before it can be said that society has in a degree re-established itself in a natural position.

631. Will you explain how the commercial policy of this country imposes expenses upon the Colonist which disable him from competing successfully with the grower of foreign produce?—As I have already said in an answer to a former question, the policy of this country and every other country holding Colonies is to hold them as dependencies entirely subservient to the interest of the fixed commerce of the mother country; they are held entirely as an engine for that purpose, and the Colonists have no will of their own in regulating their own commerce. Every Act of Parliament, from the time of Charles the Second downwards, has fully recognized that principle. If the Committee will refer to the 12th of Charles 2d, c. 18, they will find that it is enacted, that no goods should be exported from the plantations but in British vessels, and that such ship should bring such produce only to England for the sole benefit of our navigation and people: the 15th of Charles 2d, c. 7, is in the same spirit. The 25th of Charles 2d was passed, requiring, that unless bond were first given for bringing the Colonial produce to England exclusively, that produce before the landing should be subject to certain duties of Customs; in fact, any person who will look at the whole Colonial policy of this country will find that it has been entirely for giving a fixed and certain trade to this country, and for the employment of its shipping. Various

No. 61.

Petition of the Dublin Distillers, in 1832, on the subject of the Malt Drawback.

tive of fraud in practice as it was dangerous in principle; that in Scotland, where alone 'malt 'distillation' was carried on, it gave to the distiller an advantage which the law never intended, 'injurious to the revenue, and ruinous to the Irish distiller in the intercourse in spirits with Scotland.'

That your petitioners entertained sanguine expectations that the report, of the select committee would have been followed by the immediate abolition of the 'malt drawback; but Parliament was suddenly prorogued, and no step whatever was taken—the same fraudulent system continues in full operation; and your petitioners remain exposed to the same unequal competition of which they have for years complained.

That your petitioners have learned, with equal regret and alarm, that no intention is entertained of abolishing this drawback, and that the only alteration proposed is a reduction of its amount from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 8*d.* per gallon on spirits. This alteration will not extend to your petitioners the relief and protection to which they hoped their claim was established—the regulation will remain in force, and the same fraud will be practised, alike to their injury and that of the revenue. They respectfully submit that, as the abuses to which it has given rise have been established by evidence of the most convincing nature, justice towards the Irish distillers, who have not participated in the illegal advantages resulting from it, requires its immediate and total repeal.

That the only reason assigned for continuing the drawback is the apprehension that its repeal would be followed by the resumption of illicit distillation in Scotland. But your petitioners cannot acquiesce in the assertion that the malt drawback has been at all instrumental in putting down illicit distillation in that country: on the contrary, it is a matter of notoriety that, notwithstanding the existence of the drawback, that trade continued steadily to increase until the reduction of the spirit duty in 1823 enabled the legal distiller to bring cheap spirits into the market. Illicit distillation then withdrew with extraordinary rapidity, and the quantity of spirits made in the licensed distilleries in Scotland has rapidly increased, until from less than 2,500,000 it arose to about 6,000,000 gallons annually for home consumption. In Ireland, where the reduction of the spirit duty was contemporaneous, the illicit trade, which prevailed to a greater extent than in Scotland, was subdued with equal celerity, and without the aid of the malt drawback, which has not been brought into extensive operation there; and the quantity of spirits for home consumption increased from less than 3,000,000 to nearly 10,000,000 gallons annually. It is to the cheapness of the legal spirit, therefore, that the extinction of illicit distillation is to be ascribed, and not to the malt drawback; and there is no reasonable ground to apprehend that it would re-appear were that drawback repealed.

That it is manifest that there is nothing in the situation of Ireland that renders the continuation of this drawback necessary. It has not, and from the peculiar circumstances of that country, never can be brought into operation as a general system, as it has been in Scotland. If its continuation should be deemed expedient it must be from considerations applicable solely to the circumstances and interests of the latter country. And as fraud seems inseparable from the very nature of the regulation, and as irresistible proof has been afforded that extensive frauds have been committed under it, your petitioners respectfully submit that if this dangerous regulation, however modified, is to be prolonged in Scotland, Ireland should not be left exposed to the disadvantage which she has so long suffered from the unrestricted intercourse in spirits between the two countries.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your Honourable House to put an end to this question by the total repeal of the malt drawback; or, should you determine that the circumstances of Scotland require its continuance, that the intercourse in spirits between that country and Ireland may be suspended until the time shall arrive when this regulation may be repealed, and the two countries placed on a footing of equality.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed) JOHN POWER. JOHN JAMESON.
GEORGE ROE. JAMES JAMESON.
GEORGE MEYLER. JOHN BUSBY.
ROBERT HAIG. ÆNEAS COFFEY.

Dublin, 16th January, 1832.

Observations on the Malt Drawback on Spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland, and on the Report on that subject, dated 13th May 1831, from the Board of Excise to the Lords of the Treasury, by the Irish Distillers.

Observations by the Irish Distillers on the Malt Drawback, in 1831.

A Drawback on Malt.

The malt drawback on spirits was first introduced into Scotland by the Act of the 1st and 2d Geo. IV. c. 82, two years before a free intercourse in the trade of spirits was established between Scotland and Ireland. This drawback was given under a mistaken impression that the prevalence of illicit distillation was mainly caused by the superior quality of the spirits made by the private distiller; and the drawback it was expected would enable the licensed distillers to make spirits of similar quality, and thereby supersede the illicit manufacturer.

The experiment utterly failed. The drawback was abused, to the injury of the revenue, as all such drawbacks ever will be; but no increase took place in the quantity of spirits charged with duty: on the contrary, it was gradually diminishing under the operation of this drawback. In 1821 the number of gallons charged with duty was 2,229,435; in 1822 it was 2,079,556 gallons; and in the first three quarters of the year 1823 the diminution was such that the year's produce would have fallen much short of 2,000,000 gallons, if the law had not been then altered.*

The persons who had deluded themselves with the idea that the malt drawback would be a panacea for all the evils of illicit distillation began now to see, what was at all times evident to those conversant on the subject, that so long as the Government struggled to collect a duty of 6*s.* 2*d.* (300 per cent. *ad valorem*) on spirits made in such countries as Scotland and Ireland, it was vain to hope for the suppression of illicit distillation. It became at last manifest that the question between the legal and the illegal distillers was a question not of quality, but of price.†

Accordingly the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry then existing recommended, and the Government fortunately adopted the recommendation, that the duty on whiskey should be reduced to 2*s.* per wine gallon proof, in both Scotland and Ireland; and one distillery law was enacted for both

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* Parliamentary Return of Session 1830, No. 224.

† See evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons on illicit distillation in 1816, *passim*. Also a great mass of evidence to the same effect in the Appendix to the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, 1823.

Appendix, No. 6.

Holm. An action was raised in 1830, at the instance of the Lord Advocate, for having the common in this parish divided in terms of law, but some difficulty having occurred in ascertaining the boundaries, where it joined the commons in the parishes of Saint Andrew's and Saint Ola, the procedure has not been finished, though it may now be soon accomplished.

2d. The Commons in the parish of Saint Ola:

Parish of Saint Ola.

These lie to the east, south-east and north-east, and also to the west, north-west and south-west of the Royal Burgh, and extend for several miles.

The lands in all the other parishes above enumerated were wholly conveyed to the Bishop, by whatever denomination they were known, whether King's lands, Bishop's lands, Udal lands or Kirk lands, with commons of the same; consequently the lands and commons of every description in these parishes were vested in the Bishop, except in so far as previously held by udallers or feuers; but in the parish of Saint Ola, only a specific portion of the lands were conveyed to the Bishop, with commons and services used and wont; the other lands being parts of the Earldom, or belonging to the Royal Burgh of Kirkwall, or to individual proprietors. A considerable part of the commons in this parish consists of those called the Breeks of Carness, Kirkwall-hill; Whytford, as far south as the Meadows of Lair; Whytford-hill, &c.; which are conveyed, *per expressum*, to the Magistrates and Council of Kirkwall, to be held burgage, by Charters from James 3d, James 6th and Charles 2d, confirmed by Act of Parliament 1670, ch. 42. The town has been in possession for centuries, or beyond the memory of man; and the magistrates have from time to time sold or feued out portions thereof for the benefit of the Burgh. The other commons in this parish, in which the Crown has an interest, may be divided under the Act of Parliament, 10th Geo. 4th, (Local and Personal) cap. 182; but if the right claimed by the town to the commons above mentioned be good in law, a division of them cannot be insisted on, unless an Act be first obtained authorizing it to be done, as by the statute 1695, cap. 69, commons belonging to Royal Burghs held in burgage, and such as belong to the King in property, cannot be divided under that statute; and the Act of Geo. IV. above noticed, removes the obstruction to the division of commons belonging to The King only, not when belonging to Royal Burghs. If, however, the right of the Burgh is not good, as has been alleged by some persons, a division of these commons would be advisable, and add to the value of the Crown property in the parish of Saint Ola.

3d. In the Parish of Stromness:

Parish of Stromness.

This common lies chiefly to the westward of the Burgh of Stromness, extending in that direction three or four miles, then stretching for about as much in a northerly and north-easterly direction, where it merges into the common of Sandwick. It is said that there are veins of lead ore in this parish, and both red and white granite abound. No measures have been commenced for the division of this common, as some adjustment has yet to be made as to the boundaries of the arable land, which should be arranged before a division of the commons be gone into.

4th. In the Parish of Sandwick:

Parish of Sandwick.

This common is disjoined in several parts, and is the most extensive in the island of Pomona; neither has any division taken place of the common in this parish, as the division of Runvidge land has not yet been finally accomplished.

5th. In the Island or Parish of Walls:

Parish of Walls.

In this island there is a very extensive tract of common, stretching from the shores of the Pentland Firth, in the south, to Pegal-head, Ryssa and Lyness, upon the north. This common is supposed to be about nine miles in length and three in breadth. A process of division of this common was also raised at the instance of the Lord Advocate in 1831, but has not been brought to a conclusion in consequence of opposition raised to it by Mr. Heddle of Melsetter, a proprietor in Walls.

6th. In the Island and Parish of Shapinshay:

Parish of Shapinshay.

The common in this island is also of considerable extent, and bounds the Crown Lands about two miles upon the south and west. There is limestone in this island, upon the private property of the Crown, and also upon the common. An action has been instituted for having it divided.

7th. In the Parish of Orphir:

Parish of Orphir.

The whole parish of Orphir is held in feu from the Crown, as coming in place of the Bishops, with the exception of a small piece of ground called Kirbuster, formerly mentioned in enumerating the property lands of the Crown. About fifteen years ago the Commons in that parish were divided, under the Scotch Act of Parliament 1695, in an action brought for that purpose by the late Sir William Honyman. Whether Lord Dundas, as then tacksman under the Crown, or the Officers of State were called for the Crown's interest, the reporter cannot say; but a decreet of division was pronounced, dividing the whole common, which contains many thousand acres of hill pasture, besides valuable and extensive peat mosses, without any part or portion of it being allotted to the Crown, either as the share effewing to its actual property in the parish, or in virtue of the right of property, which would appear to be vested in the Crown, in the commons of the bishopric parishes, by the terms of the grant to Bishop Law in 1614, or *jure coronæ*.

8th. In the parish of Hoy:

Parish of Hoy.

There are no property lands now belonging to the Crown. The whole lands are vested in vassals holding feu of the Crown, as come in place of the Bishops; but it would appear that the

INDEX.

[In the following Index, *Rep.* refers to the Page of the Report; the Figures following the Names, to the Number of the Questions in the Evidence; *p.* after a name, to the Page of the Evidence; and *App.* to the Page of the Appendix.]

A.

ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE. See *Justice, Administration of.*

Advances. See *Merchants.*

Africa. Nature of the cargo of a slave Ship, *Macdonnell* 183.

Agricultural Implements would probably be purchased by West Indians from foreign markets if the trade were free, *Macdonnell* 1324.
See also *Ploughs.*

Aikin, James (Analysis of his Evidence). Rates of freight from Demerara, Jamaica, &c. to Liverpool, 1933 —— Nature of the charter party of the Harlequin to Kingston and back, 1933 —— A ship chartered to a house having connection with the Island can generally command freight, 1940 —— 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. has been the average rate for good ships for several years, 1943 —— The Zoe, loaded to Demerara, was chartered at 2 *s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; the bills of lading filled for 5*s.*, 1943 —— Charter party, bills of lading and freight note showing 2*s.* 3*d.* discount from 5*s.*, 1949 —— If trade was free, rates would be as low from the West India Islands as the Brazils, 1950 —— Premiums given to West India merchants for freight, 1953 —— Enormous interest paid by parties in Demerara for borrowed money, 1963 —— Manner in which planters, free from mortgage, may transact their business economically, 1968 —— Witness would contract to bring home sugar at 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*, 1969; and would send ships to the West Indies to seek freight at that price, 1974; provided planters were free to ship their sugars, 1984 —— Consequences to charterers of short crops, 1995 —— At the freights witness has mentioned he must be pretty sure of getting a good cargo, 2000 —— for 3*s.* per cwt. the current year witness would agree to bring home sugar for a planter to London, Liverpool, or Clyde, 2014 —— Rates at which outward freights might be taken, 2025 —— the shippers home of sugar, per Zoe, charged 5*s.* per cwt. were persons under mortgage to the parties who chartered the ship, 2032 —— Rates of freight from Mauritius and Calcutta, 2038 —— Tonnage of the country has decreased in the last few years, 2044 —— Freight on rum should be 4*d.* with sugar at 3*s.* 6*d.*, 2052 —— Ordinary cargo requisite for a vessel from 250 to 300 tons, 2059 —— Advantages merchants might derive from carrying on the trade of collecting freight for vessels, 2065 —— If the trade were free, there would be inducement to go chance voyages, 2082; and freight would fall from the present nominal rate of 5*s.*, 2083.

Alchorne, Evanson (Analysis of his Evidence). Rough calculation of the value of a sugar estate in good order, with 200 slaves, 2812 —— Memorandum of the expenses and produce of a well-stocked sugar estate at Bahia, worked by 200 slaves, p. 270 —— Slave importation has ceased in the Brazils, 2832 —— Price of slaves at Bahia, 2836 —— Males generally formed the bulk of a slave importation, latterly the number of females has been increased, 2840 —— Proportionate value of a slave's work on an estate, 2847.

Amelioration Laws. See *Slaves, 2.*

American Supplies, Rep. 6. See also *United States.*

Antigua. Quantity of coffee grown there in 1830, *Macdonnell* 212 —— Distress occasioned by the want of judicial establishments, *M'Queen* 850 —— Distress to which this Island has fallen, *Brown* 953 —— Bankrupt state of the cultivators of Antigua in a great measure to be attributed to the oppressive operation of the four-and-half per cent. duties, *Mayers* 1436.

Apollo. Sale of 127 hogsheads of sugar, per Apollo, from Berbice, on account of W. Henery, p. 246.

Attornies. Salaries received by them either a commission on produce or in proportion to the estate, *Colville* 327 —— Management of estates in Demerara by resident proprietors and attornies, *Rose* 1599, 1606 —— Commissions paid to attornies for managing estates, *Rose* 1613.
See also *Estates.*

B.

Bahia Expense of production of sugar, *Sealey* 2542 —— State of slaves and Slave Trade, *Sealey* 2548, 2552, 2562, 2565, 2584 —— Duties paid at, on manufactures, *Sealey* 2585 —— Rough calculation of the value of a sugar estate in good order with 200 slaves, *Alchorne* 2812 —— Memorandum of the expenses and produce of a well-stocked sugar estate at Bahia, *Alchorne* 2836.
See also *Brazils. Freight. Lumber. Planters.*

Barbadoes. Quantity of coffee grown there in 1830, *Macdonnell* 212 —— In 1826 there were in Barbadoes 37,691 male, 44,211 female slaves, *Douglas* 630 —— Population of Barbadoes has been increasing for many years, *Hyndman* 776 —— Consequences of the dense population of the Island, *Hyndman* 781 —— Comfortable state of the negroes at, *Hyndman* 783 —— Distress occasioned by want of judicial establishments, *M'Queen* 850 —— Causes of particular distress in Barbadoes, *Mayers* 1429.
See also *Freight. Shipping.*

Barter. No benefit has been derived from intercourse with America unless by barter trade with the West Indies, *Colquhoun* 991.

Beef might be imported cheaper to the West India Colonies than from this country, *Macdonnell* 1324.

Berbice. Quantity of coffee grown there in 1830, *Macdonnell* 212 —— Statement of the treatment of negroes, and system of management adopted and acted upon by order of W. Katz, *Innes* 586 —— Calculation, 1831, of the expense of rearing children in Berbice, on the supposition that of twelve there would be one death the first year, one the second year, one the sixth year, and one the tenth year, *Innes*, p. 53.
See also *Henery, W. Slaves. Sugar.*

Boiling Sugar. See *Sugar.*

Bond. Relief might be afforded West Indians if duty were charged on sugar taken from bond, as at present they pay on drainage, *Phillpots* 501 —— Advantages to planters of being able to sell sugar in bond, *Phillpots* 568, *Hyndman* 815 —— Advantages to planters of having duty charged on delivery weights instead of landing weight, *Innes* 605 —— Plan for relief of West Indians by means of drawback and admission of sugar into refineries upon bond under certain restrictions, *M'Queen* 945.

Boothby, J. B. (Analysis of his Evidence). Considerable increase in the cultivation of sugar in the Brazils, 2092 —— Size of a chest of sugar from 12 to 15 cwt. 2094 —— Increase of imports from Demerara and Berbice, 2098 —— Increase in the Mauritius, 2100 —— In the United States, 2101 —— Reduction of price caused by the importation having been larger than the consumption of Europe, 2104 —— Present price of sugar in Brazils does not remunerate the planter, 2105, 2209 —— Disadvantages under which the Brazils labour as to supply of clothes and food, 2106 —— Duties on the export of sugar from Brazils, 2113 —— Invoice of 150 cases of sugar shipped for Liverpool, p. 223 —— Average rates of freight from Brazils to Europe, 2120 —— Vessels often seek for freight in the Brazils, 2132.

Rates of premiums of insurance on sugars from Demerara, Jamaica, and Barbadoes to Liverpool or London during the crop seasons, 2139 —— Charges by merchants on consignment from Brazils, 2140 —— Brazils sugars are sold in bond; commission charged on short price 2144 —— Refiners in Liverpool purchase at short price, grocers generally at long, 2146 —— State of the Slave Trade in the Brazils, 2149 —— Causes of the charge of Brazils, sugars being higher in London than Liverpool, 2150 —— Manner in which sugar is packed in the Brazils, 2154 —— Large importations of slaves in the first three months 1830, 2161 —— Price of slaves in the Brazils, 1815–1818, 2163 —— Manner of selling crops in the Brazils, 2170 —— Manner in which supplies are procured in Brazils, 2174 —— Clothing of negroes principally British, our manufactures supplanting German linens, 2191 —— Amount of exports to Brazils from this country, 1829–1830, 2192 —— Consequences of the revolution in Rio Janeiro on the shipment and sales of manufactures, 2196 —— Manner in which Brazilians paid for slaves, 2202 —— Present sale price of sugar in Brazils, 2221.

Population of slaves has much increased during the last eight or ten years by large importations, 2236 —— Difficulties which would arise to any attempt to carry on the Slave Trade in Brazils, 2240 —— Prices of sugar in Trieste, 1st March 1831, 2251 —— Prices of sugar, Liverpool, 2252 —— Relative value of sugars, 2253-2256 —— Advantages which British settlement produce has over foreign sugar in British markets, 2263 —— Preference given to British shipping over American when sailing to northern ports, 2266 —— Coffee plantations in Brazils come to their bearing in three years, 2271 —— Rate of freight from the Brazils to Europe for the last three years, 2279 —— Vessels calling from Bombay at Brazils; rates of freight at present from Bombay, 2287 —— Copy of the charter-party of the Integrity on a voyage from Liverpool to Brazils and back, 2289 —— Chartering has nothing to do with charging freight to other parties, 2292 —— Witness has a vessel now chartered at 3*l.* 10*s.* from Pernambuco, which is as low a freight as will remunerate, 2307 —— Commission charged in Brazils for loading a ship, 2309 —— Commissions on purchasing cargoes, 2310 —— Terms on which business is

INDEX.

[In the following Index, *Rep.* refers to the Page of the Report; the Figures following the Names, to the Number of the Question in the Evidence; *p.* after a name, to the Page of the Evidence; and *App.* to the Page of the Appendix.

A.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. See *Justice, Administration of.*

Advances. See *Merchants.*

Africa. Nature of the cargo of a slave Ship, *Macdonnell* 183.

Agricultural Implements would probably be purchased by West Indians from foreign markets if the trade were free, *Macdonnell* 1324.
See also *Ploughs.*

Aikin, James (Analysis of his Evidence). Rates of freight from Demerara, Jamaica, &c. to Liverpool, 1933——Nature of the charter-party of the Harlequin to Kingston and back, 1933——A ship chartered to a house having connection with the Island can generally command freight, 1940——3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. has been the average rate for good ships for several years, 1943——The Zoe, loaded to Demerara, was chartered at 2*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; the bills of lading filled for 5*s.*, 1948——Charter party, bills of lading and freight note showing 2*s.* 3*d.* discount from 5*s.*, 1949——If trade was free, rates would be as low from the West India Islands as the Brazils, 1950——Premiums given to West India merchants for freight, 1953——Enormous interest paid by parties in Demerara for borrowed money, 1963——Manner in which planters, free from mortgage, may transact their business economically, 1968——Witness would contract to bring home sugar at 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*, 1969; and would send ships to the West Indies to seek freight at that price, 1974; provided planters were free to ship their sugars, 1984——Consequences to charterers of short crops, 1995——At the freights witness has mentioned he must be pretty sure of getting a good cargo, 2000——For 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. the current year witness would agree to bring home sugar for a planter to London, Liverpool, or Clyde, 2014——Rates at which outward freights might be taken, 2025——The shippers home of sugar, per Zoe, charged 5*s.* per cwt. were persons under mortgage to the parties who chartered the ship, 2032——Rates of freight from Mauritius and Calcutta, 2038——Tonnage of the country has decreased in the last few years, 2044——Freight on rum should be 4*d.* with sugar at 3*s.* 6*d.*, 2052——Ordinary cargo requisite for a vessel from 250 to 300 tons, 2059——Advantages merchants might derive from carrying on the trade of collecting freight for vessels, 2065——If the trade were free, there would be inducement to go chance voyages, 2082; and freight would fall from the present nominal rate of 5*s.*, 2083.

Alchorne, Evanson (Analysis of his Evidence). Rough calculation of the value of a sugar estate, in good order, with 200 slaves, 2812——Memorandum of the expenses and produce of a well-stocked sugar estate at Bahia, worked by 200 slaves, p. 270——Slave importation has ceased in the Brazils, 2832——Price of slaves at Bahia, 2836——Males generally formed the bulk of a slave importation, latterly the number of females has been increased, 2840——Proportionate value of a slave's work on an estate, 2847.

Amelioration Laws. See *Slaves*, 2.

American Supplies, Rep. 6.—See also *United States.*

Antigua. Quantity of coffee grown there in 1830, *Macdonnell* 212——Distress occasioned by the want of judicial establishments, *M'Queen* 850——Distress to which this Island has fallen, *Brown* 953——Bankrupt state of the cultivators of Antigua in a great measure to be attributed to the oppressive operation of the four-and-half per cent. duties, *Mayers* 1436.

Apollo. Sale of 127 hogsheads of sugar, per Apollo, from Berbice, on account of W. Henery, p. 246.

Attornies. Salaries received by them either a commission on produce or in proportion to the estate, *Colville* 327——Management of estates in Demerara by resident proprietors and attornies, *Rose* 1599, 1606——Commissions paid to attornies for managing estates, *Rose* 1613.
See also *Estates.*

No. 9.

SPECIMEN of Nos. 10 and 11 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into two Pages Long Primer Type, as proposed.

No. 9 *a*.

Is No. 10 and 11 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, making four Pages Long Primer Type, as printed in 1833.

[Average reduction on all Tabular Printing, including Paper, 40 per cent.]

No. 10.

SPECIMEN of No. 15 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into five Pages Brevier Type, as proposed.

N° 10.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the - - - -

HEADS of REVENUE.	SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.	POUNDAGE.	DAY PAY.	Allowances for Special Services and Travelling Charges.	Conveyance of Mails, Transit, Postage, and Payments for Ship Letters.	PACKET ESTABLISHMENT.
CUSTOMS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Civil Department - -	419,415 12 9¼	- - -	97,554 7 1	13,149 18 1	- - -	- - -
Harbour Vessels - - -	2,366 7 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cruizers - - - - -	36,585 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Preventive Water Guard -	38,664 9 11	- - -	168,275 15 3	4,145 16 4½	- - -	- - -
Land Guard - - -	18,249 10 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	515,281 4 7¾	- - -	265,830 2 4	17,295 14 5½	- - -	- - -
EXCISE:						
Civil Department - -	676,324 17 8½	- - -	2,011 19 5	22,550 9 9	- - -	- - -
Cruizers - - - - -	2,519 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	678,844 14 11½	- - -	2,011 19 5	22,550 9 9	- - -	- - -
Stamps (including Hackney Coach and Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licenses) - -	56,667 14 5	55,288 16 1¼	- - -	7,010 16 10½	- - -	- - -
Taxes, under the Management of the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes - -	53,872 2 8	127,933 13 3¾	4,542 7 8	14,476 13 10	- - -	- - -
Post Office - - - -	195,108 12 1	- - -	- - -	6,070 5 2	193,877 18 10	114,267 12 8
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions - -	- - -	522 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Crown Lands - - -	17,389 16 1	3,423 6 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Small Branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue -	845 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL Charges of Collection £.	1,518,009 14 2¼	187,168 11 5½	282,384 9 5	67,404 - 1	193,877 18 10	114,267 12 8

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
24 March 1834.

N° 11.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the - - - -

HEADS of REVENUE.	SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.	POUNDAGE.	DAY PAY.	Allowances for Special Services and Travelling Charges.	Conveyance of Mails, Transit, Postage, and Payments for Ship Letters.	Tradesmen's Bills, Buildings and Repairs, Victualling and Stores.
CUSTOMS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Civil Department - - -	50,017 13 3	- - -	5,938 4 9	1,473 11 3	- - -	2,239 17 6
Harbour Vessels - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	286 - 8
Cruizers - - - - -	6,876 5 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,387 14 7
Preventive Water Guard -	20,380 8 7	- - -	79,240 1 6¼	2,145 15 11½	- - -	3,590 10 10
	77,274 7 6	- - -	85,178 6 3¼	3,619 7 2½	- - -	10,504 3 7
Excise - - - - -	81,355 4 6¼	- - -	2,132 6 5¼	1,879 12 8	- - -	1,427 17 4¾
Stamps - - - - -	8,483 12 11	6,801 9 9¾	- - -	469 2 -	- - -	444 6 6½
Post Office - - - -	30,582 9 8	- - -	- - -	2,504 18 9	42,814 6 8	1,086 7 10
TOTAL - - £.	197,695 14 7¼	6,801 9 9¾	87,310 12 8½	8,473 - 7½	42,814 6 8	13,462 15 4¼

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
24 March 1834.

PUBLIC INCOME of GREAT BRITAIN, for the Year ended 5th January 1834.

Tradesmen's Bills, Buildings and Repairs, Victualling and Stores.	Rents, Taxes and Tithes.	LAW CHARGES.	Stationery, Printing, Postage, Carriage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Allowances for Offices abolished, and Compensation to Officers for loss of Fees.	OTHER PAYMENTS.	TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION.	VOUCHERS; See Account number
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
12,973 15 4½	10,503 13 -½	4,718 12 8	32,256 13 6½	103,138 14 -¼	38,548 1 8½	17,821 3 1	750,080 11 4½	16.
4,903 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,269 15 2	16.
70,245 10 3	276 18 3½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,519 5 11	109,626 18 1½	16.
32,485 - 1½	2,872 1 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,652 12 7	251,095 15 7½	16.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,827 18 2	21,077 9 -½	16.
120,607 13 6	13,652 12 8½	4,718 12 8	32,256 13 6½	103,138 14 -¼	38,548 1 8½	27,820 19 9	1,139,150 9 4	16.
10,976 13 11½	9,935 8 11	5,961 6 4¼	28,485 17 10¼	97,148 17 10	2,342 8 3½	30,019 19 7½	185,757 19 8½	24.
2,896 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	220 11 1½	5,637 3 1½	24.
13,873 8 8½	9,935 8 11	5,961 6 4¼	28,485 17 10¼	97,148 17 10	2,342 8 3½	30,240 10 9	891,395 2 10	24.
1,696 19 -	358 14 3	10,590 17 10	8,682 4 5¼	6,350 8 6	5,330 9 11	11,056 11 10	163,033 13 2	32.
589 8 4½	102 18 -	3,343 15 5	12,749 14 6	3,707 18 8	18,645 7 10	2,171 13 8½	242,135 13 11¾	38.
8,748 16 -	4,009 15 6	4,877 10 10	2,572 18 11	10,569 16 4	8,937 2 1	3,694 1 3¼	552,734 9 8¼	43.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	522 15 5	50
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,155 - -	3,128 2 10	2,918 3 7	28,014 9 9½	53.
36 7 6	30 3 9	- - -	27 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	939 4 9	57.
145,552 13 1	28,089 13 1½	29,492 3 1¼	84,774 13 5	222,070 15 4¼	76,931 12 8	77,902 - 10¾	3,017,925 18 3½	

T. SPRING RICE.

PUBLIC INCOME of IRELAND, for the Year ending 5th January 1834.

Rents, Taxes and Tithes.	LAW CHARGES.	Stationery, Printing, Postage, Carriage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Allowances for Offices abolished, and Compensation to Officers for loss of Fees.	OTHER PAYMENTS.	TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION.	VOUCHERS; See Account number
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
5,854 8 4	- - -	993 16 8	19,072 2 3½	35,260 19 2	2,954 3 2	123,804 16 4½	20.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	286 - 8	20.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	736 12 4	12,000 12 7	20.
3,331 6 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,331 3 4	111,019 6 11¼	20.
9,185 15 -½	- - -	993 16 8	19,072 2 3½	35,260 19 2	6,021 18 10	247,110 16 6¾	20.
4,690 17 -¾	6,822 7 9¾	3,232 14 -	17,037 14 1½	20,614 3 8¼	48,313 19 8	187,506 17 4½	28.
81 16 3	1,304 10 8	2,385 5 3	3,266 13 11	- - -	891 4 9⅝	24,128 2 2	35.
553 4 10	1,755 17 11	163 2 2	3,921 19 7	- - -	639 2 7	84,021 10 -	47.
14,511 13 2¼	9,882 16 4¾	6,774 18 1	43,298 9 11	55,875 2 10¼	55,866 5 10¾	542,767 6 1¼	

T. SPRING RICE.

N° 10.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the - - - - -

HEADS of REVENUE.	SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.	POUNDAGE.	DAY PAY.	Allowances for Special Services, and Travelling Charges.	Conveyance of Mails, Transit, Postage, and Payments for Ship Letters.	PACKET ESTABLISHMENT.
CUSTOMS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Civil Department - -	394,007 10 1¾	- - -	95,412 18 8	14,177 4 7	- - -	- - -
Harbour Vessels - - -	1,668 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cruizers - - - - -	36,806 6 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Preventive Water Guard -	37,588 19 3¾	- - -	159,539 5 6	3,568 9 8¼	- - -	- - -
Land Guard - - -	17,041 17 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	487,113 11 8	- - -	254,952 4 2	17,745 14 3¼	- - -	- - -
EXCISE:						
Civil Department - -	693,014 19 2½	- - -	1,789 16 10	23,499 12 2¼	- - -	- - -
Cruizers - - - - -	3,270 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	696,285 7 4½	- - -	1,789 16 10	23,499 12 2¼	- - -	- - -
Stamps (including Hackney Coach and Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licenses) - -	57,113 7 2	55,908 17 9½	- - -	6,150 6 6	- - -	- - -
Taxes, under the Management of the Commissioners of Taxes - - - - -	62,927 16 3	113,206 3 -	4,363 17 11	15,114 15 2	- - -	- - -
Post Office - - - -	193,917 4 4	- - -	- - -	6,491 4 1	194,171 2 8½	115,373 15 11
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound, on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions - -	269 16 -	614 18 8	- - -	65 - -	- - -	- - -
Crown Lands - - -	16,002 10 3½	3,539 4 5½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Small Branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue - -	903 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL Charges of Collection - £.	1,514,533 12 8	173,269 3 11	261,105 18 11	69,066 12 3	194,171 2 8½	115,373 15 11

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
23 March 1833.

- - - - PUBLIC INCOME of the GREAT BRITAIN for the Year ended 5th January 1833.

Tradesmen's Bills, Buildings, and Repairs, Victualling and Stores.	Rents, Taxes and Tithes.	LAW CHARGES.	Stationery, Printing, Postage, Carriage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Allowances for Offices abolished, and Compensation to Officers for Loss of Fees.	OTHER PAYMENTS.	TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION.	VOUCHERS: *See* Accounts numbered.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
13,010 4 9	9,937 16 5	9,256 15 2	33,663 8 6¼	102,065 13 11½	42,806 19 1	20,454 19 8¼	734,793 10 11¾	16.
3,518 19 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,187 17 1	16.
96,836 9 10¼	200 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,070 12 7½	135,914 3 2¾	16.
21,553 4 4	2,432 17 –½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,106 16 3	229,789 12 1½	16.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,310 2 10½	18,352 – 8	16.
134,918 17 11½	12,571 7 10½	9,256 15 2	33,663 8 6¼	102,065 13 11½	42,806 19 1	28,942 11 5¼	1,124,037 4 1	16.
13,637 9 9¼	10,176 1 11	38,901 17 6½	33,574 14 2¼	99,790 11 7¼	2,030 11 11¾	23,423 18 1¾	939,839 13 5	24.
3,284 19 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 9 6½	6,705 17 8	24
16,922 9 8¾	10,176 1 11	38,901 17 6½	33,574 14 2¼	99,790 11 7¼	2,030 11 11¾	23,574 7 8¼	946,545 11 1	24.
2,303 3 7	433 9 9	15,459 19 8	9,473 14 4	6,634 9 6	3,681 9 1	13,159 5 –	170,318 2 4½	32.
580 17 4¼	123 7 11	6,490 8 7½	13,448 1 8	3,638 2 1	16,508 3 4	2,956 18 11	239,358 12 2¾	38.
7,392 17 6	3,685 – 5	8,716 11 1	4,343 13 6¼	11,002 14 11	8,288 9 6	3,930 18 6	557,313 12 5¾	43.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	949 14 8	50.
1,760 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	804 5 –	3,076 12 1	- - -	25,183 6 2	53.
36 14 2	28 11 10	- - -	27 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	996 10 10	57.
163,915 14 7¼	27,017 19 8½	78,825 12 1	94,530 17 5¾	23,935 17 –¾	76,392 5 –¾	72,564 1 6½	3,064,702 13 11	

N° 15.—AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Revenue of CUSTOMS in Great Britain, in the Year ended 5th January 1834; distinguishing the Amount collected on each Article usually producing £.1,000 or more per Annum; and also the Amount of Payments out of the Gross Receipt during the said Year, for Drawbacks, and Bounties in the nature of Drawbacks, and for Allowances on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.

LIST OF ARTICLES.	GROSS RECEIPT.			DRAWBACKS, and BOUNTIES of the nature of Drawbacks.			REPAYMENTS on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.			NET PRODUCE.		
DUTIES INWARDS:	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ACID, Boracic	1,384 3 11	- - -	1,384 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,384 3 11	- - -	1,384 3 11
Alkanet Root	242 3 -	5 12 1	247 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	242 3 -	5 12 1	247 15 1
Almonds	5,715 3 10	579 16 8	6,295 - 6	- - -	14 10 7	14 10 7	24 3 3	6 12 7	30 15 10	5,676 10 -	573 4 1	6,249 14 1
Aloes	1,267 10 10	- - -	1,267 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 4	- - -	- 14 4	1,266 16 6	- - -	1,266 16 6
Angelica	131 1 11	- - -	131 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	131 1 11	- - -	131 1 11
Annotto	107 1 -	- - -	107 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	107 1 -	- - -	107 1 -
Apples, not dried	4,236 15 5	286 17 6	4,523 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 11 -	6 10 -	17 1 -	4,226 4 5	280 7 6	4,506 11 11
Argol	396 17 9	11 11 5	408 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 4	- - -	2 6 4	394 11 5	11 11 5	406 2 10
Arrow Root or Powder	352 7 11	19 14 2	372 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 4	- 14 2	2 4 6	350 17 7	19 - -	369 17 7
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	1,200 16 3	304 1 2	1,504 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,200 16 3	304 1 2	1,504 17 5
Bacon and Hams	2,022 2 7	222 1 6	2,244 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 1 -	2 3 9	10 4 9	2,014 1 7	219 17 9	2,233 19 4
Balsams	402 19 2	- 9 -	403 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	402 19 2	- 9 -	403 8 2
Barilla and Alkali	14,052 19 -	92 13 4	14,145 12 4	- - -	29 15 -	9 15 -	125 16 5	- - -	125 16 5	13,927 2 7	62 18 4	13,990 - 11
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' use	19,499 13 9	3,607 8 4	23,107 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 4 4	37 - 2	99 4 6	19,437 9 5	3,570 8 2	23,007 17 7
Baskets	1,243 6 9	- 16 8	1,244 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 19 -	- - -	11 19 -	1,231 7 9	- 16 8	1,232 4 5
Beef, Salted	567 1 7	23 16 8	590 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 4 3	- - -	3 4 3	563 17 4	23 16 8	587 14 -
Beer, Spruce	6,233 12 7	1,382 - -	7,615 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 12 1	9 12 1	6,233 12 7	1,372 7 11	7,606 - 6
Berries of all sorts	1,319 11 11	21 10 8	1,341 2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 4	- - -	1 8 4	1,318 3 7	21 10 8	1,339 14 3
Books	10,059 1 8	79 3 3	10,138 4 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 14 7	2 - 5	35 15 -	10,025 7 1	77 2 10	10,102 9 11
Boots, Shoes and Calashes	4,080 12 11	5 15 5	4,086 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,080 12 11	5 15 5	4,086 8 4
Borax	193 14 9	1 1 8	194 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	193 14 9	1 1 8	194 16 5
Boxes of all sorts	3,543 2 2	21 - 1	3,564 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	106 11 8	- - -	106 11 8	3,436 10 6	21 - 1	3,457 10 7
Brimstone	7,700 18 9	1,586 7 3	9,287 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 18 2	- 6 11	28 5 1	7,673 - 7	1,586 - 4	9,259 - 11
Bristles	26,204 15 6	358 10 7	26,563 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 7 5	6 13 6	49 - 11	26,162 8 1	351 17 1	26,514 5 2
Bugles	3,763 16 8	38 6 -	3,802 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 6 -	- - -	72 6 -	3,691 10 8	38 6 -	3,729 16 8
Butter	135,728 6 5	490 4 4	136,218 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	257 9 8	- 7 3	257 16 11	135,470 16 9	489 17 1	135,960 13 10
Canes of all sorts	1,851 2 4	42 15 1	1,893 7 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 17 1	- - -	1 17 1	1,849 5 3	42 5 1	1,891 10 4
Cantharides	1,089 - 9	18 12 -	1,107 12 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 9 -	- - -	5 9 -	1,083 11 9	18 12 -	1,102 3 9
Capers	1,733 1 10	6 11 -	1,739 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- 1 -	1,733 1 10	6 10 -	1,739 11 10
Cassia Lignea	1,661 11 2	59 10 -	1,721 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 9	- - -	4 5 9	1,657 5 5	59 10 -	1,716 15 5
Cheese	57,411 10 7	9,829 3 2	67,240 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	261 19 7	138 19 2	400 18 9	57,149 11 -	9,690 4 -	66,839 15 -
Chinaware, Porcelaine and Earthenware	4,820 15 9	19 18 8	4,840 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	179 2 10	- 1 7	179 4 5	4,641 12 11	19 17 1	4,661 10 -
Cinnamon	360 15 -	- - -	360 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	360 15 -	- - -	360 15 -
Clocks	6,716 - 2	135 19 10	6,852 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	232 11 9	- - -	232 11 9	6,483 8 5	135 19 10	6,619 8 3
Cloves	5,942 1 8	40 18 -	5,982 19 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 14 -	- - -	40 14 -	5,901 7 8	40 18 -	5,942 5 8
Cochineal, Granilla and Dust	4,349 13 6	64 7 6	4,414 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 6 5	- - -	9 6 5	4,340 7 1	64 7 6	4,404 14 7
Cocoa, Cocoa Nut Husks and Shells, and Chocolate	11,218 9 5	77 18 9	11,296 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,157 16 2	- - -	1,157 16 2	10,060 13 3	77 18 9	10,138 12 -
Coffee	539,476 6 -	29,487 3 11	568,963 9 11	- - -	4 12 -	4 12 -	374 15 6	3 10 9	378 6 3	539,096 18 6	29,483 13 2	568,580 11 8
Coral Beads	1,851 11 -	- 4 -	1,851 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,851 11 -	- 4 -	1,851 15 -
Cordage and Cables	16 9 9	- 15 6	17 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 19 2	- - -	6 19 2	9 10 7	- 15 6	10 6 1
Cork, unmanufactured	15,930 2 4	4,314 18 7	20,245 - 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 16 11	98 13 2	115 10 1	15,913 5 5	4,216 5 5	20,129 10 10
Corks, ready made	164 8 3	- - -	164 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	7 - -	157 8 3	- - -	157 8 3
Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour (including Buck Wheat)	28,360 18 11	8,017 4 10	36,378 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	963 2 8	133 13 6	1,096 16 2	27,397 16 3	7,883 11 4	35,281 7 7
Cotton Manufactures (not otherwise described)	3,321 12 -	5 2 2	3,326 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 8 8	- - -	17 18 8	3,303 13 4	5 2 2	3,308 15 6
Cream of Tartar	1,129 5 10	95 3 9	1,224 9 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 1 11	4 6 11	17 8 10	1,116 3 11	90 16 10	1,207 - 9
Cubebs	730 16 1	4 15 -	735 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	730 16 1	4 15 -	735 11 1
Currants	307,488 1 10	2,120 6 11	309,608 8 9	11 19 3	- - -	11 19 3	298 17 10	- - -	298 17 10	307,177 4 9	2,120 6 11	309,297 11 8

No. 10 *a*.

SPECIMEN of No. 15 of the Finance Class Accounts, making 12 Pages Long Primer Type, as printed in 1833.

[Average reduction on all Tabular Printing, including Paper, 40 per cent.]

No. 11.

SPECIMEN of Nos. 20, 21 and 22 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into two Pages Long Primer Type, as proposed.

No. 11 *a*.

SPECIMEN of Nos. 20, 21 and 22 of the Finance Class Accounts, making four Pages (three in Small Pica and one in Long Primer Type,) as printed in 1833.

[Average reduction on all Tabular Printing, including Paper, 40 per cent.]

No. 12.

SPECIMEN of No. 88 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into one Page Brevier Type, as proposed.

N° 15.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue of CUSTOMS in GREAT BRITAIN in or more per Annum, and also the Amount of Payments out of the Gross Receipt during the said Year, for

LIST OF ARTICLES.	GROSS RECEIPT.			DRAWBACKS, and Of the nature	
	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.
DUTIES INWARDS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ACID, Boracic	4,183 – –	– – –	4,183 – –	– – –	– – –
Alkanet Root	1,733 18 –	57 18 8	1,791 16 8	4 12 –	– – –
Almonds	10,973 16 7	497 1 11	11,470 18 6	125 10 1	7 18 3
Aloes	2,184 5 5	– – –	2,184 5 5	367 8 9	– – –
Angelica	275 2 10	– – –	275 2 10	– – –	– – –
Annotto	671 – 1	– – –	671 – 1	– – –	– – –
Apples, not dried	2,996 12 8	299 15 –	3,296 7 8	– – –	– – –
Argol	678 18 5	8 – 1	686 18 6	– – –	– – –
Arrow Root or Powder	787 19 9	64 19 4	852 19 1	– – –	– – –
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	1,887 14 4	163 2 7	2,050 16 11	– – –	– – –
Bacon and Hams	1,762 15 5	198 3 6	1,960 18 11	– – –	– – –
Balsams	2,490 14 11	57 2 7	2,547 17 6	107 8 7	– – –
Barilla and Alkali	15,166 16 7	174 4 9	15,341 1 4	– – –	– –
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' use	19,001 – –	3,340 13 10	22,341 13 10	– – –	– – –
Baskets	1,043 9 2	1 1 7	1,044 10 9	– – –	– – –
Beef, salted	300 19 4	11 12 3	312 11 7	– – –	– – –
Beer, Spruce	5,956 6 3	892 9 10	6,848 16 1	– – –	– – –
Berries of all sorts	3,037 11 11	25 – 5	3,062 12 4	– – –	– – –
Books,	8,843 4 7	86 5 4	8,929 9 11	– – –	– – –
Boots, Shoes and Calashes	3,748 16 –	3 – 6	3,751 16 6	– – –	– – –
Borax	875 6 1	7 9 –	882 15 1	– – –	– – –
Boxes of all sorts	3,342 1 9	36 7 –	3,378 8 9	– – –	– – –
Brimstone	6,256 6 5	1,536 8 4	7,792 14 9	– – –	– – –
Bristles	25,185 16 1	428 8 3	25,614 4 4	– – –	– – –
Bugles	3,075 2 –	– 4 –	3,075 6 –	– – –	– – –
Butter	127,773 19 10	556 9 10	128,330 9 8	– – –	– – –
Canes of all sorts	3,590 8 2	40 16 4	3,631 4 6	– – –	– – –
Cantharides	1,869 18 –	12 9 –	1,882 7 –	10 18 8	– – –
Capers	1,534 4 4	19 1 –	1,553 5 4	– – –	– – –
Cassia Lignea	1,663 1 10	144 1 –	1,807 2 10	– – –	– – –
Cheese	62,367 2 11	6,808 13 7	69,175 16 6	– – –	– – –
Chinaware, Porcelaine and Earthenware	4,369 18 5	12 1 3	4,381 19 8	– – –	– – –
Cinnamon	416 16 10	– – –	416 16 10	– – –	– – –
Clocks	5,938 7 11	154 13 9	6,093 1 8	– – –	– – –
Cloves	7,643 13 9	66 2 –	7,709 15 9	– – –	– – –
Cochineal, Granilla and Dust	4,217 18 5	– – –	4,217 18 5	– – –	– – –
Cocoa, Cocoa Nut, Husks, Shells, and Chocolate	14,501 19 9	44 1 7	14,546 1 4	– – –	– – –
Coffee	548,092 8 11	28,165 1 9	576,247 10 8	218 12 –	– – –
Coral Beads	2,140 18 1	– – –	2,140 18 1	– – –	– – –
Cordage and Cables	22 18 4	1 16 3	24 14 7	– – –	– – –
Cork, unmanufactured	12,990 14 3	2,876 16 1	15,867 10 4	– – –	– – –
Corks, ready made	264 19 –	9 9 –	274 8 –	– – –	– – –
Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour (including Buck Wheat)	279,954 7 4	29,956 5 8	309,910 13 –	– – –	– – –
Cotton Manufactures (not otherwise described)	2,930 11 9	6 13 10	2,937 5 7	– – –	– – –

the Year ending the 5th January 1833; distinguishing the Amount collected on each Article usually producing £.1,000 Drawbacks, and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks, and for Allowances on Over-Entries, Damages, &c.

- BOUNTIES - of Drawbacks.	REPAYMENTS on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.			NET PRODUCE.		
Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,183 - -	- - -	4,183 - -
4 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,729 6 -	57 18 8	1,787 4 8
133 8 4	72 15 10	10 18 8	83 14 6	10,775 10 8	478 5 -	11,253 15 8
367 8 9	6 11 6	- - -	6 11 6	1,810 5 2	- - -	1,810 5 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	275 2 10	- - -	275 2 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	671 - 1	- - -	671 - 1
- - -	83 13 1	1 13 -	85 6 1	2,912 19 7	298 2 -	3,211 1 7
- - -	8 14 11	- - -	8 14 11	670 3 6	8 - 1	678 3 7
- - -	- 7 5	3 - 8	3 8 1	787 12 4	61 18 8	849 11 -
- - -	10 13 5	- - -	10 13 5	1,877 - 11	163 2 7	2,040 3 6
- - -	1 2 4	- - -	1 2 4	1,761 13 1	198 3 6	1,959 16 7
107 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,383 6 4	57 2 7	2,440 8 11
- - -	10 - -	1 13 2	11 13 2	15,156 16 7	172 11 7	15,329 8 2
- - -	30 17 4	59 16 1	90 13 5	18,970 2 8	3,280 17 9	22,251 - 5
- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- 3 -	1,043 6 2	1 1 7	1,044 7 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 19 4	11 12 3	312 11 7
- - -	5 9 3	2 2 11	7 12 2	5,950 17 -	890 6 11	6,841 3 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,037 11 11	25 - 5	3,062 12 4
- - -	19 2 9	- 16 11	19 19 8	8,824 1 10	85 8 5	8,909 10 3
- - -	5 12 -	- - -	5 12 -	3,743 4 -	3 - 6	3,746 4 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	875 6 1	7 9 -	882 15 1
- - -	20 17 -	- - -	20 17 -	3,321 4 9	36 7 -	3,357 11 9
- - -	2 8 -	5 16 6	8 4 6	6,253 18 5	1,530 11 10	7,784 10 3
- - -	1 1 6	- - -	1 1 6	25,184 14 7	428 8 3	25,613 2 10
- - -	32 6 -	- - -	32 6 -	3,042 16 -	- 4 -	3,043 - -
- - -	34 3 3	2 10 -	36 13 3	127,739 16 7	553 19 10	128,293 16 5
- - -	20 10 7	- - -	20 10 7	3,569 17 7	40 16 4	3,610 13 11
10 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,858 19 4	12 9 -	1,871 8 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,534 4 4	19 1 -	1,553 5 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,663 1 10	144 1 -	1,807 2 10
- - -	118 3 4	13 19 8	132 3 -	62,248 19 7	6,794 13 11	69,043 13 6
- - -	169 - 10	- - -	169 - 10	4,200 17 7	12 1 3	4,212 18 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	416 16 10	- - -	416 16 10
- - -	69 13 6	- - -	69 13 6	5,868 14 5	154 13 9	6,023 8 2
- - -	128 17 -	- - -	128 17 -	7,514 16 9	66 2 -	7,580 18 9
- - -	22 3 4	- - -	22 3 4	4,195 15 1	- - -	4,195 15 1
- - -	16 3 11	3 13 6	19 17 5	14,485 15 10	40 8 1	14,526 3 11
218 12 -	767 3 3	6 16 9	774 - -	547,106 13 8	28,158 5 -	575,264 18 8
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,140 18 1	- - -	2,140 18 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 18 4	1 16 3	24 14 7
- - -	1 15 8	7 - 4	8 16 -	12,988 18 7	2,869 15 9	15,858 14 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	264 19 -	9 9 -	274 8 -
- - -	1,948 18 -	46 - 6	1,994 18 6	278,005 9 4	29,910 5 2	307,915 14 6
- - -	27 10 -	- - -	27 10 -	2,903 1 9	6 13 10	2,909 15 7

(*continued.*)

N° 20.—AN ACCOUNT of the Charges of Collection on the CUSTOMS Revenue of Ireland, in the Year ended 5th January 1834.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:		
Salaries and Allowances:		
Salaries to Officers on Establishment	40,188 14 3	
Salaries to Incidental Officers	1,180 19 –	
Salaries and Allowances, temporary	5,115 2 2	
Deficiencies of Salaries to Officers	3,532 17 10	
		50,017 13 3
Day Pay to Weighers, Watchmen, Tidewaiter, Boatmen, &c.		5,938 4 9
Allowances for Special Services and Travelling Charges		1,473 11 3
Tradesmen's Bills, &c.		
Buildings and Repairs of Buildings	304 2 –½	
Coals and Candles	575 19 –	
Other Bills	1,359 16 5½	
		2,239 17 6
Rents of Custom Houses, &c., Rates, Taxes and Tithes		5,854 8 4
Stationery, Postage, &c.:		
Stationery and Printing	6 18 –	
Postage	779 12 10	
Carriage of Parcels	207 5 10	
		993 16 8
Superannuation or Retiring Allowances		19,072 2 3½
Allowances for Offices abolished under Treasury Warrant	5,619 19 9	
Allowances for Offices abolished under Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 113, s. 15	22,773 8 2	
Compensation for loss of Fees	5,230 12 4	
Other Compensations for Loss of Emoluments	1,636 18 11	
		35,260 19 2
Other Payments:		
Subsistence to Poor Prisoners	22 1 7	
Pensions to Widows and Children	1,573 8 9	
Housekeeper's Expenses	96 18 10	
Surgeons' Bills, except on Quarantine	2 19 9	
Pensions, late on Charity Fund	182 – –	
Miscellaneous Payments	1,076 14 3	
		2,954 3 2
Total Expenses of Civil Department	£.	123,804 16 4½
HARBOUR VESSELS:		
Victualling Stores, &c.		
Victualling, Fire and Candles	12 14 5	
New Boats, Repairs and Supplies	273 6 3	
		286 – 8
Total Expenses of Harbour Vessels	£.	286 – 8

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CRUIZERS:		
Salaries and Pay to Commanders, Mates and Mariners of Cruizers		6,876 5 8
Victualling Stores, &c.:	£. s. d.	
Victualling, Fire and Candles	1,188 9 11	
Building and Purchasing Cruizers and Boats	30 12 10	
Repairs and other Expenses of ditto, and Carriage of Stores	3,060 1 –	
Surgeons' and Medical Bills	108 10 10	
		4,387 14 7
Miscellaneous Charges		736 12 4
Total Expense of Cruizers	£.	12,000 12 7
PREVENTIVE WATER GUARD:		
Salaries and Allowances to Comptroller General, Inspectors, Sitters and Boatmen		20,380 8 7
Day Pay to Sitters, Boatmen and Glut Boatmen		79,240 1 6¼
Travelling Allowances		2,145 15 11½
Buildings, Victualling Stores, &c.:		
Buildings and Repairs of Buildings	742 4 7	
Purchase and Repair of Boats	666 8 2	
Supply of Stores and Carriage of ditto	2,181 18 1	
		3,590 10 10
Rents of Watch and Boat Houses		3,331 6 8½
Miscellaneous Charges		2,331 3 4
Total Expenses of Preventive Water Guard	£.	111,019 6 11¼
Totals brought forward:		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT		123,804 16 4½
HARBOUR VESSELS		286 – 8
CRUIZERS		12,000 12 7
PREVENTIVE WATER GUARD		111,019 6 11¼
Total Charges of Collection on the Customs Revenue of Ireland	£.	247,110 16 6¼

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
26 February 1834.

William Irving,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

N° 21.—AN ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS out of the CUSTOMS REVENUE of IRELAND, in its Progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection; for the Year ended 5th January 1834.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
QUARANTINE and WAREHOUSING ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.:		
Quarantine Expenses:		
Annual Salaries and other Allowances to Officers on the Quarantine Service	56 14 –	
Hire of Vessels on Quarantine Service	33 5 11	
Tidewaiters' Pay on Quarantine Ships, and other Quarantine Expenses	160 18 5	
	250 18 4	
Expenses of the Warehousing Department:		
Salaries and Pay to Surveyors, Comptrolling Surveyors of Warehouses, Warehouse Keepers and Lockers	4,591 9 5	
Buildings and Repairs of Buildings	11 15 11	
Rent of Warehouses, &c.	2,847 4 –	
Miscellaneous Expenses	100 1 8	
	7,550 11 –	
IRISH FISHERY ESTABLISHMENT:		7,801 9 4
Incidental Expenses	345 12 8	
Bounties on Linens Exported	10 – 8	
Allowances of Two and a Half per Cent. on Navy Payments	483 7 4	355 13 4
Officers' Fees on Bounties, under Act 25 Geo. 3. c. 13	2,527 5 –	
Wine Warrants to Privy Councillors, under Act 14 & 15 Car. 2	272 19 6	
Compensations to Naval Officers employed in the Coast Guard Service for loss of Half-Pay	5,584 1 –	
		8,867 12 10
TOTAL £.		17,024 15 6

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
26 February 1834.

William Irving,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

N° 22.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE of CUSTOMS in IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January 1834.

VOUCHERS; See Account numbered	INCOME.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Column of General Abstract for Ireland.
	BALANCES in the hands of the Collectors on 5th January 1833	31,597 4 3½		
	Bills outstanding on 5th January 1833	49,354 4 8		
	TOTAL BALANCES and BILLS outstanding on 5th January 1833	– – –	80,951 8 11½	1.
19.	Gross Receipt within the Year	1,511,701 9 11	– – –	2.
	Drawbacks on Goods Exported, &c. (£. s. d. 6,825 15 11)			
	Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks, &c. (390 4 1)			
	(7,216 – –)			
	Repayments on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c. (1,040 4 4)			
	TOTAL DRAWBACKS, Repayments, &c.	8,256 4 4	– – –	3.
	Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Drawbacks, &c.		1,503,445 5 7	4.
	TOTAL INCOME, including Balances £.		1,584,396 14 6½	5.
	DISPOSAL OF THE INCOME.			
			£. s. d.	
20.	CHARGES of Collection		247,110 16 6¾	6.
21.	Other Payments		17,024 15 6	7.
	TOTAL Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer		264,135 12 –¾	8.
	Payments into the Exchequer		1,261,950 – 9	9.
		£. s. d.		
	Balances in the hands of Collectors on 5th January 1834	29,806 10 9¾		
	Bills outstanding on 5th January 1834	28,504 10 11		
	TOTAL BALANCES and BILLS outstanding on 5th January 1834		58,311 1 8¾	10.
	TOTAL DISCHARGE of the INCOME £.		1,584,396 14 6½	11.

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
26 February 1834.

William Irving,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

No 20.—AN ACCOUNT of the Charges of Collection on the CUSTOMS REVENUE of IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January 1833.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:		
Salaries and Allowances:		
Salaries to Officers on Establishment	42,335 16 9	
Salaries to Incidental Officers	1,503 5 7	
Salaries and Allowances, temporary	5,429 2 10	
Deficiencies of Salaries to Officers	4,032 4 3	
		53,300 9 5
Day Pay to Weighers, Watchmen, Tidewaiters, Boatmen, &c.	- - -	5,947 19 10
Allowances for Special Services and Travelling Charges	- - -	1,337 5 10
Tradesmen's Bills, &c.:		
Buildings and Repairs of Buildings	172 4 -	
Coals and Candles	618 12 3	
Other Bills	1,582 15 6½	
		2,373 11 9½
Rents of Custom Houses, &c. Rates, Taxes, and Tithes	- - -	6,331 - 8
Stationery, Postage, &c.		
Stationery and Printing	10 5 5	
Postage	970 12 1½	
Carriage of Parcels	192 - 6	
		1,172 18 -½
Superannuation or Retiring Allowances	- - -	16,965 19 1
Allowances for Offices abolished under Treasury Warrant	5,845 8 11	
Allowances for Offices abolished under } Act 3 Geo. 4, c. 113, s. 15	25,919 14 11	
Compensation for loss of Fees	5,419 2 9	
Other Compensations for loss of Emoluments	1,989 19 9	
		39,174 6 4
Other Payments:		
Pensions to Widows and Children	1,434 7 6	
Housekeepers' Expenses	86 2 1	
Surgeons' Bills, except on Quarantine	20 4 1	
Pensions, late on Charity Fund	200 2 -	
Miscellaneous Payments	1,700 11 11	
		3,441 7 7
TOTAL EXPENSES of CIVIL DEPARTMENT	- - -	130,044 18 7
HARBOUR VESSELS:		
Victualling Stores, &c.		
Victualling, Fire and Candles	29 18 3	
New Boats, Repairs and Supplies	203 14 [illegible]	
		233 12 9
TOTAL EXPENSES of HARBOUR VESSELS	- - - £.	233 12 9

N° 20.—Account of the Charges of Collection on the Customs Revenue of Ireland—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
CRUIZERS:						
Salaries and Pay to Commanders, Mates and Mariners of Cruizers -	-	-	-	5,826	15	1
Victualling, Stores, &c.:						
Victualling, Fire and Candles - - - - - -	1,808	9	3			
Building and purchasing Cruizers and Boats - - -	75	7	11			
Repairs and other Expenses of ditto, and Carriage of Stores	1,596	1	9			
Surgeon's and Medical Bills - - - - - -	151	3	3			
				3,631	2	2
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	402	9	3
TOTAL EXPENSES of CRUIZERS - - -	-	-	-	9,860	6	6
PREVENTIVE WATER GUARD:						
Salaries and Allowances to Comptroller General, Inspectors, Sitters and Boatmen - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	20,406	14	-½
Day Pay to Sitters, Boatmen and Glut Boatmen - - - -	-	-	-	79,565	11	9¾
Travelling Allowances - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	2,451	-	3½
Buildings, Victualling, Stores, &c.:						
Buildings, and Repairs of Buildings - - - - -	742	18	-			
Purchase and Repair of Boats - - - - - -	566	11	11			
Supply of Stores, and Carriage of ditto - - - -	2,209	11	1			
				3,519	1	-
Rents of Watch and Boat Houses - - - - - - - - - -				3,062	7	6
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - - - - -				3,184	6	7½
TOTAL EXPENSES of PREVENTIVE WATER GUARD - - £.				112,189	1	3¼
TOTALS brought forward:						
CIVIL DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - -				130,044	18	7
HARBOUR VESSELS - - - - - - - -				233	12	9
CRUIZERS - - - - - - - - -				9,860	6	6
PREVENTIVE WATER GUARD - - - - -				112,189	1	3¼
TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the CUSTOMS REVENUE of IRELAND - - - - £.				252,327	19	1¼

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
20 February 1833.

William Irving,
Inspector of Imports and Exports.

DEBT.

	C° 1. CAPITALS.	C° 2. CAPITALS Transferred to and standing in the Names of the Commissioners.	C° 3. CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
GREAT BRITAIN.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Debt due to the South Sea Company, at 3 per cent.	3,662,784 8 6½	- - - -	3,662,784 8 6½
Old South Sea Annuities - - - - - ditto -	3,497,870 2 7	- - - -	3,497,870 2 7
New South Sea Annuities - - - - - ditto -	2,460,830 2 10	- - - -	2,460,830 2 10
South Sea Annuities, 1751 - - - - - ditto -	523,100 - -	- - - -	523,100 - -
Debt due to the Bank of England - - - ditto -	14,686,800 - -	- - - -	14,686,800 - -
Bank Annuities created in 1726 - - - ditto -	849,144 - -	441 1 -	848,699 19 -
Consolidated Annuities - - - - - - ditto -	347,389,429 3 -½	748,923 9 -	346,640,505 14 -½
Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - ditto -	123,664,029 3 6	812,978 17 6	122,851,050 6 -
Total at 3 per cent. - - - - £	496,733,987 - 5¾	1,562,346 7 6	495,171,640 12 11¾
Annuities at 3½ per cent. anno 1818 - -	12,218,850 12 1	316 4 7	12,218,534 7 6
Reduced Annuities - - ditto - - - -	62,851,418 1 4	9,118 19 9	62,842,299 1 7
New 3½ per cent. Annuities - - - - -	137,488,501 10 3	8,088 14 3	137,480,412 16 -
£. 4. per cent. Annuities, created 1826 - -	10,708,964 - -	- - - -	10,708,964 - -
New 5 per cent. Annuities - - - - - -	462,736 13 4	- - - -	462,736 13 4
GREAT BRITAIN - -	720,464,457 17 5¾	1,579,870 6 1	718,884,587 11 4¾
IN IRELAND.			
Irish Consolidated Annuities, at 3 per cent. - -	2,847,917 10 7	- - - -	2,847,917 10 7
Irish Reduced Annuities - - ditto - - -	149,255 - 2	- - - -	149,255 - -
£. 3½ per cent. Debentures and Stock - -	14,407,957 13 1	- - - -	14,407,957 13 1
Reduced 3½ per cent. Annuities - - - -	1,173,346 - 8	- - - -	1,173,346 - 8
New 3½ per cent. Annuities - - - - -	11,558,389 2 6	- - - -	11,558,389 2 6
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 4 per cent. -	1,615,384 12 4	- - - -	1,615,384 12 4
New 5 per cent. Annuities - - - - - -	6,661 1 -	- - - -	6,661 1 -
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 5 per cent. -	1,015,384 12 4	- - - -	1,015,384 12 4
IRELAND - - - - - -	32,774,295 12 8	- - - -	32,774,295 12 8
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM - £.	753,238,753 10 1¾	1,579,870 6 1	751,658,883 4 -¾

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Due to the Public Creditor. — Annual Interest on Unredeemed Capital -	22,745,588 4 7¼	1,155,522 1 10¾	
Due to the Public Creditor. — Long Annuities, expire 1860 - - -	1,192,666 4 -	73 19 3	
Due to the Public Creditor. — Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, d° 1867 -	585,740 - -		
Due to the Public Creditor. — Annuities per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, expire at various periods - - - - - -	960,012 12 -		
Due to the Public Creditor. — Annuities to the Trustees of the Waterloo Subscription Fund, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, expire 5 July 1834 - - - - -	6,300 - -		
Payable at the National Debt Office. — Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, and 10 Geo. 4, c. 24 -	790,125 13 -		
Payable at the National Debt Office. — Tontines and other Life Annuities, per various Acts - English -	22,043 7 3¾		
Payable at the National Debt Office. — Tontines and other Life Annuities, per various Acts - Irish -	34,230 8 7	6,823 7 3	
£.	26,336,706 9 6	1,162,419 8 4¾	
Annual Interest on Stock transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, towards the Redemption of Land Tax, under Schedules C. D. 1, and D. 2, per 52 Geo. 3, c. 123 - - -	11,637 7 6¼		
Management - - - - - - -	271,352 14 10½		
TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE, exclusive of £.36,688. 8s. 6¼d., the Annual Charge on Capitals and Long Annuities standing in the names of the Commissioners, on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years or upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends; and also on acount of Donations and Bequests - - - - -	26,619,696 11 10¾	1,162,419 8 4¾	27,782,116 - 3½

ABSTRACT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS Transferred to and standing in the Names of the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
GREAT BRITAIN - -	720,464,457 17 5¾	1,579,870 6 1	718,884,587 11 4¾
IRELAND - - -	32,774,295 12 8	- - - -	32,774,295 12 8
£.	753,238,753 10 1¾	(a) 1,579,870 6 1	751,658,883 4 -¾

ANNUAL CHARGE.	Due to the Public Creditor.	MANAGEMENT.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
GREAT BRITAIN - -	26,336,706 9 6 / 11,637 7 6¼	271,352 14 10½	26,619,696 11 10¾
IRELAND - - -	1,162,419 8 4¾	- - - -	1,162,419 8 4¾
	27,510,763 5 5	271,352 14 10½	27,782,116 - 3½

DEFERRED ANNUITIES OUTSTANDING.	£. s. d.
Deferred Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24 -	1,555 19 -
Deferred Annuities for terms of years, per ditto -	20 - -
Payable to the Trustees of the Waterloo Fund, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34 - in 1835 - - -	4,000 - -
Payable to the Trustees of the Waterloo Fund, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34 - 1836 - - -	9,000 - -
Payable to the Trustees of the Waterloo Fund, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34 - 1837 - - -	2,900 - -
	£. 17,475 19 -

On account of Donations and Bequests - - - - - -	£. 206,666 19 11
Ditto - of Stock unclaimed 10 years or upwards - - -	242,890 14 10
Ditto - of Unclaimed Dividends - - - - - -	742,400 - -
	1,191,957 14 9
Ditto - of Land Tax, Schedules C. D. 1, and D. 2 - - -	387,912 11 4
Total Stock transferred to and standing in the Names of the Commissioners, on the 5th January 1834 - - -	(a) £. 1,579,870 6 1

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July 1829, enacts, That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom shall be the Sum which shall appear to be the amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom; and the following Sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners, to be applied to the Reduction of the said Debt, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests:—

APPLICABLE BETWEEN	ON ACCOUNT OF The Sinking Fund.	ON ACCOUNT OF Donations and Bequests.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5 April and 5 July 1833 - £.	153,689 14 8	1,058 8 3
5 July and 10 Oct. 1833 - -	371,785 15 4	4,028 13 7
10 Oct. 1833 and 5 Jan. 1834 -	375,483 4 8	3 5 5
5 January and 5 April 1834 -	359,483 8 7	3,096 13 6
£.	1,260,442 3 3	8,187 - 9

National Debt Office, 4 March 1834.

S. Higham, Comp^r Gen^l.

317

No. 12*a*.

SPECIMEN of No. 88 of the Finance Class Accounts, making four Pages Long Primer Type, as printed in 1833.

[Average reduction on all Tabular Printing, including Paper, 40 per cent.]

No. 13.

SPECIMEN of Nos. 117, 118 and 119 of the Finance Class Accounts of 1834, compressed into one Page Long Primer Type, as proposed.

No. 13*a*.

SPECIMEN of Nos. 117, 118 and 119 of the Finance Class Accounts, making two Pages Long Primer Type, as printed in 1833.

[Average reduction on all Tabular Printing, including Paper, 40 per cent.]

No. 14.

SPECIMEN of an Account respecting Life Annuities, compressed into one Page Long Primer Type, as proposed; planned to fold without an Indorse.

N° 88.—AN ACCOUNT of the STATE of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of

DEBT:

	C° 1. CAPITALS.	C° 2. CAPITALS Transferred to and standing in the Names of the Commissioners.	C° 3. CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
GREAT BRITAIN:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DEBT due to the South Sea Company - - - at 3 per cent	3,662,784 8 6½	- - - -	3,662,784 8 6½
Old South Sea Annuities - ditto -	3,497,870 2 7	- - - -	3,497,870 2 7
New South Sea Annuities - ditto -	2,460,830 2 10	- - - -	2,460,830 2 10
South Sea Annuities, 1751 - ditto -	523,100 - -	- - - -	523,100 - -
Debt due to the Bank of England, ditto -	14,686,800 - -	- - - -	14,686,800 - -
Bank Annuities created in 1726 ditto -	875,394 - -	444 1 -	874,949 19 -
Consolidated Annuities - - ditto -	348,175,477 3 9¼	716,545 16 9	347,458,931 7 -¼
Reduced Annuities - - ditto -	123,799,076 2 2	769,162 16 11	123,029,913 5 3
TOTAL at 3 per cent - - - £.	497,681,331 19 10¾	1,486,152 14 8	496,195,179 5 2¾
Annuities at 3½ per cent, anno 1818 - -	12,351,055 17 2	254 1 1	12,350,801 16 1
Reduced Annuities - ditto - - -	63,463,093 1 10	9,268 19 9	63,453,824 2 1
New 3½ per cent Annuities - - -	137,721,933 18 9	8,113 11 7	137,613,820 7 2
£. 4 per cent Annuities, created 1826 -	10,796,340 - -	- - - -	10,796,340 - -
New 5 per cent Annuities - - -	462,736 13 4	- - - -	462,736 13 4
GREAT BRITAIN - - - £.	722,376,491 10 11¾	1,503,789 7 1	720,872,702 3 10¾
IN IRELAND:			
Irish Consolidated Annuities, at 3 per cent -	2,803,780 12 4	- - - -	2,803,780 12 4
Irish Reduced Annuities - - ditto - -	192,062 6 2	- - - -	162,062 6 2
£. 3½ per cent Debentures and Stock -	14,605,670 3 11	- - - -	14,605,670 3 11
Reduced 3½ per cent Annuities - -	1,234,509 4 3	- - - -	1,234,509 4 3
New 3½ per cent Annuities - - -	11,784,394 14 -	- - - -	11,784,394 14 -
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 4 per cent	1,615,384 12 4	- - - -	1,615,384 12 4
New 5 per cent Annuities - - -	6,661 1 -	- - - -	6,661 1 -
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 5 per cent	1,015,384 12 4	- - - -	1,015,384 12 4
IRELAND - - - £.	33,227,847 6 4	- - - -	33,227,847 6 4
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM - - - £.	755,604,338 17 3¾	1,503,789 7 1	754,100,549 10 2¾

GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the Charge thereupon, at the 5th January 1833.

CHARGE:

	In GREAT BRITAIN.	In IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Due to the Public Creditor. Annual Interest on Unredeemed Capital	22,810,491 8 7½	1,171,553 – 11¾	
Long Annuities - - expire 1860 -	1,192,943 4 10	73 19 3	
Annuities p' 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, ditto 1867	585,740 – –	—	
Annuities per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, expire at various periods - - - -	870,998 2 –	—	
Annuities to the Trustees of the Waterloo Subscription Fund, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34 - - expire 5 July 1833 - -	7,900 – –	—	
Payable at the National Debt Office. Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 148, and 10 Geo. 4, c. 24 -	717,529 5 –	—	
Tontines and other Life Annuities per various Acts. English -	22,371 13 3	- -	
Irish -	34,230 8 7	6,823 7 3	
£.	26,242,204 2 3½	1,178,450 7 5¾	
Annual Interest on Stock transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, towards the Redemption of Land Tax, under Schedules C. D 1. & D 2, per 53 Geo. 3, c. 123.	11,245 10 –½	—	
Management - - - - - - - - -	271,533 1 10¼	—	
TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE, exclusive of 34,521 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* the Annual Charge on Capitals and Long Annuities, standing in the names of the Commissioners, on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years or upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends; and also on account of Donations and Bequests - - - £.	26,524,982 14 2¼	1,178,450 7 5¾	27,703,433 1 8

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.

N° 117.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 5th January 1832, 1833 and 1834, respectively.

	IN THE YEAR ENDING 5TH JANUARY					
	1832:		1833:		1834:	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom - - - -	742	83,852	733	90,180	711	89,212
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey and Man -	18	1,855	26	2,735	17	2,959
British Plantations - - -	376	34,290	386	43,397	298	32,878
TOTAL - - -	1,136	119,997	1,145	136,312	1,026	125,049

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the year ending 5th January 1833, is now corrected; and as several Returns from the Plantations are not received for the last year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

Custom House, London, 22 March 1834.

Jn° Covey, Regr Genl of Shipping.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

N° 118.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December 1831, 1832 and 1833, respectively.

	On the 31st December 1831.			On the 31st December 1832.			On the 31st December 1833.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom -	18,942	2,190,457	132,200	19,143	2,225,980	134,588	19,158	2,233,855	136,250
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey and Man -	508	33,899	3,816	521	35,880	3,844	531	37,446	3,839
British Plantations -	4,792	357,608	22,406	4,771	356,208	23,202	4,696	363,276	23,911
TOTAL - - -	24,242	2,581,964	158,422	24,435	2,618,068	161,634	24,385	2,634,577	164,000

Custom House, London, 22 March 1834.

Jn° Covey, Regr Genl of Shipping.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

N° 119.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated Voyages,) that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM, from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the Three Years ending 5th January 1834.

YEARS Ending 5th January	SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, From Foreign Parts.									*continued* *
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			TOTAL.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	
1832 - -	14,488	2,367,322	131,627	6,085	874,605	47,453	20,573	3,241,927	179,080	
1833 - -	13,372	2,185,980	122,594	4,546	639,979	35,399	17,918	2,825,959	157,993	
1834 - -	13,119	2,183,814	120,495	5,505	762,085	41,996	18,624	2,945,899	162,491	

continued. * YEARS Ending 5th January	SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, To Foreign Parts.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1832 - -	13,791	2,300,731	132,004	5,927	896,051	47,009	19,718	3,196,782	179,013
1833 - -	13,292	2,229,269	128,293	4,391	651,223	34,834	17,683	2,880,492	163,127
1834 - -	13,266	2,244,274	125,474	5,250	758,601	40,014	18,516	3,002,875	165,488

Custom House, London, 22 March 1834.

Jn° Covey, Regr Genl of Shipping.

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.

N° 117.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 5th January 1831, 1832 and 1833, respectively.

	IN THE YEARS ENDING 5TH JANUARY					
	1831.		1832.		1833.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	730	75,532	742	83,852	731	90,000
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey and Man	20	1,879	18	1,855	26	2,735
British Plantations	367	32,719	376	34,290	221	25,470
TOTAL	1,117	110,130	1,136	119,997	978	118,205

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the year ending 5th January 1832, is now corrected; and as several Returns from the Plantations are not yet received for the last year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

Office of Regr Genl of Shipping,
Custom House, London,
23 March 1833.

John Covey,
Regr Genl.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

N° 118.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December 1830, 1831 and 1832, respectively.

	On the 31st December 1830:			On the 31st December 1831:			On the 31st December 1832:		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom	18,675	2,168,916	130,000	18,942	2,190,457	132,200	19,143	2,225,980	134,588
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey and Man	499	32,676	3,649	508	33,899	3,816	521	35,880	3,844
British Plantations	4,547	330,227	21,163	4,792	357,608	22,406	4,771	356,208	23,202
TOTAL	23,721	2,531,819	154,812	24,242	2,581,964	158,422	24,435	2,618,068	161,634

Office of Regr Genl of Shipping,
Custom House, London,
23 March 1833.

John Covey,
Regr Genl.

SPECIMEN, No. 14.—[*Form proposed.*

ORDERED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO BE PRINTED, DECEMBER 2, 1830.

LIFE ANNUITIES.

An ACCOUNT of all MONEY received by the COMMISSIONERS for the REDEMPTION of the NATIONAL DEBT, from the Sale of LIFE or other terminable ANNUITIES, under the Act of the 10th of his late Majesty, distinguishing the Money paid for Annuities for Life from that received for Annuities for terms of Years, from 23d February 1830, to the latest period to which the same can be made out, viz. to the 6th November 1830.

	STOCK TRANSFERRED TO THE SAID COMMISSIONERS.								Total Stock Transferred to the Commissioners.	Long Annuities Transferred to the Commissioners.	Money Value of such Stock and Long Annuities.	Money received by the Commissioners, including Commission, in addition to such Stock and Long Annuities.	Total Money Value of such Stock and Long Annuities Transferred, and Money received by the said Commissioners.	Annuities granted by the said Commissioners, in Exchange for the same.
	£3. per Cent. Annuities, Anno 1726.	£3. per Cent. Consolidated Annuities.	£3. per Cent. Reduced Annuities.	£3½. per Cent. Annuities, Anno 1818.	£3½. per Cent. Reduced Annuities.	£3½. per Cent. New Annuities.	£4. per Cent. New Annuities.	£4. per Cent. Annuities, Anno 1826.						
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
For terms of Years.	41,575	1,689,732	834,022	415,666	589,281	48,955	1,600,799	512,391	5,732,421	1,521	5,619,781 7 5	1,633,579 10 0	7,253,360 17 5	486,567 10 0
For Life Annuities.	. .	178,215	72,023	. .	22,069	24,128	28,775	2,303	327,513	63	305,601 11 2	291,392 11 6	596,994 2 8	67,787 9 6
Jointly . . . £.	41,575	1,867,947	906,045	415,666	611,350	73,083	1,629,574	514,694	6,059,934	1,584	5,925,382 18 7	1,924,972 1 6	7,850,355 0 1	554,354 19 6
									Add Deferred Annuities granted, not yet in the course of Payment . .					170 11 6
													£.	554,525 11 0

This Account commences from the 17th February, 1830, and is a continuation of the Return dated the 23d of February, 1830, (Sess. Paper, No. 93.)

National Debt Office,
November 17, 1830.

S. HIGHAM,
Comptroller General.

323

LIFE ANNUITIES.

AN ACCOUNT of all MONEY received by the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt, from the Sale of LIFE or other terminable ANNUITIES, under the Act of the 10th of his late Majesty, distinguishing the Money paid for Annuities for Life from that received for Annuities for terms of Years, from 23d February 1830 to the latest period to which the same can be made out, viz. to the 6th November 1830.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *December* 1830.

AN ACCOUNT of all MONEY received by the Commissioners for the Redemption of the 10th of his late Majesty, distinguishing the Money paid for Annuities for to the latest period to which the same can

	STOCK TRANSFERRED TO THE SAID COMMISSIONERS.							
	£.3 p[r] cent ANNUITIES. Anno 1726.	£.3 p[r] cent CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES.	£.3 p[r] cent REDUCED ANNUITIES.	£.3½ p[r] cent ANNUITIES. Anno 1818.	£.3½ p[r] cent REDUCED ANNUITIES.	£.3½ p[r] cent NEW ANNUITIES.	£.4 p[r] cent NEW ANNUITIES.	£.4 p[r] cent ANNUITIES. Anno 1826.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
For Terms of Years -	41,575	1,689,732	834,022	415,666	589,281	48,955	1,600,799	512,391
For Life Annuities -	- -	178,215	72,023	- -	22,069	24,128	28,775	2,303
Jointly - £.	41,575	1,867,947	906,045	415,666	611,350	73,083	1,629,574	514,694

THIS Account commences from the 17th February 1830, and is a continuation of the Return dated the 23d of February 1830, (Sess. Paper, N° 93.)

National Debt Office,
17 November 1830.

National Debt, from the Sale of LIFE or other terminable ANNUITIES, under the Act of the Life from that received for Annuities for terms of Years, from 23d February 1830, be made out, viz. to the 6th November 1830.

TOTAL STOCK Transferred to the Commissioners.	LONG ANNUITIES Transferred to the Commissioners.	MONEY VALUE of such STOCK and LONG ANNUITIES.	MONEY received by the Commissioners, including Commission, in addition to such Stock and Long Annuities.	TOTAL MONEY VALUE of such Stock and Long Annuities transferred, and Money received by the said Commissioners.	ANNUITIES granted by the said Commissioners, in Exchange for the same.
£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5,732,421	1,521	5,619,781 7 5	1,633,579 10 –	7,253,360 17 5	486,567 10 –
327,513	63	305,601 11 2	291,392 11 6	596,994 2 8	67,787 9 6
6,059,934	1,584	5,925,382 18 7	1,924,972 1 6	7,850,355 – 1	554,354 19 6
			Add Deferred Annuities granted, not yet in the course of Payment - -		170 11 6
				£.	554,525 11 –

S. HIGHAM,
Compt[r] Gen[l].

LIFE ANNUITIES.

AN ACCOUNT of all MONEY received by the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt, from the Sale of LIFE or other terminable ANNUITIES, under the Act of the 10th of his late Majesty.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *December* 1830.

COTTON.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of BALES of COTTON imported into *Great Britain* from the *United States*, from 1st January 1829 to 1st January 1830; distinguishing the Quantity brought in British and in Foreign Ships.

	QUANTITY of COTTON WOOL imported into Great Britain from the United States of America.		
	In British Ships.	In Foreign Ships.	TOTAL.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Year ending 5th January 1830 - -	50,130,781	105,494,423	155,625,204

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
5 October 1830.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

COTTON.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Bales of Cotton imported into *Great Britain*, from the *United States*, from 1st January 1829 to 1st January 1830; distinguishing the Quantity brought in British and in Foreign Ships.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *December* 1830.

COTTON.—TIMBER.—SHIPPING.

ORDERED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO BE PRINTED,
DECEMBER 20, 1830.

COTTON.

An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of BALES of COTTON IMPORTED into Great Britain from the United States, from 1st January 1829 to 1st January 1830; distinguishing the Quantity brought in British and in Foreign Ships.

—	QUANTITY OF COTTON WOOL IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.		
	In British Ships.	In Foreign Ships.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Year ending 5th Jan. 1830	50,130,781	105,494,423	155,625,204

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
5th October 1830.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

80.

TIMBER.

An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of HUNDRED of DEALS IMPORTED into Great Britain from Norway, from 1st January 1829 to 1st January 1830; distinguishing the Quantity brought in British and in Foreign Ships.

—	NUMBER OF DEALS IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN FROM NORWAY.								
	In British Ships.			In Foreign Ships.			Total.		
	Gr. Hun.	qrs.	No.	Gr. Hun.	qrs.	No.	Gr. Hun.	qrs.	No.
Year ending 5th Jan. 1830	256	3	5	4,995	0	0	5,251	3	5

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
5th October 1830.

WILLIAM IRVING,
or General of Imports and Exports.

81.

SHIPPING.

An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of SHIPS belonging to the Port of London, which have been MORTGAGED, in the whole or in part, in the Years 1827, 1828, and 1829; distinguishing the Years in which such Mortgages were effected.

YEARS.	Partly Mortgaged.		Wholly Mortgaged.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
In the Year 1827	33	12,588	59	14,715
„ 1828	35	12,372	76	16,453
„ 1829	30	7,952	92	18,763

Office of Regr Genl of Shipping,
Custom House, London,
29th July 1830.

JOHN COVEY,
Acting Regr Genl.

82.

and invest the same in the Purchase of Land or other Hereditaments: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any Three or more of them, to pay, from and out of all or any of the Duties, Revenues, and Incomes composing the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or out of the growing produce of the said Fund, to the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, on behalf of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, such Sum of Money as may be agreed upon between the said Commissioners and the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens as a Compensation or Satisfaction for the said Offices, Occupations or Employments of Package, Scavage, Balliage, and Porterage, and the Fees and Emoluments thereof, and also to pay, out of the said Fund or the growing produce thereof, the Costs and Charges in any Manner incident or relating to the preparing and passing this Act.

Lords of the Treasury authorized out of the Consolidated Fund to purchase the Offices.

II. And be it further enacted, That the said Sum to be paid as aforesaid shall be paid and received as a full Satisfaction and Compensation to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens for the Loss of the said Offices, and of the Fees and Emoluments thereof; and that on the Day after the Day on which the said Sum shall be paid as aforesaid the Offices, Occupations, or Employments of Package, Scavage, Balliage, and Porterage granted or confirmed to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, by the said Charters and Act of Parliament, or intended so to be, and the future Duties, Fees, and Emoluments thereof, and all the Estate and Interest of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, of, in, and to the same, whether they may be entitled thereto respectively by virtue of the said Charters and Act of Parliament, or by virtue of any other Charters or Acts of Parliament, or by Prescription or otherwise, and every of them, shall cease and determine and be utterly void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

On the payment of the Money the Offices to cease.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall abridge, prejudice, or otherwise affect, or be deemed or construed to abridge, prejudice, or otherwise affect, any of the Rights of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, to which they are or may be entitled under or by virtue of the aforesaid Charters or Act of Parliament, or otherwise, to have and exercise any of the Offices or Employments granted or confirmed to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens by the aforesaid Charters or Act of Parliament, except the said Offices or Employments of Package, Scavage, Balliage, and Porterage, or any of them, or to receive and enjoy the Duties, Fees, Profits, and Emoluments to such Offices or any of them (except as aforesaid) belonging or appertaining, or any other Rights or Priviliges, to which the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens are entitled; but that the same shall be and continue in full Force and Virtue, and may be enforced and recovered by the same Remedies, and claimed or pleaded in the same Manner, as if this Act had not been passed.

Not to affect the Right of the Corporation of London to other Offices.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, and they are hereby empowered, to lay out and invest the said Sum, to be paid as aforesaid, in the Name of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, in the Purchase of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, without incurring any of the Penalties, or Forfeitures of the Statutes of Mortmain.

Power to the Corporation of London to lay out the Money in the Purchase of Land.

V. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, if they

lay out and invest the same in the purchase of land or other hereditaments;

1. Lords of the Treasury authorized out of the Consolidated Fund to purchase the Officers.

Be it therefore Enacted, by The KING's most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, THAT it shall be lawful for the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any *Three* or more of them, to pay from and out of all or any of the Duties, Revenues and Incomes composing the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or out of the growing produce of the said Fund, to the Chamberlain of the City of London, on behalf of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, such sum of Money as may be agreed upon between the said Commissioners and the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens as a compensation or satisfaction for the said Offices, Occupations or Employments of Package, Scavage and Porterage, and the Fees and Emoluments thereof, and also to pay out of the said Fund or the growing produce thereof, the Costs and Charges in any manner incident or relating to the preparing and passing this Act.

2. On the payment of the Money the Offices to cease.

And be it further Enacted, That the said Sum to be paid as aforesaid shall be paid and received as a full satisfaction and compensation to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens for the loss of the said Offices, and of the Fees and Emoluments thereof; and that on the day after the day on which the said Sum shall be paid as aforesaid the Offices, Occupations or Employments of Package, Scavage and Porterage granted or confirmed to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens by the said Charters and Act of Parliament, or intended so to be, and the future Duties, Fees and Emoluments thereof, and all the estate and interest of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, of in and to the same, whether they may be entitled thereto respectively by virtue of the said Charters and Act of Parliament, or by virtue of any other Charters or Acts of Parliament, or by prescription or otherwise, and every of them, shall cease and determine, and be utterly void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

3. Not to affect the Right of the Corporation of London to other Offices.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall abridge, prejudice or otherwise affect, or be deemed or construed to abridge, prejudice or otherwise affect any of the rights of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, to which they are or may be entitled under or by virtue of the aforesaid Charters or Act of Parliament, or otherwise, to have and exercise any of the Offices or Employments granted or confirmed to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens by the aforesaid Charters

and invest the same in the Purchase of Land or other Hereditaments: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any Three or more of them, to pay, from and out of all or any of the Duties, Revenues, and Incomes composing the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or out of the growing Produce of the said Fund, to the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, on behalf of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, such Sum of Money as may be agreed upon between the said Commissioners and the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens as a Compensation or Satisfaction for the said Offices, Occupations, or Employments of Package, Scavage, Balliage, and Porterage, and the Fees and Emoluments thereof, and also to pay, out of the said Fund or the growing Produce thereof, the Costs and Charges in any Manner incident or relating to the preparing and passing this Act. 2

Lords of the Treasury authorized, out of the Consolidated Fund, to purchase the Offices.

II. And be it further enacted, That the said Sum to be paid as aforesaid shall be paid and received as a full Satisfaction and Compensation to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens for the Loss of the said Offices, and of the Fees and Emoluments thereof; and that on the Day after the Day on which the said Sum shall be paid as aforesaid the Offices, Occupations, or Employments of Package, Scavage, Balliage, and Porterage granted or confirmed to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens by the said Charters and Act of Parliament, or intended so to be, and the future Duties, Fees, and Emoluments thereof, and all the Estate and Interest of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, of, in, and to the same, whether they may be entitled thereto respectively by virtue of the said Charters and Act of Parliament or by virtue of any other Charters or Acts of Parliament, or by Prescription or otherwise, and every of them, shall cease and determine and be utterly void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever. 3

On the Payment of the Money the Offices to cease.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall abridge, prejudice, or otherwise affect, or be deemed or construed to abridge, prejudice, or otherwise affect, any of the Rights of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, to which they are or may be entitled under or by virtue of the aforesaid Charters or Act of Parliament, or otherwise,

Not to affect the Right of the Corporation of London to other Offices.

(No. 3.) *continued.*

John Beatty West would have had a large majority of legal votes on the poll over the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, and would therefore have been entitled to be elected and returned at the said Election as Members to represent the said City and County of the City in Parliament; that great and riotous crowds were assembled during the said Election in and about the Sessions House at Green Street, in the said City of Dublin, where the said Election was holden, and in and about the various booths or polling places, and in the avenues and passages leading thereto, and in divers other places in the said City, and that, by the violent and outrageous conduct of such crowds, which were composed of the partizans of the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, under the direction of "The Trades' National Political Union," and in many cases, by actual force employed by them, many electors, who would otherwise have voted for the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, were prevented from so doing, and many others were terrified and compelled to vote for the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven; and the said riots were so violent that during the said Election, on Wednesday the fourteenth of January last, the said Returning Officers were obliged in consequence thereof to adjourn the poll in one of the booths or polling places; that the said Edward Southwell Ruthven, not being the eldest son or heir apparent of any Peer of Parliament, or of any person serving as a Knight of the Shire, or qualified to serve as a Knight of the Shire, and not having an estate of freehold or copyhold for his own life, or for some greater estate, either in law or equity, to and for his own use and benefit, of or in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, over and above what will satisfy and clear all incumbrances affecting the same, of the annual value of three hundred pounds above reprizes, is not capable to sit or vote as a Member of the House of Commons, and that his said Election and Return are void; that the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, by themselves, their agents, friends, and managers, partizans, and others, on their behalf, were guilty of the most flagrant and notorious acts of intimidation, thereby unlawfully procuring, by threats, divers other persons, being qualified to vote at the said Election, and by the fear of being persecuted, and themselves and their families injured and ill-used, to forbear to give their votes for the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, in violation of the privileges of Parliament and the rights and freedom of Election; that the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, by themselves, their agents, friends, and managers, and by persons employed on their behalf, before, at and during the said Election, were guilty of extensive bribery and corruption, and employed undue influence, and other improper means, and gave, and caused to be given, divers sums of money, and other gifts and rewards, and made, and caused to be made, divers agreements, engagements, and promises, to several persons having or claiming to have a right to vote, in order to procure them to vote at the said Election in favour of the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven, and to forbear to vote for the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, and in order to procure them the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven to be returned to serve in this present Parliament for the City aforesaid; that by the above and other undue, illegal and unconstitutional means and practices, the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven obtained a colourable majority over the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West on the poll taken at the said Election, and were illegally elected and returned Citizens to represent the said City and County of the City of Dublin in this Parliament, to the great prejudice of the Petitioners, and the other duly qualified electors of the said City and County of the City, and of the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West, who were, as the Petitioners submit, duly elected by a large majority of legal votes given for them, and ought to have been returned Citizens to serve in Parliament for the said City and County of the City of Dublin; the Petitioners therefore humbly pray that, inasmuch as no scrutiny or investigation of the persons so illegally admitted to be registered, could or was permitted to take place at the said Election, and inasmuch as the examination of matters and things affecting the freedom of Election, the correction of abuses, and the removal of fraudulent votes from the registry, are most important, the House will please to take into their consideration the several matters and things hereinbefore stated, and will remove from the registry of the said City and County of the City of Dublin, and strike off the poll of the said Election, the names of such persons as shall appear to have been improperly admitted to be registered, and to vote as aforesaid, and that the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven may be declared to have been not duly elected and returned, and that the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West may be declared duly elected to serve in Parliament for the said City and County of the City of Dublin; or that the said Edward Southwell Ruthven may be declared to have been unduly elected and returned by reason of his not being qualified by estate to sit or vote as a Citizen in Parliament, and that the name of whichever of the said George Alexander Hamilton and John Beatty West shall appear to the House to be entitled thereto, be substituted in the said Return, in the place of the said Edward Southwell Ruthven; or that the said Election and Return of the said Daniel O'Connell and Edward Southwell Ruthven may be declared null and void and that the House may make such order, and give such further relief in the premises for securing the Freedom of Election in the said City and County of the City of Dublin as the House shall think fit, and the nature and circumstances and merits of the case may require.

(No. 3.) *continued.*

(No. 4.) Stafford Borough Election—*Petition of Rees Howell Gronow, Esq.*

A Petition of Rees Howell Gronow, Esquire, of Queen Street, May Fair, one of the Candidates for the Borough of Stafford, at the last Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the said Borough, was delivered in, and read; setting forth, That at the last Election for the said Borough, Robert Farrand, Esquire, William Faulkner Chetwynd, Esquire, Francis Lyttelton Hollyoake Goodricke, Esquire, and Sir Charles Wolsley, Baronet, and the Petitioner, were Candidates to represent the said Borough in Parliament; that Francis Hughes is the Mayor and Returning Officer for the said Borough: that the polling commenced on Monday, in the said Borough of Stafford, at the last Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the said Borough, was delivered in, and read; setting

Mr. J. B. Boothby.

21 February, 1832.

2309. What commission do you charge in Brazil for loading a ship?—Five per cent. is the commission for transacting the business of the ship.

2310. What is your commission in the Brazils?—On purchase and shipment of sugars, if they are purchased by bills on England, the commission for purchase and shipment is five per cent.; if they are purchased from the proceeds of goods consigned to the house in Brazil, it is from two to three per cent.

2311. What do you charge on the sale of outward cargoes?—Generally five per cent. upon the sales; but they vary very much; some houses charge more, some less; but I would take that as the average commission for the sale of manufactures.

2312. Does that include *del credere*?—It does not.

2313. What has been charged for *del credere*?—It varies from one to two and a half per cent. according to circumstances.

2314. Do you get this commission for loading the ship without incurring any risk?—The merchant pays the disbursements of the ship in Brazil, which would amount, according to the size of the vessel, to from £250 to £450; this money the consignee furnishes to the ship, a great portion, and takes usually the bills of the captain upon his owner for the disbursements, which of course incurs some risk.

2315. As a commission house, in cases where you receive British manufactures or other commodities for sale in the Brazils, and where you make returns in the produce of the Brazils, how much aggregate commission does the party pay who employs your house?—Five per cent. upon the gross sales of the goods, and two and a half per cent. on the purchase of produce in return, if the return is made in produce; if it is made in bills, one per cent., including the guarantee of those bills; those are the usual terms, but they vary very much; from late competition these commissions have been at much lower rates.

2316. Have you an interest in any plantation in the Brazils?—No further interest than as I have stated; my partner at Pernambuco is a joint trustee for the management of an estate.

2317. In what character is the produce of the plantations in the Brazils consigned to your house?—Usually for account, as remittances for the sale of British goods, or it is shipped by orders from foreign ports, or consigned to foreign ports for sale.

2318. Is it the practice of the house to advance money previously, on the understanding of produce being shipped?—Not that I am aware of; those planters we act for as agents are generally the richer planters.

2319. No applications are made to houses in Great Britain to make advances to the parties remitting sugar cargoes to Europe under the care of that house?—Not to my knowledge.

2320. Do you know anything of the expense of drogerage, and supplying a West India ship with her cargo?—I have no knowledge practically of the West India trade.

2321. You have stated the net prices of sugar in Brazil average at 17*s.* 10½*d.* and 10*s.* 2*d.*; are those according with the prices that would be returned from sales in Europe?—Those are the last quotations of price in Pernambuco on the 20th of December; at that time the price of sugar was reduced into British sterling and British weight at the current exchange of 39*d.*

2322. Does this correspond with the net prices which would be returned about that period, by consignees in the British market?—The price of sugar in London, taking the price of white Pernambuco sugar in London at 23*s.*, would leave 5*s.* for freight, insurance, and all London charges; there would be no profit upon such a transaction.

Mr. J. B. Boothby.

21 February 1832.

Mr. *William Imrie*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. William Imrie.

2323. YOU are a ship-broker in Liverpool, in the firm of William Ker and Company, are you not?—I am.

2324. Are you in an extensive line of business?—We have a moderate share of business.

2325. Has your house chartered many vessels to the West Indies and the Brazils?—To the West Indies we have not; we have sent general seeking ships to the West Indies; to the Brazils we have many.

2326. On what terms could you procure British-built ships of a good character at Lloyd's to bring home sugars to this country from Barbadoes, Kingston, in Jamaica, or Demerara?—At present the freight would be for vessels from the Islands or Demerara, from the 12th of January to the 1st of August, taking out a cargo free, the lowest rate would be from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* from Barbadoes or Kingston, according to the size of the vessel, and from Demerara I should think 3*s.* 6*d.*

2327. Supposing the vessel to have the advantage of an outward cargo, on what terms would she bring home sugars?—That would make a difference, I should think, of 6*d.* a cwt. according to the nature of the commercial account of the Island to which she was going; to Demerara it might make as much as 9*d.* from Liverpool.

2328. Under those terms would the vessel call at Falmouth for orders, and deliver the cargo in London, Liverpool, or the Clyde?—That would not be objected to; a preference would be given to Liverpool, but the charterer would have the option if required.

2329. Are you aware whether it is usual to allow a discount to a merchant on a West India voyage?—There is an allowance, which may be termed a premium or commission, for loading vessels off of the current rates, the freight is established in the West India Islands; they would pay according to the size of the vessel, and the port to which she proceeds. I should say, at the ports named, to Barbadoes, from 10 to 20 per cent.; 10 is the lowest and 20 per cent. is the highest, according to the size of the ship; a vessel of 150 tons can only afford to allow 10 per cent., where a vessel of 300 tons can afford to allow 20 per cent., upon the freight home, carrying out a cargo free.

2330. What is the premium allowed on a Jamaica voyage?—That will vary according to the part of the Island at which she will load; at Old Harbour I happened to have a charter-party, on which I allowed 20 per cent.; this was last year.

[*The same was delivered in, and read, as follows:*]

Kingston, Jamaica, 31st March 1831.

CAPTAIN ANDREW THOMS, of the brig Mersey, A. 1. of Liverpool, engages to charter the hold of the said vessel to Elin, Scott, & Co., who engage to give her a full cargo of sugar, coffee, rum, and logwood (the latter only sufficient for

No. 9.

Mayor, Magistrates, &c. of Berwick. Petition to the House of Commons on the unequal rates of duty on British Spirits.

bitants of the less highly favoured English Border; to occasion idleness, crime, and misery on the frontiers of both kingdoms; and completely sacrifices the best interests of this ancient and loyal town.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will forthwith entirely abolish the injurious inequality in the Scottish and English rates of duty above complained of, and also that you will cause the sums already expended on the maintenance of prisoners for smuggling to be repaid to this borough by the Excise Board, and also cause the county rate of the borough to be relieved from the future maintenance of such offenders.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Clay, seconded by Mr. Town-Clerk, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Mayor for his conduct in the chair.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

Mount Cleary Distillery, near Teneriffe, North Britain, 11th November 1833.

No. 10.

Letter from Mr. Alexander Scott on the existing Excise regulations as regards Distillers.

SIRS,

I have received intimation that you are in readiness to receive deputations from the different trades on the Excise Laws. There being, at present, no time to consult my brother distillers, so as to form and forward a deputation, I have taken the liberty of addressing you as an individual, and beg to trouble you with a statement of the two following grievances; in doing so, I am sure I only speak the sentiments of all in our trade with whom I have conversed upon the subject.

First, we have various Acts of Parliament for the guidance of traders and Excise; but these Acts grant powers to the Commissioners of Excise to interpret them, from time to time, by general orders, sent to the Excise only. A trader may act quite correctly, according to Act of Parliament; but the Excise have only to refer to a former general order, to find the trade at fault. To remedy this, I would humbly suggest that all general orders should be printed; that the surveying officer should be bound to show any trader every order connected with his trade; and that the trader may not plead ignorance of not having seen such order, he (the trader) should be bound to indorse the same as having seen it: this would enable us to know the law as it really is. The Commissioners, to be sure, did instruct the officers to show the trader these general orders; but, practically speaking, this is seldom attended to. At present we may be either totally ignorant of these orders, or may plead ignorance of them, and the Excise not have it in their power to prove the contrary.

The second is a local grievance, as far as Banffshire is concerned. We have duties to pay at all times, occasionally once or twice a week; these we have to send a distance of forty to fifty miles to reach the collector in Elgin, (his residence,) and that through a very indirect post; and although remittances are promptly acknowledged by the collector, it will take five days before a receipt can be obtained. The collector is, besides, obliged to be absent about fourteen days during every six weeks, on very distant collection rounds; and while he is absent, it is impossible to obtain receipts of any kind for duties. To remedy this, I would humbly take the liberty to suggest that the supervisor should examine the officer's charge of duty, and indorse it if correct; and, added to this document, a bank receipt or order from the commercial bank in Banff, or any other bank in Banff, upon their branches in Elgin, payable to the collector for the duties, from time to time, should be put into the officer's possession; and that these two documents should form the ground of sufficient warrant for the officer to allow the goods in question to be removed by permit; or that the collector of Customs at Banff should be empowered to receive the duties and grant receipt.

The Elgin collection is extensive, embracing part of three counties; it was formed at a time when few or no legal distilleries were in operation, the various duties being then paid at collection rounds. The case is now quite different, fourteen distilleries being in operation in the county of Banff; and I, as proprietor of one, have paid within these last seven years upwards of 40,000 *l.* of duties, and the greater part of which has been sent through this very tedious and indirect channel of transmittance.

No. 10.

Letter from Mr. Alexander Scott, on the existing Excise Regulations as regards Distillers.

I trust your Honours will be pleased to excuse the liberty I have taken in suggesting these remedies. I have done so as a practical trader, and earnestly hope that such or better relief as your Honours may think fit to recommend may be carried into effect.

I have the honour to be, Sirs, respectfully,
Your obedient humble servant,
ALEXANDER SCOTT.

The Commissioners of Excise Inquiry, &c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX, No. 11.

No. 11.

Letter from Messrs. M'Killigan and Co. representing grievances of Distillery Laws.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Excise Inquiry.

GENTLEMEN, *Banff, 12th Nov.* 1833.

Our supervisor has sent us notice that you will receive deputations at Dundee on the 14th instant.

We regret that we live at too great a distance to avail ourselves of the satisfaction we should have had in waiting on you. The expense, at all events, would have been too heavy on a single small work; and there is no time to organize a deputation with other traders in this district. We cannot, however, but regret that circumstances appear to have precluded your coming into nearer communication with the smaller numerous malt distillers in the north, aware as we are from experience of the undue influence and misrepresentations resorted to by some of our rival raw-grain distillers. All, however, that we can attempt, and which we beg you will excuse, is to address you very hurriedly; and, from the nature of the subject, (abounding as it does in numerous vexatious details,) very imperfectly in the modes we now adopt.

We shall first touch on a regulation connected with our trade, the utility of which, for the protection of the revenue, it is impossible to conceive. Indeed this is obvious, from the circumstance of its having been entirely omitted in the English Distillery Act, passed two years after that under which we work. The grievance to which we allude arises out of the 44th section of the Scotch Distillery Act, which imposes a penalty of 200 *l.*, if at any time there shall be found in distillery, except in the mash-tun or underback, any wort, the gravity of which shall exceed by more than three degrees, &c. This compels the distiller to erect an expensive vessel called a wort-receiver, for the reception of his *first* or strongest wort; or to lose much time and labour, and moreover have his worts greatly deteriorated, *as they invariably are*, and in some instances, in sultry weather, entirely lost by souring in the under-back. Why, we would ask, load him with an expense, and subject him to such loss for no conceivable object? But even if he happens to have room for this useless vessel (which is often not the case), and chooses to incur the expense, the grievance is far from being removed, as time is still lost, and the worts *never ferment* so well as if put into the coolers at once; and the distiller is liable to a penalty of 200 *l.*, should the wort in such receiver fall to a less degree of heat than 100 degrees. We repeat, that by the English Act, not only are worts of any strength freely allowed to be conveyed to the coolers, but even to the fermenting backs, where they may be reduced to the proper strength before yeast is applied. We would humbly suggest, therefore, that this clause (as useless) be taken out of the Scotch and Irish Act.

Distillers from malt have just cause to complain that even-handed justice has not been dealt to them, in reducing the allowance of 1*s.* 2*d.* per gallon, granted by the original Act under which they embarked their

Appendix, No. 20.

STATEMENT of the Number of Copies of the Commons' Journals received by the Lords, delivered and in Store, in the Year 1831 to 31st December 1834, inclusive.

	Vol. 1.	Vol. 2.	Vol. 3.	Vol. 4.	Vol. 5.	Vol. 6.	Vol. 7.	Vol. 8.	Vol. 9.	Vol. 10.	Vol. 11.	Vol. 12.	Vol. 13.	Vol. 14.	Vol. 15.	Vol. 16.	Vol. 17.	Vol. 18.	Vol. 19.	Vol. 20.	Vol. 21.	Vol. 22.	Vol. 23.	Vol. 24.	Vol. 25.	Vol. 26.	Vol. 27.	Vol. 28.	Vol. 29.	Vol. 30.	Vol. 31.	Vol. 32.	Vol. 33.	Vol. 34.	Vol. 35.	Vol. 36.	Vol. 37.	Vol. 38.	Vol. 39.	Vol. 40.	Vol. 41.	Vol. 42.	Vol. 43.
Number of Copies in hand of Distributor in 1831	86	85	86	86	85	89	87	86	87	87	86	86	86	86	85	86	86	87	86	85	87	87	86	86	86	86	86	87	86	86	86	86	80	78	78	73	73	74	74	84	75	75	76
Number of Copies delivered in 1831	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	12
Number of Copies delivered in 1832	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of Copies delivered in 1833	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of Copies delivered in 1834	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of Volumes delivered	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	19	19	20	20	20	20
On hand, 31st Dec. 1834	70	69	70	70	69	73	71	70	71	71	70	70	70	70	69	70	70	71	70	69	71	71	70	70	70	70	70	71	70	70	70	70	64	61	61	56	56	55	55	64	55	55	56
TOTAL	86	85	86	86	85	89	87	86	87	87	86	86	86	86	85	86	86	87	86	85	87	87	86	86	86	86	86	87	86	86	86	86	80	78	78	73	73	74	74	84	75	75	76

Vol. 44.	Vol. 45.	Vol. 46.	Vol. 47.	Vol. 48.	Vol. 49.	Vol. 50.	Vol. 51.	Vol. 52.	Vol. 53.	Vol. 54.	Vol. 55.	Vol. 56.	Vol. 57.	Vol. 58.	Vol. 59.	Vol. 60.	Vol. 61.	Vol. 62.	Vol. 63.	Vol. 64.	Vol. 65.	Vol. 66.	Vol. 67.	Vol. 68	Vol. 69.	Vol. 70.	Vol. 71.	Vol. 72.	Vol. 73.	Vol. 74.	Vol. 75.	Vol. 76.	Vol. 77.	Vol. 78.	Vol. 79.	Vol. 80.	Vol. 81.	Vol. 82.	Vol. 83.	Vol. 84.	Vol. 85.	Vol. 86.	Vol. 87.	Vol. 88.	TOTALS. Vol. 1 to 88.
76	76	78	80	90	89	78	96	106	107	108	110	114	110	111	124	130	131	146	148	154	160	156	163	161	160	160	161	161	160	171	170	179	172	181	184	188	188	209	225	233	386	386	386	386	10,946
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	19	27	30	135	-	-	-	1,089
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	7	12	12	36	144	-	-	482
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	8	20	136	-	361
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	7	8	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	16	16	17	25	28	40	147	702
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	24	25	27	29	29	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	31	31	31	31	31	34	34	36	36	45	59	64	204	192	176	147	2,634
56	56	58	60	70	69	58	75	85	86	87	89	90	85	84	95	101	102	116	118	124	130	126	133	131	130	130	131	131	129	140	139	148	141	147	150	152	152	164	166	169	182	194	210	239	8,312
76	76	78	80	90	89	78	96	106	107	108	110	114	110	111	124	130	131	146	148	154	160	156	163	161	160	160	161	161	160	171	170	179	172	181	184	188	188	209	225	233	386	386	386	386	10,946

Total of Volumes delivered - - - - 2,634

Ditto - - on hand - - - - 8,312

TOTAL - - - - - 10,946

I believe this to be a correct Return.

30 May 1835. *W. Courtenay.*

Thomas Stamp,
Distributor of the printed Journals, under the direction of William Courtenay, Esq.

Appendix, No. 21.

STATEMENT of the Number of COPIES of COMMONS' REPORTS received by the LORDS, Delivered and in Store, in the Year 1831 to 31st December 1834, inclusive.

	Vol. 1.	Vol. 2.	Vol. 3.	Vol. 4.	Vol. 5.	Vol. 6.	Vol. 7.	Vol. 8.	Vol. 9.	Vol. 10.	Vol. 11.	Vol. 12.	Vol. 13.	Vol. 14.	Vol. 15.	General Index.	Total Vols.
Number of Copies in hand of Distributor in 1831 -	67	67	67	67	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	2,404
																	Totals Delivered.
Number of Copies delivered in - 1831 - -	9	9	9	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	168
1832 - -	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	64
1833 - -	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	48
1834 - -	3	3	3	3	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	144
Number of Volumes delivered	19	19	19	19	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	424
On hand 31st Dec. 1834 -	48	48	48	48	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	1,980
TOTAL - -	67	67	67	67	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	2,404

STATEMENT of the Number of COPIES of GENERAL INDEXES to the COMMONS' JOURNALS, received by the LORDS, Delivered and in Store, in the Year 1831 to 31st December 1834, inclusive.

	Vol. 1.	Vol. 2.	Vol. 3.	Vol. 4.	Vol. 5.	Vol. 6.	Total Vol. 1 to 6.
Number of Copies in hand of Distributor in 1831 - -	77	72	70	66	94	203	582
Number of Copies delivered in - 1831 -	13	10	10	10	13	13	69
1832 -	4	3	3	3	3	8	24
1833 -	3	3	3	3	2	3	17
1834 -	3	3	3	3	6	16	34
Number of Volumes delivered - -	23	19	19	19	24	40	144
On hand - - - - -	54	53	51	47	70	163	438
TOTAL - -	77	72	70	66	94	203	582

Thomas Stamp,
Distributor of the Printed Journals
under the direction of William Courtenay, Esq.

I believe this to be a correct Return,
W. Courtenay.

May 30, 1835.

Appendix, No. 22.

STATEMENT of the Number of Copies of the Lords' Journals, General Indexes, Calendars, Rolls and Doomsday Book, Received, Delivered and in Store, in the Year 1831 to 31 December 1834, inclusive.

	Vol. 1.	Vol. 2.	Vol. 3.	Vol. 4.	Vol. 5.	Vol. 6.	Vol. 7.	Vol. 8.	Vol. 9.	Vol. 10.	Vol. 11.	Vol. 12.	Vol. 13.	Vol. 14.	Vol. 15.	Vol. 16.	Vol. 17.	Vol. 18.	Vol. 19.	Vol. 20.	Vol. 21.	Vol. 22.	Vol. 23.	Vol. 24.	Vol. 25.	Vol. 26.	Vol. 27.	Vol. 28.	Vol. 29.	Vol. 30.	Vol. 31.	Vol. 32.	Vol. 33.	Vol. 34.	Vol. 35.	Vol. 36.	Vol. 37.	Vol. 38.	Vol. 39.	Vol. 40.	Vol. 41.
Number of Copies in hand of Distributor, 1831 -	169	160	117	174	161	174	172	179	171	169	176	170	173	203	193	191	193	195	193	192	186	192	187	187	192	178	183	195	193	193	191	293	287	335	359	365	365	369	369	379	379
Number of Copies delivered in 1831	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1832	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
1833	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1834	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	8	10	10	10	12	12	11	11
Delivered for the use of the House of Commons, 1831 to 1834, both inclusive - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Volumes delivered -	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	26	26	32	34	34	34	36	36	35	35
„ On hand, 31 Dec. 1834 -	149	140	97	154	141	154	152	159	151	149	156	150	153	183	173	171	173	175	173	172	166	172	166	166	171	157	162	174	172	172	170	267	261	303	325	331	331	333	333	344	344
Total - - -	169	160	117	174	161	174	172	179	171	169	176	170	173	203	193	191	193	195	193	192	186	192	187	187	192	178	183	195	193	193	191	293	287	335	359	365	365	369	369	379	379

	Vol. 42.	Vol. 43.	Vol. 44.	Vol. 45.	Vol. 46.	Vol. 47.	Vol. 48.	Vol. 49.	Vol. 50.	Vol. 51.	Vol. 52.	Vol. 53.	Vol. 54.	Vol. 55.	Vol. 56.	Vol. 57.	Vol. 58.	Vol. 59.	Vol. 60.	Vol. 61.	Vol. 62.	Vol. 63.	Vol. 64.	Vol. 65.	Totals, Vols. 1 to 65.
*	380	384	384	384	389	389	386	399	403	419	428	431	454	487	1,250	not printed.	not printed.	455	461	481	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	22,466
	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	15	17	20	32	printed in 1834.	–	–	19	22	32	143	–	–	–	847
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	10	15		–	–	10	10	15	45	161	–	–	559
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	9		–	–	6	6	12	14	25	154	–	423
	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	13	13	15	19	19	7	–	–	17	17	18	26	30	43	165	696
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	600	–	–	–	–	–	600	600	600	600	3,000
	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	35	35	38	39	43	54	75	607	–	–	52	55	77	828	816	797	765	5,525
	344	348	348	348	353	353	350	364	368	381	389	388	400	412	643	–	–	403	406	404	422	434	453	485	16,941
	380	384	384	384	389	389	386	399	403	419	428	431	454	487	1,250	–	–	455	461	481	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	22,466

	Gen[l] Index, Vol. 1.	Gen[l] Index, Vol. 2.	Gen[l] Index, Vol. 3.	Calendar, Vol. 1.	Calendar, Vol. 2.	Rolls, Vol. 1 to 6.	Index to Rolls, Vol. 1.	Doomsday, Vol. 1 & 2.
	394	1,250	1,250	346	333	167	1,250	48
- 1831 -	13	–	–	14	31	9	–	None delivered since 1811.
- 1832 -	6	162	–	7	15	5	161	
- 1833 -	5	23	–	6	7	3	27	
- 1834 -	14	32	166	12	21	3	30	
1831 to 1834	–	600	600	–	–	–	600	
Total delivered	38	817	766	39	74	20	818	–
Total on hand -	356	433	484	307	259	147	432	48
- Total -	394	1,250	1,250	346	333	167	1,250	48

Mem.—After the Return was made to the Treasury in 1830, of the Journals, &c. some Vols. were discovered to be on hand over the Return then made, which is added to the stock on hand in 1831.

2,572 Total delivered of General Index, Calendars and Rolls of Parliament.

2,466 Total on hand of General Index, Calendars, Rolls and Doomsday Book.

5,038 Totals of the above.

I believe this to be a correct Return,
W. Courtenay.

30 May 1835.

Thomas Stamp,
Distributor of the Printed Journals, under the direction of W. Courtenay, Esq.

Appendix, No. 23.

Sir, Stationery Office, July 11, 1835.

With reference to your directions, of yesterday's date, that I should forward to the Committee a statement of what had been done in effecting a saving in lithographic engraving, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee, that previously to the year 1834, it had been the custom both of the King's Printer and of Messrs. Hansard, to pay very high prices to the engravers employed by them for engraving charts and plans for the use of the two Houses of Parliament, and to allow their engravers to supply themselves with the paper (which for the purposes of lithography is prepared in a peculiar way), and to charge for it at their own prices.

Having had several interviews on this subject with Mr. Robert Lemon, a very skilful lithographer, (the son of the Deputy-keeper of the State Papers) he, at my request, assisted in framing a scale, by which the prices of lithographic engraving have been reduced, as nearly as practicable, to a standard rate.

For this purpose he had recourse to the Parliamentary Paper of 1832, No. 731, which contains 21 charts and plans of the navigation of the River Shannon, and which afforded a greater variety than any other work he could resort to of the forms of engraving usually required for Parliamentary purposes.

The prices of the lithographic work executed in the Session of 1834 have been made in conformity to the standard scale thus adopted, and the paper required for this purpose was supplied by the Stationery Office, instead of, as heretofore, by the engravers themselves.

The only way in which I can explain to the Committee the exact effect of these two measures, is by showing the actual charges made by the engravers in 1832 for the engravings and paper respectively of the several plates in the Parliamentary Paper above referred to, and the prices now allowed for the same sizes and descriptions of work, with the prices paid by the Stationery Office for the paper required.

PRICES charged by the Engravers employed by Messrs. Hansard for the Drawing, Printing and Paper respectively of the 21 Plates of the Shannon Navigation, exhibited in Paper No. 731, printed, by Order of the House of Commons, 11th of August 1832.							PRICES allowed for the same Work under the Standard Scale, and the Prices paid for the Paper by the Stationery Office.					
No. of the Plates.	Drawing.			Printing.			Paper.			Drawing.			Printing.			Paper.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1.	10	10	–	12	4	–	10	13	6	8	–	–	9	3	–	5	13	8
2.	3	5	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	1	17	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
3.	4	4	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	3	10	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
4.	3	10	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	2	15	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
5.	6	–	–	6	17	3	6	13	5½	5	–	–	4	11	6	3	11	–½
6.	19	10	–	19	1	3	16	–	3	8	–	–	12	4	–	8	10	6
7.	5	18	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	2	14	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
8.	8	8	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	3	16	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
9.	7	7	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	3	6	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
10.	10	10	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	5	12	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
11.	7	12	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	3	11	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
12.	2	10	–	3	8	7½	2	13	4½	2	–	–	2	1	11½	1	8	5
13.	2	5	–	3	8	7½	2	13	4½	1	4	–	2	1	11½	1	8	5
14.	2	15	–	3	8	7½	2	13	4½	1	13	–	2	1	11½	1	8	5
15.	3	3	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	1	13	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
16.	2	5	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	1	6	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
17.	2	5	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	1	6	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
18.	3	3	–	6	17	3	5	6	9	1	18	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
19.	18	7	6	12	4	–	10	13	6	7	17	6	9	3	–	5	13	8
20.	9	6	6	6	17	3	5	6	9	4	–	–	3	8	7½	2	16	10
21.	1	10	–	4	3	6	2	13	4½	–	17	–	2	1	11½	1	8	5
£.	134	4	–	154	–	1½	124	1	11½	71	15	6	88	1	5½	66	1	4½

	£.	s.	d.
Former Prices of Drawing -	134	4	–
„ Printing -	154	–	1½
„ Paper -	124	1	11½
£.	412	6	1

	£.	s.	d.
Present Prices of Drawing -	71	15	6
„ Printing -	88	1	5½
„ Paper -	66	1	4½
£.	225	18	4

To effect the reduction stated in the scale (being upwards of 40 per cent.) Messrs. Hansard found it necessary, in the first instance, to transfer to Mr. Lemon a considerable portion of this description of work; but I believe that the engravers formerly employed by them have since agreed to reduce their charges to Mr. Lemon's scale.

Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 24.

PRINTING OFFICE at the Excise Office.

Sir, West Strand, November 8, 1832.

In compliance with your request, I have inspected the Printing Establishment of the Excise Office, for the purpose of forming an opinion as to the practicability of executing, with the means there possessed, the Printing for the Ordnance, Customs and Post Offices, in addition to that for the Excise Office; and I now submit for your consideration the result of my observations.

The rooms appropriated to the printing department at the Excise Office are not only most unfavourable to the extension of the business, but extremely inconvenient for the proper execution of what is already performed there.

Instead of a series of large, light, lofty and well ventilated workshops, so situated as to be of easy access to each other from various points, several small, low and close rooms have been assigned; and they are badly situated in relation to each other, being not only detached, but on opposite sides of an open yard.

The consequences of this imperfect arrangement must necessarily be bad work, and great loss of time and imperfect superintendence.

The Composing Department is by far the most imperfect branch of the whole. A large portion of all the type is useless, on account of the great disproportion in the quantity of some letters to others of the same fount. This, if the additional business should be introduced, may be remedied by a judicious casting up of the imperfect sorts, when increasing the founts for the new work; but (unless the additional business should be introduced) it is not necessary to expend any further capital upon the types, seeing that the loss on this account, as far as the Excise work *alone* is concerned, cannot be redeemed. Every thing connected with this branch shows, to the practical observer, that there has been a total absence of the intelligence and experience of a competent printer in making the first arrangements.

The apartments occupied as composing rooms are peculiarly unfit for the purpose; they are small, low and dark, and detached from the printing rooms and warehouses. They are more than sufficiently inconvenient for the work already done there, and it will be found impossible to carry on an extended business in them.

The Machine Department is in a much better state. The machines, though not of the best sort for general business, are very well adapted for the light description of forms generally used in the Government Offices. They are in excellent order, and the beautiful condition in which they are kept reflects great credit upon the mechanical superintendent of this department.

The millwright, whose business it is to keep the machines in order, appears to do his duty in a very proper manner; and there is an individual employed about the machines, in making ready the forms, supplying the ink, regulating the colour, &c., who, from the inquiries I made on the spot, seems to perform the work of an artist for the wages of a labourer, and to perform these duties in so effective a manner, that I really feel it an act of common justice to point out his value, and to intimate that such services as his are very inadequately remunerated at the salary (21*s.* per week) which he receives.

The Machine Room is too small, by more than one half. It is unfavourably small, not only as regards the personal safety and the health of the people, but it does not afford the means of procuring the proper quantity and quality of work which the machines are capable of producing.

The Boiler is placed under-ground, in a very inconvenient position, and the driving gear of the machines (which in machines of this kind is of necessity placed below the floor on which they work) is crowded and complex, in proportion to the closeness of the machines to each other.

On examining the work-books of this department, I found that the quantity of work obtained from the machines is infinitely short of what might and ought to issue from them. The number of working hours at the Excise Office certainly is short, but still the entire quantity of work might, from such extended numbers as are generally worked of the Excise forms, be much greater, even in those hours. If the people were allowed to work the usual number of hours, the proportion of work would be still greater, because the time lost in getting into and out of work would be the same to a full day's work that it is now to a short one.

The observations which I have made on the other departments, as to room, &c., apply also to the

Warehouse,

the business of which is rather done as it can be, than as it ought to be. Under the existing circumstances of the Excise Printing Office, it might not be advisable to reduce the number of hands employed in this department, but with a better Warehouse, and proper facilities, the same number of hands could do much more work.

Upon the whole, there is, in this printing establishment, a vast disproportion between the means and the end, and a constant practical violation of all the principles which in private concerns regulate the employment of machinery.

The

Appendix, No. 24—*continued.*

The machines and their appurtenances being expensive, real economy in the employment of capital points out the necessity of keeping them in action as constantly as possible. At the Excise Office, however, the working hours are only from nine to four, and consequently for a large portion of what printers call a working day, these expensive materials are unemployed. A greater number is, therefore, required for the execution of the business during the few hours they are at work than would be necessary under a different system.

Under these circumstances, whatever may be the saving made in printing the Excise work, as compared with the prices paid to printers out of doors, it cannot, by any means, be called, in the proper sense of the word, an economical establishment. As regards the Excise work alone, it might be made somewhat more so than it is, by extending the hours of employment, and it ought then to result that one or two of the machines might be put out of work.

The wages of the machine-workers and the wear and tear of the machine would be saved, but some of the other people must have an addition to their wages, and the expense of fire, &c. would not be diminished, so that the saving by such a change would be but small.

I do not hesitate to say that a very great error has been committed in placing these expensive materials in such very unfit situations. It is one thing to ascertain where such materials can be *placed*, and another to decide where they can be most fully and efficiently worked. Most assuredly the whole arrangement of this plan betrays either total ignorance or a gross disregard of the practical results contemplated in its erection.

It unfortunately happens that the removal of such machinery and materials is a troublesome and expensive affair; but were this a private concern, and the accession of additional business of a safe and permanent character, to the amount of that which is contemplated, made dependent upon putting the establishment into a fit and proper state to execute it, I apprehend there could be no doubt about making the necessary change. But I do not consider that the apartments at present occupied by the printers can, by any possibility, be rendered fit for the reception of the proposed additional business, and therefore in estimating the expense that must be incurred to provide for it properly, I will suppose that an office must be erected.

It happens that there is a vacant piece of ground adjoining the building, and without knowing anything of the purposes to which it is intended to appropriate it, I may be allowed to say that a very convenient printing office might be built upon that site, and that it would consequently be in as direct communication with the Excise Office as at present.

In building such an office, the main objects to provide for, are space, light and strength, and every thing in the way of finish beyond this not only incurs unnecessary expense, but becomes a positive drawback upon the value of the building for its proper purposes.

A printing office should have plain brick walls, lime-whited, but not plastered, strong coarse plaster ceilings, unplaned floors, no wainscotting, window frames, without beads &c. &c.

	£.	s.	d.
The erection of such an Office, consisting of a basement for the machines (with a partial sub-basement for the driving gear) a ground-floor for a working warehouse, stock room over, and composing room at top, would probably cost about - -	2,000	–	–
Removal and refixing machinery, &c. - - - - -	400	–	–
Additional materials, types, &c. - - - - - -	600	–	–
Probable outlay - - - £.	3,000	–	–

The establishment must of course be increased, and I assume that the usual printers' day of 12 hours' attendance, that is, 10 clear working hours per day, would be adopted.

I am of opinion that the following additional force would be required:—

	£.	s.	d.
A general superintendent, who would also act as an overseer of the compositors and as reader, at a salary of - - -	200	–	–
Three additional compositors, at 34 *s.* per week - - -	265	4	–
Four pressmen at 32 *s.* - - - - - - - -	333	–	–
Additional to present salaries for full days - - - -	100	–	–
Additional, ink, coals, &c. - - - - - - - -	100	–	–
£.	998	4	–

With the additions, I consider that the force and the materials would be amply sufficient to execute the Customs, Post and Ordnance Office Printing, in addition to the Excise work; and as the accounts for those departments now amount to 1,800 *l.* a year, a saving of 800 *l.* would be made by putting the whole together. To accomplish this, however, it is, as I have before said, indispensable that much more commodious premises should be appropriated to the purposes of the Printing Office.

I have the honour, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Parker.*

John Church, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 24 *a*.

Copy of TREASURY MINUTE of 18th December 1832.

Read a Letter dated 30th November 1832, from Mr. Church, the Comptroller of the Stationery, stating, that in obedience to orders of this Board he had employed Mr. Parker, the Superintendent of the Cambridge University Press, to make a careful inspection of the machinery, printing presses, types, and other materials and accommodations of the Printing Department of the Excise Office, in order to ascertain whether it would be economical to transfer to that printing office the work (now performed by public contract) required for the use of the Ordnance Office at the Tower, the Customs and the Post Office. Mr. Church states that in the opinion of Mr. Parker, the existing printing office at the Excise Office is so inconveniently arranged, that it would not be practicable to execute the additional work that would be required under the proposed transfer, without an outlay of about 3,000 *l.*, and without an increased expenditure in ink, wages and fuel of about 1,000 *l.* per annum. The annual expense of printing by contract for the departments proposed to be transferred, is about 1,800 *l.*, and Mr. Parker therefore computes that a saving of 800 *l.* a year may be effected by the transfer in question; but he has not taken into account the interest of the new capital which will be required to be expended in buildings and materials for printing, nor, what is more material, the amount of wear and tear, which together cannot be computed at less than 15 per cent. or 450 *l.* per annum; the probable saving therefore, provided the amount of outlay and of additional annual expenditure be not overrated, will not exceed 350 *l.* per annum. Under these circumstances, Mr. Church submits that Mr. Parker's Report should be referred to the Board of Excise, in order that the suggestions and estimates therein referred to may be fully considered by the Superintendent of their printing office, before any determination is come to on this matter. Mr. Church also returns to this Board the letter of Mr. Bensley the printer, transmitted to My Lords by Mr. Hume.

Transmit to the Commissioners of Excise, and state, that before My Lords give any further directions upon the subject, they desire to have a Report from them, not only upon the proposed transfer to them of the printing for the Ordnance, Customs and Post Offices, but also upon all the other points adverted to in Mr. Parker's letter.

Appendix, No. 24 *b*.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

Your Lordships having, by Mr. Spring Rice's letter of the 24th December 1832, been pleased to transmit to us a Report of the Comptroller of the Stationery, and its Enclosure, on the subject of transferring a portion of printing for certain of the Public Departments to the Excise Printing Office; and to intimate to us that before your Lordships gave any further directions upon this subject, your Lordships desire to have a report from this Board, not only upon the proposed transfer, but also upon all other points adverted to in Mr. Parker's letter, one of the enclosures in the Report of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office;

We beg to state to your Lordships, that having considered it necessary, before we entered more fully upon the subject of the proposed transfer, to investigate the matters contained in Mr. Parker's statement, the several points adverted to by him were in the first instance referred by us to the Superintendent of the Printing Establishment, and to our superior officers, for their observations. The result of this preparatory inquiry has led us to suppose that Mr. Parker, who appears to be unacquainted with the particular objects for which the establishment was originally designed, and of the circumstances which have from time to time rendered it desirable to extend it to others, has very inaccurately represented some matters which are calculated to place the management of this branch of the establishment in a disadvantageous point of view, and not to convey to your Lordships a correct idea of the general state of the business. The superintendent and the superior officers, in commenting upon Mr. Parker's observations, have therefore submitted whether another impartial and experienced person might not also be directed to make a minute survey of the works, and to report upon the mode of executing the business, especially as Mr. Parker's inspection is stated to have been made without any inquiry from the persons employed, and in a very cursory manner. In the suggestion of the officers we beg to express our entire concurrence, considering the technical nature of a portion of the business, upon which we are not competent to form so correct an opinion, and from a desire to correct, by the authority of some competent person, any errors into which Mr. Parker may have fallen, as well as to ascertain whether and to what extent, the capabilities of the Printing Department may be improved on the present occasion, with reference either to the existing business, or to any additions which may hereafter be made to it.

We request therefore that your Lordships will authorize us to employ a printer of experience to examine the works, before we submit to your Lordships our observations upon Mr. Parker's statement, and upon the question of transferring the printing of other public departments

3443

Appendix, No. 24 *b.*—*continued.*

departments to this establishment; and we beg to submit the names of some persons in the trade, who are said to be in extensive practice, and to be competent to form a correct opinion upon the matters proposed to be referred to them, and who do not appear to have been at any time concerned in the contracts for the Printing, or to be connected directly or indirectly with any persons belonging to the establishment. We are the more inclined to recommend this course, as Mr. Parker was, as we understand, overseer to Mr. Clowes at the time at which the Excise Printing business was taken from him, in order to be executed at the Excise Office.

We are, &c.

(signed) *F. H. Doyle.*
Thos. Harrison.
J. C. Mortlock
W. Plunkett.

Excise Office, London,
8 March 1833.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 15th March 1833, on the preceding Report of the Commissioners of Excise.

WRITE to the Commissioners of Excise, and state, that My Lords approve of their employing a Printer of eminence to examine the works in the manner suggested by them; that My Lords desire that Mr. Bensley may be selected for the purpose, and that his Report may be transmitted to this Board.

State also, with reference to the concluding observation in their Report, that My Lords are informed that Mr. Parker is not connected with Mr. Clowes, as they appear to imagine, and that Mr. Clowes was not the contractor for printing the Excise forms, &c. when the Excise printing business was removed to their office.

To the Right Honourable the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

May it please Your Lordships,

THE inquiries which have been undertaken by your Lordships' authority, into the state of the Printing Establishment of this department, and into the mode of conducting the business in its different branches, being now completed, we have the honour to submit the following Report for your Lordships' information.

These inquiries, as your Lordships are aware, were undertaken in consequence of communications between your Lordships, the Comptroller of the Stationery Office and this department, upon the subject of the Letter-press Printing for the Customs, Post Office and the Office of Ordnance in the Tower, which, as far as we had then the means of judging, we were of opinion might be undertaken at this office, with some additional expense, however, for types and labour, the amount of which we were at that time unable to estimate.

Before any further steps were taken in the matter, your Lordships were pleased, at the suggestion of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, to allow a practical printer to be employed, in order to ascertain the additional expense that it might be necessary to incur for the performance of the additional work. Although this was the ostensible object of the inquiry, it was intimated that the mode of conducting the business generally would come under examination, and the Board issued the necessary directions accordingly.

The result of the inquiry was communicated to us in a further letter from Mr. Spring Rice, dated the 24th December 1832, transmitting a Report from the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, and its enclosure, viz. a letter from Mr. Parker, the individual employed by the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, in his inspection; and your Lordships at the same time desired to have a Report from the Board upon the proposed transfer of the printing for the Ordnance, Customs and the Post Office, as well as upon all the other points adverted to in Mr. Parker's letter.

The preliminary inquiries instituted by us, in consequence, having led us to suppose that Mr. Parker had very inaccurately represented some circumstances which were calculated to convey to your Lordships an incorrect idea of the mode in which the business was conducted, and the general state of the establishment, your Lordships, upon the suggestion contained in our Report of the 8th of March 1833, were pleased, by Mr. Spring Rice's further letter of the 20th of that month, to authorize us to employ a printer of experience to examine and report upon the works, and to desire that Mr. Bensley might be selected for that purpose.

Mr. Bensley was accordingly requested to furnish this Board with his observations in detail upon the manner of performing the business in all its branches, and the general state of the department as regarded the efficiency of the materials, and the economy of the process; and also whether, and if so, in what respect the present arrangements, with reference to the peculiar objects for which the establishment was intended, were, in his judgment, susceptible of improvement.

Mr. Bensley having, after much diligent inquiry, and frequent examination of the works, and of the persons employed, communicated to this Board a Report, the tenor of which differed materially from that of Mr. Parker, who was represented to have taken a very

 superficial

Appendix, No. 24 *b.—continued.*

superficial and cursory view of the establishment; the Board were desirous of making known to the former gentleman the substance of Mr. Parker's comments, which was accordingly communicated to him; but Mr. Bensley was not apprised of the quarter from which those observations had proceeded.

The opinions of Mr. Bensley will be found in his letters to the Secretary, dated 30th April and 1st July last, copies of which are enclosed for your Lordships' information.

Before we proceed to notice the observations of Mr. Parker in detail, we shall submit to your Lordships a short statement of the design and origin of the Printing Establishment at this office.

Previously to the year 1826, the printing at the chief office had been confined to permits and tobacco certificates for England, and to the labels affixed to the wrappers of duty-charged paper, which the Commissioners of Excise are by law required to furnish for the whole of the United Kingdom. The arrangement under which this portion of the business was executed upon the premises of this establishment, was found to be productive of great convenience and security; and after making the most ample allowance for wear and tear, interest of money and other outgoings, it was ascertained that a considerable sum annually was saved to the public by that mode of executing the business.

The Board had been for some time aware that certain other official documents, such as certificates for the removal of exciseable articles, &c., and which were printed under contracts with the Stationery Office, had been sold as waste paper, and had got into circulation. To prevent the misapplication and abuse of papers and forms of this description was an object of paramount importance; and in the year 1826 a new engine was accordingly set up for printing confidential papers on the Excise premises. The expected advantages of the new arrangement were soon apparent, and the Board, who had then within their own department an establishment by which a portion of the letter-press printing was very efficiently, and indeed economically conducted, were desirous of extending its operations, if practicable, to the remaining portion, consisting of the survey books, (old forms of which had also been discovered in circulation) forms of accounts and general letters, which latter, particularly, were frequently of a confidential nature, and often requiring to be prepared and despatched with the utmost expedition. From the inquiries which were made, the Board had reason to believe that the object in view might be effectively accomplished. Two additional engines were accordingly provided, and your Lordships were pleased, eventually, to acquiesce in the arrangement by which the whole of the letter-press printing was to be executed on the premises.

Considerable additions have since been made, from time to time, to the work performed at this establishment; the whole of the permits for the United Kingdom are now executed by the machinery which was constructed originally for the printing of the English permits. The printing of every description for Ireland has, within the last three years, been undertaken and executed at this office; and other miscellaneous printing, which was not in contemplation when the establishment was formed, is now also got up at this establishment, which has been, and now is, frequently rendered instrumental in reducing expense and labour in other branches of the department.

The rooms and offices in which the printing of the paper labels and permits, the original object of the establishment, was carried on, were spacious, airy, and every way adapted to the purpose. When it was found necessary to discontinue the contracts under the Stationery Office, in respect of a certain class of letter-press printing, additional rooms were built, which were, in like manner, equally convenient in point of space, and other necessary accommodation; but when the arrangement for executing the whole of the work upon the premises was agreed upon, it was found that there was not sufficient time before the old contract expired to erect more suitable buildings, and the then disposable space was adapted, as well as it was possible, under existing circumstances, to the increased work devolving upon the office. Various plans and suggestions have since been considered for affording more suitable accommodation; but as the site of the ground, the property of this department, adjoining that part of the chief office which is immediately contiguous to the printing establishment, was still undisposed of, it was considered inexpedient to make any material alteration or addition which would either have encroached upon the unoccupied space, or have, in other respects, depreciated its value; the best arrangements were, therefore, made which the circumstances could admit of, and although we are perfectly ready to admit that the present accommodation is very inadequate, we trust we shall be enabled to show to your Lordships, not only that the work is efficiently and economically conducted, even under the disadvantage to which we have alluded, but that there are many statements and inferences in Mr. Parker's letter which are either at variance with the facts or are founded upon a misconception of the principle and design of the establishment.

In the Composing Department, Mr. Parker begins by asserting that a large portion of the type is useless, on account of the disproportion of some letters to others of the same fount, but that it will not be necessary to expend any further capital upon the type, unless the work be extended, seeing that the loss already incurred cannot be redeemed.

In the years 1827 and 1828, all the imperfect and redundant types were cast up and returned to the founder, from whose bills a deduction was made for the quantities returned, at the price charged by him, under a special agreement to that effect, and very small quantities have since that time been obtained. If, however, the disproportions alluded to had really existed, the capital expended could have been redeemed under the agreement with the

founder.

founder. Mr. Parker would appear, therefore, to have erroneously stated the fact in both instances.

Mr. Parker has not, it appears, considered it necessary to specify any other facts in support of his statement, that every thing connected with the composing branch displays to the practical observer a total absence of the intelligence and experience of a competent printer. If his opinion be founded upon the mere disproportion of the number of some letters to others of the same fount, your Lordships will judge how far it is entitled to consideration, even if that disproportion had been found to exist. If Mr. Parker had other reasons for his comments upon this branch, it would have been more in accordance with the wishes of the Board, and with the presumed objects of the inquiry, if he had particularized them; until those reasons are stated, and fairly and impartially examined, we shall merely observe for your Lordships' information, that the required work, under the superintendence of the individual who is now employed, is conducted with fidelity, promptitude and accuracy, and that no inconvenience has been experienced, or any expense been incurred from the causes to which Mr. Parker ascribes the inefficiency of this branch of the department.

In the preceding statement of the progress of the establishment we have already adverted to the complaint under the head of "Want of Room;" we will only, therefore, observe that Mr. Parker has, in some respects, rather under-rated the inconveniences arising from the additional work which has from time to time devolved upon the establishment.

The Machine Department, the mechanism and apparatus of which Mr. Parker describes as "being in excellent order, and in beautiful condition," is under the care and management of the superintendent, who has one engineer acting under his directions, but neither millwright nor mechanical superintendent, as Mr. Parker appears to suppose. The individual whose services in this department Mr. Parker thinks to be inadequately remunerated at 21 *s.* a week, is a labourer, who has made himself generally useful, but whose work appears to be of that description which the boys belonging to the establishment would, if they had the requisite strength, be capable of performing.

The Machine Room, although small, does not, as Mr. Parker asserts, affect the health or the safety of the people. Those parts of the machinery from which accidents might arise, are enclosed, and the temperature of the apartment can be regulated by the admission of cold or warm air, at pleasure: nor has the size, or any other circumstances that we are aware of, on any occasion affected the quality or the quantity of the work required, although upwards of five years have now elapsed since the establishment has been in full activity. The boiler and driving gear, which Mr. Parker asserts to be, with regard to the former, in a very inconvenient position, and as to the latter, crowded and complex, were, as well as the machines, fixed under the immediate inspection of an able and experienced engineer. The driving gear is indeed extremely simple, and although it would, perhaps, have been more desirable if greater space could have been obtained, the most ready access can be had to every part of it by the engineer. We have reason to believe that persons whose opinions are entitled to, at least, as much consideration as Mr. Parker's, have regarded the whole of the machinery to be unexceptionable, and indeed remarkable for the simplicity of its construction and the facility of its movements.

With respect to the quantity of work obtained from the machines, which Mr. Parker states ought to have been greater, it does not appear that he made any inquiry either as to the quantity of work which they were capable of producing in a given time; and as he has not stated what they ought, in his opinion, to perform, we shall only observe, that they are kept at full speed, and that we have reason to believe that, in the time, it is impossible to produce a greater quantity.

Mr. Parker's observation, that if the working hours were extended more work would be done, is undoubtedly true; in that case, however, the persons employed would expect to receive higher wages.

With regard to the Warehouse, of which Mr. Parker remarks, that with proper facilities and a better space, the same number of hands could do much more work, but that it might not, under existing circumstances, be advisable to reduce the number; we have to observe, that the business consists in drying, pressing, counting in quires and half-quires, folding, &c. from 200 to 300 reams a week; and that it is performed with great accuracy, a mistake of any kind being of very rare occurrence. Mr. Bensley, indeed, states in his Report, that "the Warehouses answer all the purposes of the present establishment." And in order to show to your Lordships how far Mr. Parker's observations as to want of room in this department are consistent with fact, we have only to add, that since the date of his Report the three compositors have been removed to the Warehouse, in which they are now employed with the other workmen, and without inconvenience. Your Lordships might not be, perhaps, aware from Mr. Parker's statement, that the business of the Warehouse is performed by two persons only, at weekly wages of 1 *l.* 4 *s.* and 1 *l.* 1 *s.* respectively.

Without considering how far the character of Mr. Parker's inquiry might authorize him to assert that there is in the establishment in question "a vast disproportion of the means and the end," we shall only state, that he appears to have entirely misconceived the object of it, if he supposes that it was instituted with a view to economy alone, or that it was the intention to conduct it upon the principles which regulate a "private concern," and which Mr. Parker states are constantly violated in this establishment. If the mechanical power employed be really more than adequate to the end supposed by Mr. Parker, and be capable of extension and application to other purposes, it was incumbent upon this

Appendix, No. 24 *b.—continued.*

Board to take care that the objects of the new arrangement were not defeated by any possible deficiency of means; but whether the mechanical power is so great as to enable us to undertake the work required for any other department, or whether it should ever be thought expedient to contract, or even to discontinue altogether the printing which is now executed, and to provide for it in any other manner, we shall always regard this branch of the establishment as having satisfactorily accomplished the objects intended; whilst the expense, which was, however, only a secondary consideration when it was first established, has been considerably less than it would have been under any other arrangement.

The average attendance in the Excise Printing Office is between 8 and 9 hours daily; the clear working day in private establishments is understood to consist of 10 hours. For such attendance it is believed that the wages of compositors vary from 34*s.* to 38*s.* per week. The rates of pay in this establishment are from 18*s.* to 30*s.*

Mr. Parker's next observations, to the effect that the establishment is not, under all the circumstances, an economical one, are met by the statement, first, that economy was not the primary object of it; and, secondly, that compared with the contracts under the Stationery Office, the work is executed at much less cost to the public.

The recommendation that the machines should be removed, does not appear to be called for, under any of the circumstances here adverted to; and Mr. Bensley states that he should be extremely reluctant to recommend the removal of them, "for more reasons than one;" for "notwithstanding they may have been originally fixed too close for convenience and expedition, yet they are nevertheless adequate to the production of considerably more work than is at present required."

We presume that in the event of the erection of a new printing office, the expense would be a subject for the inquiry and report of a competent surveyor and architect; it is not, therefore, necessary to trouble your Lordships with any comment upon Mr. Parker's estimate of 3,000*l.* for that purpose, particularly as the additional room sufficient to enable this department to undertake the printing of the Customs, Post Office and Ordnance, might, in the opinion of our surveyor, be provided for the sum of 1,000*l.*, with 500*l.* for materials. The establishment deemed necessary by the superintendent, with reference to the quantity of additional work te be executed, as ascertained from the Stationery Office, would probably amount to between 800*l.* and 900*l.*; some additional room would in any case be necessary for the compositors, for the execution of the Excise work alone, and an expenditure on that account has always been in contemplation.

In recurring to the subject of Mr. Parker's observations, we shall only observe, in conclusion, that he appears at once to have misconceived the original design of the establishment, and to have been unacquainted with the circumstances attending its progress. It was not, as he evidently wishes to infer, planned and executed in the first instance with reference to the whole extent of the work which is now done on the premises; but additions have been made from time to time to the machinery and buildings, as circumstances rendered it desirable, and indeed necessary, to provide a more secure and convenient arrangement at the least possible expenditure of the public money. Of the work itself, and the extent of it, Mr. Parker having made no inquiries upon the subject, at least from any person in this establishment, cannot, we apprehend, be considered a competent or a fair judge; and we shall, therefore, until the contrary be proved, continue to believe that it is performed with the desired accuracy and despatch, and that the arrangements are, as far as the Excise business is concerned, upon the whole exceedingly well adapted to the purposes which they were intended to accomplish.

It is for your Lordships to decide how far the facts and circumstances which we have stated will be considered a sufficient reply to this gentleman's observation, that "the whole arrangements of the plan betray either total ignorance or a gross disregard of the practical results contemplated in its erection," and how far they are corroborative of the opinion expressed in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Bensley's Report, in which he states, "that upon the whole, in his judgment, the Printing Establishment at the Excise Office is beneficially conducted, both as it respects the judicious arrangement of the Commissioners, and the execution of the work under their control."

We are &c.

Excise Office, 2 August 1833. (signed) *Hart Davis.* *J. C. Mortlock.* *Thos. Harrison.* *W. Plunkett.*

P.S.—We beg leave to add, in reference to the observation in our Report of the 8th of March, to the effect that Mr. Parker was, as we understood, overseer to Mr. Clowes at the time at which the Excise printing business was taken from him in order to be executed at the Excise Office, that although Mr. Clowes was not the contractor for printing the Excise forms, &c. at the time, he appears to have taken the premises of the late contractor, Mr. Applegath, upon his failure in the year 1826; that the Excise printing was sent to him on that occasion, and that it continued to be executed by him until the completion of the establishment at the Chief Office some time in the following year

That Mr. Parker was overseer or manager to Mr. Clowes at the time, appears from the testimony of Cox, a compositor in the employment of this department, and who was also engaged by Mr. Clowes in the same capacity.

(signed) *H. D.* *J. C. M.* *T. H.* *W. P.*

To

347

Appendix, No. 24 *b.—continued.*

To the Honourable Board of Excise.

Honourable Sirs,

In compliance with your request, in conjunction with that also of the Lords of the Treasury (signified to me by letter of 12th instant), "that I would take upon me to examine, in detail, the mode in which the Printing Establishment at the Excise Office is conducted; and whether any, and what, improvements could be suggested with a view to the public benefit," I now sit down respectfully to state the result of my observations, after an attentive investigation, at several interviews, of the various branches of that department, beginning with—

The Composing Room, which ought assuredly to be light, airy and spacious, for the purposes to which it is appropriated; but which, I am sorry to remark, is not only the reverse of all this, but, being detached from the other departments of the printing office, is also rendered extremely inconvenient to the superintendent, and, consequently, exposed to injurious consequences. With regard to its contents, several of the founts of type, and other materials, are but sparingly supplied (from the best of motives, no doubt, that of a strict economy); in some instances, however, I should say, inadequately, of which an instance occurred during one of my visits at the office: it was that of an Act of Parliament, extending to many sheets; a proof of which being hastily required, the compositors were under the necessity of distributing the former part before the remainder could be set up, incurring thereby a double expense in the re-composition of that portion, in order to procure a proof of the whole before its being ordered for press. With submission, therefore, I should say, that the founts most likely to be required on such occasions should be enlarged, and of course such other materials as are contingent thereon.

Proceeding thence to the inspection of the Machinery, I was much relieved from the gloomy aspect of the Composing Room; for, although the machines may be considered as straitened for room, the superintendent assures me that he has no complaints from the men on that head. The machines themselves, as well as the steam engine, and all its appearances, are excellent in their kind, and certainly capable of executing more work than is required for the Excise Office; a fact which evidently proves that great benefit might be derived from an increased employment, such as that of the Tax Office papers, for which the present machinery is well adapted, and fully competent, so as to require but a moderate expense in the necessary alterations of the Warehouse and Composing Rooms; and Mr. Menzies is of opinion that an additional benefit would be obtained by this alteration; viz. that in transmitting the Office papers from each concern, one expense would answer for both.

Respecting the Warehouses, therefore, as they answer all the purposes of the present establishment, any remarks on them are, I conceive, unnecessary, until the Honourable Board shall have decided upon the eligibility of the preceding suggestion, to which I think it my duty seriously to draw their attention, considering the benefit that might thereby accrue to the public.

And I have only respectfully to add, that, upon the whole, in my judgment, the Printing Establishment at the Excise Office is beneficially conducted, both as it respects the judicious arrangements of the Honourable Commissioners, and the execution of the work under their control.

Albion Terrace, Wandsworth Road,
30 April 1833.

(signed) *T. Bensley.*

To the Honourable Commissioners of the Board of Excise.

Honoured Sirs,

Wishing to obtain further information at the Printing Office previously to my writing a second time on the subject submitted to me for re-consideration, has necessarily occasioned delay in my answer, which will not however, I flatter myself, be attributed as disrespectful in the smallest degree to this Honourable Board.

On my first call I perceived that an alteration had been made in the composing and press rooms, which certainly rendered them more convenient than formerly. Being, however, doubtful at the same time whether they were not so over-crowded as to occasion also an inconvenience, I took another opportunity to inspect the rooms over the printing office, which I readily perceived might afford the necessary relief, could they be conveniently spared; and this gave me an idea of suggesting an improvement that might easily be made, should the Board be disposed to listen to the suggestion. Indeed some alteration of the kind must necessarily be made, I humbly conceive, should an extension of business be introduced into the printing department. Though even in that case I should be extremely reluctant to recommend the removal of the machines and their appendages, for more reasons than one; for notwithstanding they may originally have been fixed too close for convenience and expedition, yet are they, nevertheless, even in their present position, adequate to the production of considerably more work than is at present required, especially if relief in the other departments should be obtained; which could be more satisfactorily explained if the Board would honour me with a personal interview for that purpose.

With due respect,
I remain, &c.,

1 July 1833.

(signed) *T. Bensley.*

Appendix, No. 24 *b.—continued.*

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 23d August 1833, on the foregoing EXCISE REPORT of 2d August 1833.

TRANSMIT to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office for his Report.

Appendix, No. 24 *c.*

Sir, Stationery Office, 7th September 1833.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., transmitting a Report of the Commissioners of Excise of 2d ult., on the practicability of extending the Printing Establishment of their Office, so far as to execute on their premises the various printing works required for the several departments of the Customs, Post Office and Ordnance Office in the Tower.

For the purpose of bringing this subject more completely under their Lordships' view, I will take the liberty shortly to recapitulate the circumstances under which this inquiry originated, the state in which it now rests, and the points which require their Lordships' further consideration and decision.

When I took the liberty, by letter dated 26th June 1832, to suggest that the printing work of these offices should be transferred to the Excise, it appeared to me that such transfer would be attended with two advantages; it would remedy an inconvenience of which these offices had frequently complained, viz. the distance at which the printer contracting with the Stationery Office, resided from those several offices, thereby rendering communication less expeditious than was sometimes necessary for the public service; and this was not an accidental inconvenience, because as one and the same contractor prints also for the offices at the west end of the town, the latter would have felt an inconvenience of the same kind if he had removed further eastward. The locality of the Excise Office was, therefore, calculated to remove this ground of complaint.

Secondly, it was admitted, that the establishment and machinery connected with the Excise press, was calculated to execute a greater quantity of work than that office alone could supply. It appeared, therefore, *primâ facie* economical to transfer such an additional quantity of work as would render the capital vested in the establishment more productive.

In this view of the subject the Commissioners of Excise, in their Report of the 30th June 1832, in a great measure concurred; stating that there would be no difficulty in making the arrangements for executing the additional work proposed, but that it would be necessary to incur some expense in providing new types, and also in weekly wages for such additional hands as might be required.

Their Lordships having directed this Report to be referred to me, I took the liberty to propose, before any final decision was come to, that the state of the Excise Printing Office should be inspected by a practical printer, and I recommended that Mr. Parker, the superintendent of the Cambridge press, should be employed for that purpose; and I was authorized by their Lordships, by letter dated 14th August 1832, to employ him on that occasion. His Report, dated 8th November 1832, I transmitted to the Treasury on the 30th November 1832.

The Commissioners of Excise, however, not being satisfied with the Report, subsequently employed, also with their Lordships' concurrence, another practical printer, Mr. Bensley, to inspect the establishment, and give an opinion thereon; and his two letters, the first dated 30th April and the second the 1st July 1833, together with the Report of the Board to their Lordships, dated the 2d of August, are the papers which I have been immediately directed to consider.

It will be found, on examination of the various documents to which I have referred, that both Mr. Parker and Mr. Bensley concur in opinion, that the printing establishment of the Excise Office might be made available, and with great advantage in point of economy, for a considerable extension of the printing work; and they agree also in opinion, that the premises as at present arranged are subject to many inconveniences; but they differ as to the degree of inconvenience and as to the facilities and expenses of its removal.

Mr. Parker has given an estimate, to the effect that the expense of the necessary alteration in the premises preparatory to the transfer of the work, together with the cost of printing materials, will amount to 3,000*l.*, and that the additional establishment to be employed will amount to 998*l.* 4*s.* Mr. Bensley confines himself to general observations, and gives no estimate whatever; but it appears in the Report of the Board of Excise, that they have employed their own surveyor to make an estimate, and that he considers the buildings and materials will amount to 1,500*l.*; and that their superintendent of printing considers that the establishment, with a view to the increased quantity of work, will amount to between 800*l.* and 900*l.* Which of these two estimates approaches nearest to correctness, can ouly be discovered by experience; but as there is no difference of opinion with respect to the economical results of the proposed transfer, the difference in the estimates does not appear to be so important as to effect the expediency of the general measure.

But

Appendix, No. 24 *c.—continued.*

But since the date of the Report of the Excise Board, other considerations have arisen which could not at the time have been in contemplation of the Board, but which will have some influence on the details of the measure.

By their Lordships' letter of the 5th August 1833, the printing work required for the Revenue departments in Scotland is removed from the King's Printer for that kingdom. The work, therefore, of the Customs and Post Office, as regards Scotland, will be added to the work proposed to be done for their head departments in England, as will also the work required for the Excise Office itself in Scotland. Having been in communication with these offices, in consequence of the Minute above referred to, I have been informed, that all the printed forms used in Scotland, in the collection of those several branches of the Revenue, are either similar to those used for the same purposes in England, or may without inconvenience be assimilated to them. It will be obvious to their Lordships, that the additional labour which this arrangement will produce to the press at the Excise Office, will be mainly confined to the striking off of an additional number of copies of the same forms as are composed and struck off for the use of the same offices in England. On the other hand, if the recent recommendation for the removal of the present system be carried into effect, the relief which the Excise press would thereby experience would be more than sufficient to make room for the work which the addition of the Scotch departments will throw upon it.

With respect, however, to the printing for the Revenue departments in Scotland, it must be borne in mind, that the King's Printer in that country is to be compensated for the surrender of his Patent right by a per centage on the future amount of the printing work; and it will be necessary, for the purpose of computing this rate, that a regular account should be kept of the amount of the cost of this part of the work. This cost must bear the same proportion to the whole cost of the establishment as the quantity of the work done for Scotland bears to the whole of the work executed. Such a computation may be made at the Excise Office; but if it would be more satisfactory to their Lordships to have the whole cost of that establishment before them, an account should be rendered periodically to this Office, showing on one side the total amount of the outgoings, and on the other the whole quantity and description of work performed; and by applying the latter to the contract scale for printing for the time being, they will be enabled to judge whether the Excise establishment is or is not, in point of economy, preferable to the contract system. As the contractor for this office agreed to continue to print for the departments about to be transferred at his then contract rate, subject to a notice of discontinuance at the end of three months, it is desirable that I should be informed, if their Lordships should think fit to give their final directions on this subject, of the probable time when the work in question may be transferred to the Excise Office.

I trust I may be permitted to make one observation on the remark appended to the Report of the Board of Excise, with respect to Mr. Parker, the printer. That Board appear to infer, that because he was formerly in the employment of Mr. Clowes, he has been influenced by him in favour of the practice of printing by contract. It is scarcely necessary to remind their Lordships, that Mr. Parker is the individual who was examined at the Treasury by Lord Nugent and Mr. Vernon Smith, in February 1831, and who strongly recommended the abandonment of that system, and the establishment of a Government Printing Office upon an extensive scale.

The Hon. James Stewart,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

Present Expense per annum of printing for Ordnance Office at the Tower, Customs and Post Offices, by contract	£.1,800	–	–
If the Printing work for the Customs and Post Offices in Scotland were done by contract, it would amount to about	300	–	–
	£.2,100	–	–

By Estimate of the Surveyor of the Excise Office, the expense of additional buildings and materials for printing, necessary for the increased work, would be £.1,500; 10 per cent. upon that sum, being the amount of wear and tear, according to the estimate of the Excise Office, would be	£.150	–	–
And 5 per cent. on capital	75	–	–
Expense of additional establishment, according to the estimate of the Superintendent of Printing at the Excise Office, would be between £.800 and £.900, say	850	–	–
	£.1,075	–	–
Saving	1,025	–	–
	£.2,100	–	–

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 27th September 1833, on the foregoing Report of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, dated 7th September 1833.

TRANSMIT copy to the Commissioners of Excise, and state, that it appears to My Lords to be expedient to carry into effect the arrangement suggested for printing at their establish-

Appendix, No. 24 *f.*—*continued.*

ment the Forms, &c. in question; that My Lords desire they will consider and report fully upon the subject of the additional expense which it will be necessary to sanction for that purpose; apprising My Lords before any expense is incurred, and stating at what time they will be prepared to undertake the work, communicating, if necessary, with the Comptroller of the Stationery Office.

Acquaint the Comptroller of the Stationery Office.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

May it please Your Lordships,

Your Lordships having, by Mr. Stewart's Letter of the 1st October, been pleased to transmit to us a copy of the Report of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, to whom the Report of this Board, dated the 2d August 1833, in regard to the practicability of executing on the premises in the occupation of this Department the various printing works required for the Customs, Post Office and Ordnance Office in the Tower had been referred; and your Lordships having at the same time directed that we should consider and report fully upon the subject of the additional expense which it will be necessary to sanction for the arrangement in question, which your Lordships are of opinion it would be expedient to carry into effect; apprising your Lordships before any expense is incurred, and stating at what time we shall be prepared to undertake the work, communicating, if necessary, with the Comptroller of the Stationery Office upon the subject.

We report, that plans have been prepared and considered for enlarging the premises, so as to afford the necessary space and accommodation for the work in question, and for furnishing the requisite supplies for Scotland; arrangements having, since the date of our last Report, been completed for the surrender of the patent right of King's Printer in that country. It appears that, in addition to the 1,500*l.* for building and materials, already stated in our former Report, the Printing for Scotland will occasion a further expense of 450*l.* for the purchase of an additional printing machine, and some additional annual charge for labour will also become necessary from the same circumstance. The total cost of building and additional materials will amount, therefore, to about 2,000*l.*

With regard to the expense under the head of Salaries and Wages, the following is a statement of the number of persons now employed, and the rates of allowance assigned to each:

	£.	s.	d.	
1 Superintendent	200	–	–	per annum.
1 Engineer	2	10	–	a week.
4 Compositors	1	10	–	„
1 Warehouseman	1	4	–	„
1 Fireman	1	1	–	„
The Labourer	1	–	–	„
15 Boys	–	12	–	„

(The senior, who has been many years in the department and acquired a thorough knowledge of business, is in the receipt of 15*s.*)

The total annual expense being 1,144*l.*

According to the best estimate which we have been enabled to form, it appears that following additions to the number of persons now employed will be necessary:

4 Compositors,
3 Pressmen, and
4 Boys,

to be paid at the rates which may eventually be sanctioned for the rest of the Establishment; on the revision of which, with reference to the new and extended duties about to devolve upon it, and to the rates of pay which are usually allowed in the trade, we are induced to recommend some trifling addition to the existing scale of allowances.

Compositors. The present pay to the compositors is 30*s.* a week; a sum considerably less, it is understood, than the wages allowed by the respectable part of the trade to competent persons of that class, and which vary from 34*s.* to 38*s.* It is, however, to be observed, that the working hours in the trade are 10 hours daily, an interval of two hours being allowed out of the 12, and in the middle of each day. The hours of attendance at the Excise Printing Department are seven and a half consecutive hours daily. The practice of the trade with respect to the two intermediate hours of absence in the middle of the day would, for many obvious reasons, be prejudicial and inconsistent with the other arrangements of the Office; and to require a constant daily attendance of 10 consecutive hours appeared also liable to objection. We propose, therefore, that the workinghours for the compositors, and for all the other persons employed in the Printing Department, should be extended to eight, and that an addition of 2*s.* a week should be made to the pay of the compositors, with an allowance at the rate of 1*s.* an hour whenever the emergency should be such as to require their attendance for half an hour or upwards beyond the ordinary time. This arrangement would, as it appears to us, place the compositors upon a footing of more equality with persons similarly employed in the trade, and tend to ensure competent workmen, and at the same time to remove any cause of complaint which, when a pressure of business occurs, might arise from a disparity in the relative rates of remuneration.

We

Appendix, No. 24 *c.*—*continued.*

We would also suggest, that the wages of the principal compositor should be raised to 36*s.* a week, in consideration of his acting as assistant to the Superintendent in the charge and management of a department the labour and responsibility of which will be greatly augmented by the additional work about to devolve upon it.

We submit, at the same time, an increase of 2*s.* a week for the warehouseman, who will have a much larger quantity of paper in his charge, for which he will be responsible, and more extensive duties to perform, under the new arrangements; with the like addition, at the rate of 1*s.* an hour, if he is detained beyond the customary time of quitting the Office, as we have already proposed for the compositors.

An addition of 2*s.* a week to the wages of the labourer is also suggested, upon the same grounds of increase of labour which will be required when the new machine is in operation, and when the premises are enlarged, with an addition of sixpence a day if detained for half an hour or upwards beyond the official hours.

For the pressmen we propose that the wages should be 30*s.*, and the same contingent daily allowance of 1*s.* for extra attendance, as we have before suggested for the compositors.

The lay boys are now paid at the rate of 12*s.* a week; to this class, we are of opinion, that after approved service and good conduct, some trifling addition may be made to their allowances, and that they should have sixpence a day when employed for half an hour or upwards beyond the regular hours.

It only remains for us to bring under your Lordships' notice the case of the Superintendent, whose present salary is only 200*l.* per annum; we have on former occasions stated to your Lordships that the office was necessarily one of labour and responsibility; that it required activity and intelligence, and a good practical knowledge of the trade, and of the mode of conducting the business in all its branches. We stated, also, that the nature of the appointment was such that the Board must necessarily place great confidence in the person who might be selected to fill it, whatever checks might be devised to ensure the faithful and proper performance of the duty. The large addition about to be made to the department will multiply the duties and add much to the responsibility of the Superintendent, and we cannot therefore hesitate to recommend to your Lordships an increase of 50*l.* per annum, which we trust your Lordships will concur with us in regarding as not more than an adequate remuneration for the services which he will eventually be required to perform.

These suggestions, both as to the number of persons to be employed, and the rates of salary, and allowances, coincide generally with the opinions given by Mr. Bensley, a very respectable master printer, who has paid great attention to the department, and by Mr. Parker, whose remarks upon the establishment were transmitted to us by your Lordships' directions, with Mr. Spring Rice's letter of 24th December 1832. The wages proposed by the latter for the workmen are, however, somewhat higher than the scale which we have recommended.

The total increase under the head of salary and wages will thus probably not exceed the sum (850*l.*) adverted to in the Report of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office; but some additional expense, about 80*l.* per annum, is estimated for additional coals, ink and other materials.

We have already had occasion to state to your Lordships, that the present buildings, however suitable to the limited purpose for which they were originally constructed, had become, in some respects, very incommodious and contracted, in reference to the present extended scale of the works, and that it would in any case have been necessary to enlarge them, with a view merely to the purposes of our own department. The whole of the additional expense to be incurred under the head of building is not, therefore, contingent upon the new work which it is proposed to transfer to this establishment.

We have only to add, that the time which will probably be occupied in constructing the additional buildings will be about six months.

We are, &c.
(signed) *F. H. Doyle.*
B. Paget.
T. Harrison.
W. H. Percy.

Excise Office, 6 March 1834.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 11 March 1834, on the foregoing Report of the Commissioners of Excise of 6 March 1834.

TRANSMIT to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office for his Report, with reference to the former papers on this subject.

Appendix, No. 24 *d.*

Sir, Stationery Office, March 20, 1834.

I HAVE received the honour of your letter of the 13th instant, accompanied by the Report of the Commissioners of Excise of their further inquiry into the practicability and economy of executing the printing work required for the service of the Customs, Post Office and

Appendix, No. 24 *d.—continued.*

Ordnance Office in the Tower, at the press of the Excise Office, and stating that the probable increase in salaries and wages, in consequence of the additional work proposed to be transferred to them, will not exceed 850 *l.* per annum, and that the additional expense for coals, ink and other materials will be about 80 *l.*; and stating also that after a careful survey of their premises and materials, the additions which it will be necessary to make, will amount to about 2,000 *l.*, a portion of which sum it would, under any circumstances, have been necessary to expend in consequence of the incommodious and contracted scale of the present building, even for the work at present required to be done.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that as it appears that the amount of the additional wages to be paid, and of the interest, including wear and tear, of the additional capital to be expended in consequence of this transfer, are considerably less than the present expenses of printing by contract for the offices proposed to be transferred, the object which their Lordships had in view, in directing this inquiry, as stated in your letter of the 9th of July 1832, will probably be answered, viz. that their Lordships "adopt this course with respect to the printing required for these offices, not because it is their opinion that such a course is in principle as good as competition, but because a printing establishment exists in a public department, and their Lordships are desirous that it should be turned as much to account as possible."

The Commissioners of Excise add, that the time which will be occupied in constructing the additional buildings will probably be about six months. Under these circumstances, if their Lordships should finally decide upon the adoption of this measure, the transfer might take place on the 1st of October next.

As soon as I am informed of their Lordships' determination, I will communicate with the several departments of the Customs, Post Office, and Office of Ordnance in the Tower, in conformity with your directions of the 9th of July 1832, and then submit to your consideration the regulations under which, in my humble opinion, this branch of the service may be most conveniently and economically managed.

The Hon. James Stewart,
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

MEM.

Estimate of the Expense per annum of Printing for the Ordnance in the Tower, and for the Customs and Post Offices in England and Scotland, under the present Contract - - - - - - £. 2,100

Additional Expenses for performing the same work at the Excise Office Press. *See* Letter of Commissioners of Excise, 6 March 1834:—

Salary and Wages - - -	£. 850
Fuel, Ink, &c. - - - -	80
Interest, and wear and tear on Capital, 2,000 *l.* at 10 per cent. - -	200
	£. 1,130
Saving - - -	970
	£. 2,100

Appendix, No. 24 *e.*

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 4th April 1834, on the foregoing Letter of the COMPTROLLER of the STATIONERY OFFICE, dated 20th March 1834.

WRITE to the Commissioners of Excise, and state that, under the circumstances of the case, considering that the Printing Office already exists in their Establishment, and that, as it exists, it will be less expensive to the Public to sanction the expenditure proposed for making it available for printing for the Customs, Post Office, and Ordnance Departments at the Tower. My Lords, although they consider the principle of competition the most proper for the supply of the Public Service, and would certainly have directed it to be adopted for the Excise as well as for the other Departments, if the Excise Printing-office had not already been in existence, will sanction the proposed additional expense, but they desire that the Estimate for enlarging the Works and for the annual expenditure, may not be in any case exceeded without the special sanction of this Board.

State, at the same time, that My Lords desire the necessary arrangements may be made for their undertaking the additional work on 1st October next, from which date the establishment, increased in salaries and in numbers, as they recommend, may take effect.

Transmit Copy of this Minute to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office for his information.

To

Appendix, No. 24 *f.*

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The MEMORIAL of *Joseph Hartnell*, of Wine-office Court, Fleet-street, Printer;

Humbly sheweth,

That your Memorialist is the individual who in the year 1818 first made the computation for the *reform* in the Printing Department of His Majesty's Stationery Office, and that, from that period, he has continued to take contracts for Printing used in the Public Departments, and is now employed for the whole of the Public Offices, with the exception of the Excise.

That your Memorialist is informed that a plan is now under the consideration of your Lordships for the removal of part of the Public Printing now executed by him to the Excise Office; and your Memorialist is therefore imperatively called upon to state, for your Lordships' information, that this experiment cannot be tried without considerable outlay of the public money; without manifest inconvenience to the several Departments; nor, unquestionably, without a large loss as compared with the terms upon which the same work is now performed.

That your Memorialist has been enabled, from long personal superintendence and practical knowledge, to assort the various forms *so as to keep in type* many hundreds of such forms to be quickly available for public purposes, and thus to render the prices greatly below what is paid for such business under other circumstances.

That if one part of the work be removed to the Excise Office, the price of the other moiety must, of necessity, be so enhanced in a future contract, as to occasion a loss to the Public of not less than 1,000*l.* per annum.

That your Memorialist is ready to relinquish the unexpired term of his present contract, and to enter upon a new arrangement for a term of seven years at a further reduction of six per cent. upon the whole work, including the Scotch forms for all the Departments, which would produce an additional saving of at least 1,200*l.* per annum. The result would then prove that the whole amount of work now done at the Excise Office must be *entirely saved*, and your Lordships would not then be called upon to sanction an outlay of upwards of 2,000*l.*

That your Memorialist, with a view to render his forms *now in type* available for the public service, and to prevent delay and inconvenience to the various Departments by the removal of the work, is willing to enter into treaty for the *purchase* of the machinery, types and plant belonging to His Majesty at the Excise Office; and also to take, at a fair and moderate rental, the premises, with the use of water for the machinery; so that, in lieu of a considerable *further* outlay, the whole amount of the proceeds will revert to the public purse.

That your Memorialist will give employment to such of the workmen as are now at the Excise Establishment as shall be found efficient, and be desirous of continuing their services.

That Your Lordships will be pleased to take into your consideration the fact that a very large *annual* saving of the public money has been effected by your Memorialist for many years past; that his plant and capital (with great personal exertion) have been appropriated for the accomplishment of this object; that the withdrawal of the work would subject him to a very heavy loss, inasmuch as the materials are not of that description which can be appropriated for other business; and the prospects of his future life would, consequently, be utterly destroyed.

That your Memorialist, for these reasons, has been induced to make this offer, at a great sacrifice of capital, for the purchase of His Majesty's plant at the Excise, as also of a large portion of the moderate profit he has hitherto obtained; and therefore confidently leaves his case in Your Lordships' hands; and will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

London, 24 March 1834.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury were pleased to refer the aforegoing Memorial of Mr. Hartnell to the Commissioners of Excise on the 27th of March 1834; and the following is the Excise Report thereon:—

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

May it please Your Lordships,

Having considered the annexed Memorial of Mr. Joseph Hartnell, of Wine-office Court, Fleet-street, Printer, stating, that having been informed that your Lordships have under consideration a plan for the removal of the Printing Office at this department of a part of the public printing now executed by him, he is ready to relinquish the unexpired term of his present contract, and to accept a new one on reduced terms; and further, to enter into a treaty for the purchase of the Machinery, Types and Plant at this office; to take the premises at a moderate rental, and to carry on in future such printing for the public service as may be required.

We report that the establishment of a printing office upon the Excise premises was originally formed and sanctioned, not so much as a measure of economy, as in order to ensure an efficient control over various important documents connected with the security of the Revenue, which had been misapplied during the time that the printing was executed by contract; but the arrangement having been found, by experience, not only to have fully answered the object for which it was originally designed, but to be attended with a consi-

Appendix, No. 24 *f.*—*continued.*

derable saving of expense upon the previous contracts; it appearing also that the establishment might be beneficially and economically applied to the printing required for other public departments; your Lordships, by Mr. Spring Rice's letter of the 9th April last, were pleased to authorize us to enlarge the present building, and to undertake from the 10th of October next, the Printing for the Customs, the Post Office, and the Ordnance Office in the Tower, and arrangements are now in progress for carrying your Lordships' directions into effect.

With respect to the Memorialist's assertion that by the withdrawal from him of a part of the Printing business which he now executes, the contract price of the remainder will be enhanced; your Lordships will be enabled to ascertain from the best sources of information, whether, in the event of the determination of the existing contract, the work would be undertaken upon more advantageous terms. With respect, however, to the printing for the Tax Office, which is not included in the work to be performed upon the Excise premises, we may observe, that the machinery of this office is peculiarly adapted to the forms and papers required by that department; and that a statement to that effect will be found in the Reports now before your Lordships from Mr. Bensley, a master printer of great experience, who was selected to inquire into the mode in which this branch of the department was conducted, and its capabilities for undertaking the additional work to which we have before adverted.

We are not aware of the nature or terms of the applicant's employment; but his readiness to undertake the work at a reduced rate, and to incur so large an expense in outlay of capital upon a contract, the duration of which is only seven years, would seem to imply, first, that the present terms are sufficiently high, and secondly, the expectations of large profits from the proposed undertaking. Your Lordships are already aware of the saving which will attend the execution at the office of the work now performed by contract; and as it would in any case be highly desirable and necessary, with reference to the original design of the establishment, that for many purposes the office and works should continue to be exclusively in the hands and under the management of the Board, it does not appear to us that the applicant's suggestion is, in any respect entitled to further consideration.

We are, &c.

(signed) *F. H. Doyle.* *Thos. Harrison.*
W. H. Percy. *W. Plunkett.*

Excise Office, London, 1 May 1834.

Copy of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 6 May 1834, on the foregoing Report of the Excise of 1st May 1834.

Transmit to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, and state, that before My Lords give any directions upon this subject, they desire to receive any observations which may occur to him thereupon.

Sir, Stationery Office, June 3, 1834.

Having considered the accompanying Memorial of Mr. Joseph Hartnell, dated the 24th of March, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, proposing to contract at a reduced rate of price for printing the several books, papers and forms, required for the use of the Public Departments, including the Excise Office; and to purchase the printing materials now in use on the premises of that office, as well as to pay a fair and reasonable rent for those premises, for the purpose of using them as a printing establishment for himself, provided a contract were entered into with him by the Government, securing to him the printing work for all the departments of Government for the term of seven years; and having considered also the Report of the Commissioners of Excise, addressed to their Lordships on the matters referred to in Mr. Hartnell's Memorial; I have the honour to submit to their Lordships, that as the Commissioners of Excise have reported that the Establishment of a Printing Office under their immediate control, is conducive to the security of that portion of the Revenue, and that they have moreover made some progress in making preparation for performing the printing work of the other public departments in the City, in conformity to the Treasury Minute of the 4th of April 1834, it does not appear to me that it would be expedient to accept Mr. Hartnell's proposal, unless it could be clearly shown that a considerable saving of expense would necessarily result from it.

I must however take leave to observe, that the Commissioners of Excise are mistaken, if they consider that the work done at their printing press is done at a cheaper rate than that at which it could be performed by contract.

The last contract price for printing the work of the Excise Office, was certainly 5*s.* 8¾*d.* per ream, while the price at which the work is performed on that establishment is 4*s.* 2½*d.* per ream; but the contract which the Commissioners have referred to, was entered into so long ago as the year 1822, since which time the contract prices for printing have fallen from 30 to 40 per cent.

The proposal now made by Mr. Hartnell would in effect reduce the prices of the Excise letter-press work from 4*s.* 2½*d.* per ream, their office price, to 2*s.* 10*d.*, and the prices of printing Permits and Paper Labels in coloured ink, from 8*s.* 2½*d.*, the present cost, to 4*s.* 10*d.*

Appendix, No. 24 *f.*—*continued.*

4s. 10*d.* per ream; and it is further to be observed, that this economy would be effected by Mr. Hartnell on the same premises and with the same machinery (the first of which he proposes to rent, and the last to purchase) as are now in use.

It must, however, be obvious that Mr. Hartnell could only effect this saving by making the premises and machinery of the Excise Printing Office more productive than they are at present; and there appears to be no reason why the same effect should not be produced by maintaining that establishment, and transferring to it the works required for the use of the Customs, Post Office, and Ordnance Office in the Tower, as directed by their Lordships' Minute above referred to.

On these grounds, I humbly submit to the consideration of their Lordships, that it would not be expedient to entertain Mr. Hartnell's proposal, or that of any other individual to the same effect, until the cost is ascertained at which these several offices, including the Excise Office itself, can be supplied with printing, under the extended establishment now in progress.

The Hon. James Stewart,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

Copy of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 6th June 1834, on the foregoing Report of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office of 3d June 1834.

It does not appear to My Lords to be necessary to give any directions upon this subject at present.

Acquaint Mr. Hartnell.

Appendix, No. 24 *g.*

Copy of the ORDERS under which the General Printing was transferred to the Excise.

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 9th April 1834.

With reference to your Report of the 6th ultimo, on the subject of executing the Printing Work required for the service of the Customs, Post Office and Ordnance Office in the Tower at the press of your office, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that, under the circumstances of the case, considering that the Printing Office already exists in your establishment, and that as it exists it will be less expense to the public to sanction the expenditure proposed for making it available for Printing for the Customs, Post Office and Ordnance Department at the Tower, My Lords, although they consider the principle of competition the most proper for the supply of the public service, and would certainly have directed it to be adopted for the Excise as well as for the other departments, if the Excise Printing Office had not already been in existence, will sanction the proposed additional expense; but they desire that the estimate for enlarging the walls, and for the annual expenditure, may not be in any case exceeded without the special sanction of this Board. My Lords at the same time desire that the necessary arrangements may be made for your undertaking the additional work on the 1st October next, from which period the establishment, increased in salaries and in numbers, as you recommend, may take effect.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. Spring Rice.*

Excise Office, London,
1 June 1835.

G. A. Cottrell, 1st Gen^{l} Acc^{t}.

Appendix, No. 24 *h.*

Sir, Stationery Office, May 27, 1835.

In compliance with the directions of the Select Committee on Public Papers, that I should examine a Return presented to them by the Excise Office, dated the 19th instant, and entitled "An Account of the original Outlay, together with the extra Sums disbursed between the 1st of April 1834, and the 1st of April 1835, on account of the Printing Establishment at the Excise Office; also, an Account of the Weekly Wages paid, and the number of Reams of Paper printed at the Excise Office for the public service in the same period," and that I should report to them whether the quantity of printing work shown in that account to have been done at the Excise press in one year could have been executed by contract, under the Stationery Office, at a less charge than that which appears to have been incurred at the Excise press.

I have the honour to submit to the Committee, that as the Return of the Excise Office now in question states only, on the one hand, the amount of capital invested at different times in their Printing establishment, together with the annual amount of wages paid; and on the other hand, the number of reams of paper printed within the year, that Account, taken by itself, is not calculated to show the rate of cost at which the printing work is executed at the Excise press, inasmuch as no out-goings are stated for the wear and tear of

buildings, machinery, press and type, nor for the interest of capital invested, nor the annual consumption of fuel, candles, oil and printing ink included.

If, however, the Committee will refer to a Return made to the Committee on King's Printers' Patents, and inserted in their Report, Appendix (C.) page 299, that account will show, in conjunction with the present one, what, in the opinion of the Commissioners of Excise, is the expense at which their establishment is now conducted. That Return estimates the wear and tear upon the capital expended at 10 per cent., the interest of money invested at 5 per cent. (which, however, in the following statement I have taken at 4 per cent.), the rent, or the annual value of the rooms, at 230*l*.; and the expense of materials for printing, as ink, oil, coals and candles, at 159*l*. 16*s*. The latter sum is, I am aware, far below what must have been expended on these articles within the last year; but as no other account has been furnished of these items subsequent to that submitted to the Committee on King's Printers' Patents, I have adhered to that account.

The result, then, of the Return of the 19th of May to the present Committee applying to it the mode of computation adopted by the Commissioners of Excise in their former Return to the Committee on King's Printers' Patents, is as follows:—

Excise Printing Office, 1834–5.

	£.	s.	d.
Original outlay	10,972	–	–
Extra sums disbursed within the year for buildings, repairs, machinery and type	2,167	–	–
£.	13,139	–	–

Estimated Cost of Printing, from the 1st of April 1834 to the 1st of April 1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Wear and tear on the above capital, at 10 per cent.	1,313	–	–
Interest of ditto, at 4 per cent.	525	–	–
Wages	1,790	–	–
Estimate of the rent of rooms, and petty disbursements within the year	390	–	–
Total Expense of printing 15,303 reams, being at the rate of 5*s*. 3*d*. per ream £.	4,018	–	–

Having thus attained the rate at which the Printing work at the Excise Office is now performed, as shown in the two Accounts from that office above referred to, it remains to be seen, whether the same quantity and description of work could be done at a lower rate by recurring to the system of contract.

The Committee have before them a Report dated the 8th of November 1832, on the Printing Establishment of the Excise Office, from Mr. Parker, the superintendent of the Cambridge Press, and which was the result of an actual survey. This gentleman was requested by the Treasury to undertake the survey in consequence of his great experience of the printing business in general, and of his knowledge of that sort of work in particular most in use in the public departments. His Report is certainly far from favourable to the management of the establishment as it existed at that time; but after detailing its various defects, and pointing out the remedies, he gives it as his opinion, if these defects were removed, the number of the working hours increased, the buildings, machinery, and type made more applicable to the purposes in view, and the printing work of the offices in the City transferred to the Excise press, that the whole establishment might be conducted so much more economically that on the cost of work then done at the Excise press, together with the cost of the work then done by contract, and recommended to be transferred, a saving, upon the whole, of 800*l*. a year might be produced.

This Report was referred by the Treasury to the Commissioners of Excise, who, although they by no means concurred in the general view which Mr. Parker had taken of their management, admitted the expediency of the transfer of the work proposed, as it would add to the efficiency of their establishment, the maintenance of which they considered essential to the security of the Excise Revenue.

It was on these grounds, and for the purpose of making the capital already invested in the Excise press more available, that the Treasury sanctioned the additional outlay to prepare the premises for the additional work to be transferred to them.

The Treasury had no sooner come to this determination, than Mr. Hartnell, who had long been a contracting printer with the Stationery Office for the miscellaneous work of the public departments, and whose contract for the work of the Custom House, Post Office and Ordnance Office in the Tower, had expired immediately before the work for these offices was transferred to the Excise press, transmitted a Memorial to their Lordships, to the effect that if the establishment at the Excise Office should not answer the purposes of economy expected from it, he was ready to purchase the moveable capital there invested, at a fair valuation, and to give a fair and reasonable rent for the premises, and to do the whole of the letter-press work of the Excise printing at a fixed rate of 2*s*. 10*d*. a ream; to print for the offices which had been transferred to the Excise Office, as well as for all the Public Offices for which he now prints, at the rate of 60 per cent. discount from the

Printing

Appendix, No. 24 *h*—*continued*.

Printing Scale on which the contract biddings are made, instead of 53 per cent., the discount which he now allows, provided the duration of his contract were extended from three years (that being the term to which the Printing contracts are now limited) to five years.

This proposal of Mr. Hartnell's was dated the 24th of March 1834, and he was acquainted by the Treasury, that after a reasonable time had been allowed for a trial, another investigation would be made into the Printing expenses of the Excise Office; and if they were found higher than the Commissioners of Excise had then reason to expect, his proposal would be re-considered.

The Committee will, therefore, be pleased to observe, that if upon the further investigation proposed by the Treasury into the expenses of the Excise press, and upon a more minute examination than that afforded by either of the Returns to which I have referred, of the cost at which the different descriptions of work are performed, it should be found expedient to recur to the principle of contract, the saving will not be confined to the work now done at the Excise press, but will extend, in consequence of its consolidation, to the whole of the miscellaneous work done for the Government departments; but it does not appear to me that a satisfactory conclusion can be come to on this subject, until the investigation proposed to be made by the directions of the Treasury shall be completed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

AN ACCOUNT of the original Outlay, together with the extra Sums disbursed between 1st April 1834 and 1st April 1835, on account of the PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT at the EXCISE OFFICE; also, an Account of the Weekly Wages paid, and the Number of Reams of Paper printed at the Excise Office for the Public Service in the same Period.

	Original Outlay.	Extra Sums disbursed between the 1st April 1834 and 1st April 1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Buildings and Repairs - - - - - -	1,473 5 11	1,279 7 8
Steam Engines, Machinery, Presses, &c., and additions thereto - - - - - -	7,118 16 8	529 17 6
Printing Implements, Type, &c. - - -	2,380 7 11	358 5 1
TOTALS - - - £.	10,972 10 6	2,167 10 3
Annual Amount of Weekly Wages - - - £.		1,790 8 1
		Number of Reams.
Paper printed for the public service - - -		15,198
Cards - - ditto - - - (76,000) computed to be equivalent to - - - - - - - - -		95
Parchments - - ditto - - - (2,744) - - ditto - -		10
TOTAL - - - -		15,303

Excise Office, London, 19 May 1835.

(signed) *G. A. Cottrell*, 1st Gen[l] Acc[t].

Appendix, No. 24 *i*.

Sir, Stationery Office, June 8, 1835.

IN reply to your Letter of the 5th instant, accompanied by a Return from the Excise Office, entitled An Account of the Amount of Printing done by the Excise Printing Office for other departments than the Excise, showing the dates when such Printing was done, and desiring me to make my observations thereon for the information of the Committee; I have the honour to submit, that as the account in question shows only the *quantity* of work done in a given time at the Excise press, and states nothing of its *amount*; and as moreover it neither shows what portion of that quantity has been printed off from types already standing, nor what portion has been set up in the forms of table, tabular or common matter respectively, *it is impossible to form any opinion whether the work done for the offices comprised in this Return, is done at a cost above or below the average cost* (computed in my letter of the 30th ultimo) of the whole work executed at the Excise Office press; and it will be obvious to the Committee, that in the absence of this specification of the nature and description of the work done, I cannot have the means of computing at what rate of cost it could have been done under the Stationery Office contract.

I have, &c.

Joseph Hume, Esq. &c. &c. &c. Chairman of the Committee on Printed Papers.

(signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 24 *k*.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of PRINTING done by the EXCISE PRINTING OFFICE for other Departments than the Excise, showing the Dates when such Printing was done.

POST-OFFICE.

| DATES. | Foolscap. | | | Second Demy. | | | Printing Demy. | | | Printing Royal. | | | Second Copy. | | | Writing Demy. | | | Second Royal. | | | Cartridge. | | | Post. | | | Imperial. | | | Second Super-Royal. | | | Second Medium. | | | Cipher Demy. | | | Writing Medium. | | | Writing Royal. | | | Atlas. | | | Cards. | Blue Foolscap. | | | Coloured Royals. | | | Vellum. | Label Royal. | | | Coloured Demy. | | |
|---|---|---

| 1835: | | |

CUSTOMS.

DATES.	Foolscap.			Second Demy.			Second Royal.			Second Super Royal.			Second Medium.			Writing Demy.			Post.			Writing Royal.			Imperial.			Printing Demy.			Atlas.			Double Elephant.			Parchment.	Cards.
1834:	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Skins.*	*Number.*
October - 7	73	9	9													1	-	20																		
„ 11	18	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
„ 14	8	5	15	2	18	8	36	9	4	20	16	16	1	10	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	1	13	8												
„ 14	34	13	8	1	13	8	1	12	20																											
„ 14	39	3	8	-	6	6																														
„ 14	-	10	-	-	16	16																														
„ 14	3	4	4	1	10	-																														
„ 14	10	8	8	1	12	-																														
„ 14	1	13	-																																	
„ 14	1	14	-																																	
„ 14	5	4	4																																	
„ 14	5	-	-																																	
„ 15	24	-	-																																	
„ 18	15	-	20																																	
„ 20	46	-	-																																	
„ 23	2	-	-																																	
„ 29	20	-	-																																	
„ 30	-	-	-	2	14	-	-	5	12	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-									
„ 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	6	-																					
November 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	1	-	-																					
„ 5	23	-	-																																	
„ 6	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-		
„ 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12									
„ 7	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12				
„ 10	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	14	-																											
„ 13	6	-	-																																	
„ 15	6	-	-																																	
„ 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-									
„ 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-									
„ 27	1	-	-	12	-	-																														
„ 28	-	10	-																																	
„ 29	10	-	-	1	-	-																														
December 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2						
„ 2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	7	-																											
„ 3	1	4	-	-	3	-	2	8	-																											
„ 6	25	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6									
„ 6	-	3	6	-	8	12																														
„ 8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-																											
„ 8	48	-	-																																	
„ 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-																											
„ 13	21	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	
„ 13	8	-	-																																	
„ 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-									
„ 20	1	11	6																																	
„ 20	13	-	-																																	
„ 20	-	17	6																																	

| | | |

ORDNANCE.

DATES.	Foolscap.			Writing Demy.			Writing Medium.			Second Medium.			Second Demy.			Writing Royal.			Post.			Printing Royal.			Second Royal.			Printing Demy.			Second Super Royal.			Imperial.			Parchment.	Cards.
1834:	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Reams.*	*Quires.*	*Sheets.*	*Skins.*	*Number.*
October - 16	2	1	16																																	
„ 20	33	18	22	11	9	4	3	2	12	-	-	-	1	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6									
„ 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10																					
November 1	20	3	22																																	
„ 24	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-									
„ 26	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	20																					
December 3	10	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-															
„ 8	-	15	15																																	
„ 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12																					
„ 20	15	12	-																																	
„ 22	8	17	2	1	-	20																														
1835:																																				
January - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-																					
„ 21	32	10	19	2	7	22	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	3	-																					
„ 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-									
February 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	-									
„ 11	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-									
„ 17	15	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10						
„ 21	30	17	2	2	1	16	-	-	-	2	1	16	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10						
March - 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16									
„ 18	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	16				
„ 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
„ 21	23	9	19	-	-	-	1	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	-	11	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	6				
„ 21	-	-	-	9	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	250
„ 24	50	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	6	-	10	10																-	15	15	250	
„ 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-																								
TOTAL ORDNANCE	250	18	15	26	8	10	4	13	18	2	19	10	20	8	15	1	7	20	1	13	2	-	-	-	17	14	8	1	-	20	2	12	2	-	17	21	250	250

Excise Office, London,
1 June 1835.

G. A. Cottrell,
1st Genl Accr.

Appendix, No. 25.

Copy of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 24th May 1833.

My Lords having directed, by their Minute of 12th June 1832, considerable reductions to be made in the prices charged by The King's Printer, for the Acts of Parliament distributed by him under the Order of the Two Houses, for the Promulgation of the Statutes; and also in the prices charged for those supplied to the Public Departments and to the community at large; and having received from The King's Printer various Papers containing objections to that Minute, and proposals of prices in lieu of those therein directed to be charged; and having referred these objections and proposals to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, and received and considered his Report thereon, My Lords now proceed to give their final directions on this subject.

My Lords, by the arrangement proposed in the Minute above mentioned, had reason to expect that the charge for promulgating the Public General Acts in folio, would have been reduced to ½*d.* per sheet, including the expense of printing and paper, together with a reasonable profit to the printer; and The King's Printer does not deny, that the price mentioned would be sufficient for these purposes.

But he states, that an Act of Parliament is not merely a printed Paper; that it is in all respects analogous to a book; and that in accordance with the principles and practice of the trade of a bookseller, he ought to be allowed, in addition to this sum, the profit of a publisher; and he suggests that three farthings per sheet will not be more than an adequate compensation for all the expenses and liabilities to which he is subject, and to afford him the profits to which he is entitled in his twofold capacity of Printer and Publisher of these works.

My Lords are, on these grounds, disposed to accede to the charge of three farthings per sheet, because, by admitting the analogy between an Act of Parliament and a book, all doubt is removed with respect to the prices which ought to be charged for the supply by retail, both of Acts required for the service of the Public Offices, and of those purchased by the community at large.

It is the well-known custom of the Book Trade to allow 25 per cent. to the retail booksellers in advance of the prices charged by the wholesale publisher: the retail ptice, therefore, of these Acts, will be at the rate of 1*d.* per sheet; and this My Lords consider sufficient for such copies as may be required for the use of the Public Offices: but as they have reason to believe that the sale to the community is attended with more trouble and expense than the sale to the public departments, they consider that three halfpence per sheet will not be more than a reasonable price for that portion of the retail supply.

My Lords therefore direct, that the Public General Acts promulgated in folio under the Order of the Two Houses, be charged from the commencement of the present Session at the rate of three farthings per sheet, including the price of the paper, instead of 2*d.* as at present, and including also the expense of folding and stitching the sheet; that the copies of those Acts required by the Public Offices be supplied at the rate of 1*d.* instead of 2*d.* as at present; and that those required by the community be supplied at the rate of 1½*d.* instead of 3*d.* as at present.

My Lords also expected that the Public Acts in quarto might have been supplied at 1*d.* per sheet; but on the grounds before stated, they assent to the proposal of The King's Printer, that the charge henceforth to be made for them should be at the rate 1½*d.* per sheet, including the price of the paper, and of folding and stitching, instead of 4*d.* as at present.

My Lords also direct, that the charge henceforward to be made for the Local, Personal and Private Acts promulgated in folio under the same order, so long as the present system under which the charge is defrayed by the Public shall continue, should be at the rate of 2½*d.* per sheet, including the folding and stitching, instead of 3*d.* as at present.

My Lords also consider that the price of 3*d.* per sheet now charged for such copies of these as are sold by retail, being 25 per cent. in advance of the publishing price above stated, may continue to be charged as at present.

My Lords being informed that The King's Printer is sometimes required to reprint an Act of Parliament, solely for the purpose of effecting its repeal, and that he is thereby deprived of all chance of recovering his expenses by a subsequent sale of the reprinted copies, direct that when he is required to reprint an Act for this purpose, he may be allowed to charge the whole expense incurred by him on such occasion. But My Lords cannot accede to his proposal, that the expense of all reprints, by whatever party or for whatever purpose required, should be defrayed by the parties requiring them.

They see no means by which the reprinted copy of an Act can be distinguished from one of a first edition, nor of ascertaining where two or more individuals, or two or more offices require reprinted copies of the same Act, that the whole expenses are not charged two or more times over; and although My Lords do not believe that the King's Printer would take undue advantage of such opportunities, they could not sanction any arrangement which did not at the same time provide an effective check against the possibility of such an abuse. Nor do My Lords consider this proposal at all reasonable in other respects, because, upon comparing the King's Printer's Return of Public Acts in folio, printed in 1830; viz. the Acts of the 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV., with his Return of Acts reprinted, and the numbers remaining on hand in the same year, it appears that nearly one-half of the reprints are second impressions of the same Acts; thereby showing not only that the whole

See King's Printer's Return, p. 286.

Appendix, No. 25—*continued.*

See King's Printer's Return, p. 90.

of the first impressions had been sold, but that a large proportion of the second impression, and consisting in many instances of long numbers, had been sold also, in the few months that had intervened between the printing and reprinting of these Acts, and the date of the Return on the 15th April 1831. My Lords are besides aware, that the cost of reprinting from a printed copy is considerably less than that of printing from manuscript; and that, as regards Acts of Parliament, the reprints are free from all those extra charges which have been claimed and allowed on the first edition, with a view to secure the utmost accuracy.

My Lords, therefore, see no ground whatever for allowing any higher charge for copies of reprinted Acts than that allowed to be made for copies of the first editions.

My Lords also desire it may be understood that no higher prices than those above stated are to be charged for any copies of the Public Acts, of whatever dates, kept in store by the King's Printer, because My Lords, having had before them his Return, showing the numbers and prices of the Acts supplied by him and charged to the Treasury from the

See Report, p. 90.

commencement of the last Patent in 1799 to its termination in 1830, find that the number of Acts promulgated during the greater part of that period was larger than that at present supplied, and that the prices charged during the whole period of the Patent, excepting only the last year, were higher even than the present prices, from which so great a reduction is about to be effected. They consider, therefore, that the public have a right to expect some advantage from a stock accumulated by the Patentee in former years, under circumstances which must have produced so large a profit to himself.

The effect of the directions now given by My Lords would, had it been in effect from the commencement of the Session of 1832, have occasioned a diminution of charge for that year, according to the account of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, of 6,560*l.* upon an expenditure of 11,750*l.*; a corresponding saving therefore will be made in the present and in every succeeding year, so long as this arrangement shall be in force.

My Lords, referring to their Minute of the 12th of June, direct that immediate steps be taken to relieve the King's Printer from the payment of the Copy Money, Special Land Tax, Treasury and Exchequer Fees, hitherto paid by him on the Public General Acts in folio.

Write, in the terms of this Minute, to the King's Printer, and state that it is the intention of My Lords that these Regulations should take effect from the commencement of the present Session.

Transmit copy of this Minute to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office for his information.

Transmit copy also to Mr. Courtenay, and request he will take the necessary steps for receiving all Copy Money, payable on account of the Officers of the House of Lords on the Public General Acts in folio, for the future, from this Board, and not from the King's Printer.

Appendix, No. 26.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 19th June 1832.

See Appendix to Report on King's Printer's Patents, 1832, p. 332.

MY LORDS read their Minute of the 12th instant on the charges of the King's Printer in England.

Write to the Secretary for Ireland, and desire he will move the Lord Lieutenant to direct that My Lords may be furnished with a copy of the bill of the King's Printer in Ireland for printing the Acts of Parliament distributed in that country, and a statement of his charges for those Acts which are sold to the public offices or the community at large.

State at the same time that My Lords request to be furnished with a statement of the regulations under which the Acts are distributed to magistrates and others at the expense of the public, and with any observations which may occur to his Excellency on that subject.

State also that My Lords would be glad to be informed whether there is any and what check upon the prices charged by the King's Printer for printing for public offices, or for articles of stationery supplied by him, and under what regulations those prices are settled.

Write to the Barons of the Exchequer of Scotland to the same effect, with respect to the King's Printer in Scotland.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 7th July 1832.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to send you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, with reference to your letter of the 31st ult., (Nos. 1 & 2,) copies of the bills of the King's Printers in Ireland for printing the Acts of Parliament; (No. 3) a Memorandum relative to the Acts of Parliament which are sold to the public offices or the community at large; (No. 4) a statement of the distribution of the Statutes; with respect to which his Excellency has only to observe, that it is regulated agreeably to the recommendation of the Select Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates, 1829.

Not with Papers.

Not with Papers.

And Mr. Grierson has annexed to No. 1 some observations with respect to the prices charged for the quarto Statutes.

And

Appendix, No. 26—*continued.*

And with respect to the check upon the prices charged by the King's Printer for printing for public offices, I am to acquaint you, that the bills are sworn to by Mr. Grierson as being charged at no higher rate than the prices of the trade of Dublin (*see* No. 3). The King's Printer does not now supply any articles of stationery.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. T. Spring Rice. (signed) *William Gosset.*

(No. 3, referred to above.)

MEMORANDUM relative to the PRICES of the ACTS of PARLIAMENT sold to the Public Offices and the Community.

THE prices of separate Acts and small pocket collections of Acts vary from 2 ½ *d.* to 4 ½ *d.* for all Acts, whether ancient or modern, black-letter or modern type, without any extra charge for searches or obsolete Statutes, or for compiling and indexing collections.

The Statutes of the Irish Parliament, 14 vols., 6 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Post-Union Statutes, folio, at wholesale prices of 2 ½ *d.* per sheet.

King's Printing Office, Dublin, June 29, 1832. (signed) *George & John Grierson.*

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 17 July 1832.

READ Letter from Sir William Gosset, dated the 7th instant, transmitting an Account for Printing from the King's Printer in Ireland.

Transmit to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office for his Report, and for any suggestions he may have to offer thereon with reference to the arrangement lately made with respect to the charges of the King's Printer in England.

EXTRACT from TREASURY MINUTE, dated 22 November 1833.

WRITE to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and desire he will state to the Lord Lieutenant that My Lords have the whole subject of the office of King's Printer in Ireland, and of his charges, under their consideration, and will hereafter communicate with his Excellency thereupon.

Appendix, No. 27.

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Total Number of SHEETS of ACTS of PARLIAMENT supplied by The King's Printers, by retail, to the Public Offices, from the 1st of October 1833 to the 30th of September 1834; specifying the Reigns in which such Acts were passed, and the Number of Sheets which the Acts of each Reign so supplied respectively contained.

Number of Sheets of Acts supplied of the Reign of Anne.	Number of Sheets of Acts supplied of the Reign of George I.	Number of Sheets of Acts supplied of the Reign of George II.	Number of Sheets of Acts supplied of the Reign of George III.	Number of Sheets of Acts supplied of the Reign of George IV.	Number of Sheets of Acts supplied of the Reign of William IV.
32	2	58	3,308	2,070	48,224

Total Number of Sheets supplied - - - - - 53,694

Cost of the same at 1 *d.* per sheet - - - £.223 14 6

Stationery Office, 20 March 1835. (signed) *J. Church,* Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 28.

PROMULGATION of ACTS.

Sir, Whitehall, 28 March 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, in which you express a wish that I should supply, for the use of the Committee on Printed Papers, any information in my power relative to the distribution of the Statutes.

I beg to inform you that, in consequence of complaints which had been made by magistrates to the Secretary of State, stating that the copies of the Acts sent by the King's Printer, under the order of the House of Commons, into the several counties for the use of

Appendix, No. 28—*continued.*

the resident acting magistrates were in many instances ill distributed; that the magistrates at some of the petty sessions had not been supplied with copies; and that the Acts were not sent for distribution until some time after the expiration of the Session; Lord Duncannon adopted means for preventing the continuance of these inconveniences. Orders were given to the King's Printer to supply copies of Acts immediately after publication; and, with a view to secure a regular supply of Acts of Parliament to the magistrates at all the petty sessions, and to effect a more convenient distribution of the remainder of the Acts among individual acting magistrates, a Circular Letter was addressed, by direction of Lord Duncannon, to the Chairmen of the several general quarter sessions, a copy of which letter I beg leave to enclose for the information of the Committee.

22 August 1834.

The intended arrangement has not yet been completed; Returns from many of the counties not having yet been received.

The information which you wish to receive as to the several petty sessions in the different counties, I believe you will find was laid upon the Table of the House of Commons on 15th April last year, in pursuance of an Address of 28th February. I am sorry there is not in the office any list of the several courts of justice which can be relied upon as correct.

I have, &c.

Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P. &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *S. M. Phillipps.*

(CIRCULAR.)

Sir, Whitehall, 22 August 1834.

Viscount Duncannon being desirous that the magistrates of each of the petty sessions in England and Wales should be supplied regularly and expeditiously with a copy of the several Acts of Parliament, directs me to request you to bring this subject before the magistrates at the ensuing quarter sessions.

Viscount Duncannon would propose to the magistrates that, out of the number of copies which is appropriated to the county of one copy should be sent to each of the petty sessions, to be there kept for the use of the magistrates; one copy also to each of the chairmen of the quarter sessions; and his Lordship requests the magistrates, assembled at quarter sessions, to distribute the remainder to the resident acting magistrates, as they may think most advisable.

When this distribution is made, if you will be so good as to transmit to Viscount Duncannon the List of resident Acting Magistrates who are to be supplied with copies, together with their several addresses, his Lordship will give directions to the King's Printer to supply the copies, as recommended by the magistrates.

Viscount Duncannon desires me also to request that you will transmit to him a correct List of all the Petty Sessions in the county of ; the places at which they are held; and the name of the post town of each place.

I am to add that, according to the existing arrangement, one copy is regularly sent to the Clerk of the Peace, for the use of the magistrates generally, which is not included in the number above mentioned.

I have, &c.

The Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. (signed) *S. M. Phillipps.*

Note.—Mr. Phillipps states that, according to the information obtained from the King's Printer, and from the papers in this office, it has been ascertained that there are 628 Petty Sessions in England and Wales. At the same time Mr. Phillipps thinks that no lists of petty sessions have been received for several counties.

Appendix, No. 29.

RETURN of the Number of Copies of the Statutes at Large, sold by The King's Printer, in each of the Years 1831 to 1834, both inclusive; with the Price per Sheet.

	Quarto Edition.	Octavo Edition.
1831 - - -	1,751	645
1832 - - -	1,646	818
1833 - - -	1,551	540
1834 - - -	1,615	635
	4) 6,563	4) 2,638
Average - - -	1,640	659

At the average price of 3¾*d.* per sheet.

His Majesty's Printing Office, March 18, 1835.

(signed) *Eyre & Spottiswoode.*

367

Appendix, No. 30.

STATEMENT of Amount charged for the PUBLIC ACTS supplied by The King's Printers in 1832 and 1833, under the Order of the Two Houses, for the Promulgation of the STATUTES, in conformity to the Prices stated in the Treasury Minute of the 24th of May 1833; viz. at $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per Sheet for the Acts in Folio, and $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ for the Acts in Quarto; and showing also the Charge which had been made in previous Years for Acts of the same Description and Quantity; viz. for Acts in Folio at 2 *d.* per Sheet, and for those in Quarto at 4 *d.* per Sheet.

YEAR.	Description and Quantity.	Prices now charged under Treasury Minute, at $\frac{3}{4}d.$ and $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per Sheet.	Amount at the old Prices of 2*d.* and 4*d.* p' Sheet.	SAVING.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1832	-- 334 Sheets of Public Acts, consisting of 2,048 copies of each sheet, in folio	2,137 12 –	5,700 5 4		
	99 Sheets, consisting of 1,905 copies of each sheet, in quarto - - -	982 5 $5\frac{3}{4}$	3,143 5 –		
	£.	3,119 17 $5\frac{3}{4}$	8,843 10 4	In the year 1832.	5,723 12 $10\frac{1}{4}$
1833	-- 346 Sheets of Public Acts, consisting of 2,050 copies of each sheet, in folio	2,216 11 3	5,910 16 8		
	102 Sheets, consisting of 1,906 copies of each sheet, in quarto - - -	1,012 11 3	3,240 4 –		
	£.	3,229 2 6	9,151 – 8	In the year 1833.	5,921 18 2

N. B. In addition to the latter above-stated prices of 2 *d.* and 4 *d.*, a charge was made for folding and stitching, amounting on an average to about £. 400 per annum, which is now disallowed.

Appendix, No. 30 *a.*

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Total Number of SHEETS printed, and the Number of COPIES of each Sheet, in the Years 1821 and 1833 respectively.

——	YEAR.	Number of Sheets printed.	Number of Copies printed.
See Report on Stationery and Printing, 1822, p. 292 -	1821	2,955	1,364
See Messrs. Hansard's Duplicate Bill now in the Stationery Office - - -	1833	5,811	1,769
Increase in Number of Sheets - -	2,856.	Increase in Number of Copies - -	405

Appendix, No. 30 *b.*

AVERAGE COST per Sheet, including Printing and Paper, of 1,750 Copies of the JOURNAL of the HOUSE of COMMONS, with Appendix and Index, for the Years 1821 and 1833 respectively.

——	YEAR.	VOLUME.	Number of Copies printed.	Average Cost per Sheet.
				£. s. d.
See Report on Stationery and Printing, 1822, p. 291 -	1821	76	1,750	11 8 7
See Messrs. Hansard's Duplicate Bill now in the Stationery Office - - -	1833	88	1,750	8 4 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Saving per Sheet on the Journal - £.				3 4 $4\frac{3}{4}$

Appendix, No. 31 *a.*

RETURN of the Number of LORDS' JOURNALS printed in each of the Years 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, together with the Amount of the Charge for the same in each Year.

YEAR	VOLUME.	Number of Copies printed.	Amount of Printing. £.	s.	d.	Amount of Paper. £.	s.	d.
1831	Vol. 62	1,250	1,792	9	–	1,248	4	6
1832	Vol. 63	1,250	1,184	3	6	909	1	–
1833	Vol. 64	1,250	1,330	11	10	1,334	9	3
1834	Vol. 65	1,250	754	3	10			
	Vol. 56	1,250	1,179	1	7	336	9	1½
						214	17	6
	None reprinted.	£.	6,240	9	9	4,043	1	4

Mem.—The above Return shows the *year* in which each Volume of the Journals was printed, but not the *Session* of which it is the record. For example—

Vol. 62, printed in 1831, is for the Session of 1830
63 - - - 1832 - - - - - - - 1831
64 - - - 1833 - - - - - - - 1832
65 - - - 1834 - - - - - - - 1833

The Paper for the last two Volumes was supplied by the Stationery Office, and for
Vol. 64, amounted to - - - - - - - £. 891 4 3
Vol. 65 - - - - - - - - - - - 443 5 –
£. 1,334 9 3

Vol. 56 is a back volume, the printing of which commenced in the year 1831, and therefore the paper required for the first part of it was found by The King's Printer himself: that required for the latter portion was supplied by the Stationery Office, and amounted to 214*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The King's Printer's bill for Vol. 66, for the Session of 1834, has not yet been delivered, and therefore the amount of paper consumed cannot be stated.

(signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 31 *b.*

A RETURN of the Number of GENERAL INDEXES and CALENDARS printed within the same Period, with the Charge for the same.

YEAR.		Number of Copies printed.	Amount of Printing. £.	s.	d.	Amount of Paper. £.	s.	d.
1832	General Index from 20 to 60 Geo. III.	1,250	1,007	4	9	801	18	–
	Index to the Rolls of Parliament - -	1,250	1,269	5	9	1,126	4	–
						1,928	2	–
1834	General Index to the Journals, from 12 Car. II. to 13 Anne	1,250	335	9	7	214	17	6
						* Paper supplied by the Stationery Office.		
		£.	2,612	–	1	2,142	19	6

His Majesty's Printing Office, June 11, 1835.

(signed) *Eyre & Spottiswoode.*

* The General Index, from 20 to 60 Geo. III., and the Index to the Rolls of Parliament, had been in a course of printing for some years, though not completed before 1832; and the King's Printer found his own paper, as usual, at that time. But the General Index, from 12 Car. II. to 13 Anne, the printing of which commenced after the preceding works were finished, is printed on paper supplied by the Stationery Office, and amounting to 214*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

(signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

369

Appendix, No. 31 *c*.

ABSTRACT of the Number of SESSIONAL PAPERS printed for the HOUSE of LORDS in each of the last Ten Years, together with the Net Charge for the same.

YEARS.	Number of Papers printed.	Amount of Printing. £ s. d.	Amount of Paper. £. s. d.
1825	227	7,187 5 10	4,601 7 3
1826	135	3,285 10 9½	2,353 14 1½
1827	193	5,693 1 10	2,990 2 2½
1828	193	5,500 7 –	3,022 8 11
1829	123	6,919 4 6½	3,196 16 6
1830	230	7,595 14 –	3,474 6 9
1831	218	4,432 6 11	1,975 16 6
1832	297	7,714 9 –½	6,437 2 2 * Paper supplied by Stationery Office.
1833	220	8,168 14 5	
1834	257	10,058 10 2½	
	£.	66,555 4 7	28,051 14 5

£. 30,374. 6.

£. 8,412. 18. 8.

His Majesty's Printing Office, June 11, 1835. (signed) *Eyre & Spottiswoode.*

* *Mem.*—The amount of Paper for printing the Sessional Papers of the House of Peers for the three last years, and supplied (as above stated) by the Stationery Office, was, for the year 1832 - - - - £. 2,390 9 –
1833 - - - - 1,901 14 –
1834 - - - - 2,144 19 2
£. 6,437 2 2

(signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

ABSTRACT.

Amount of Printing for the Lords' Journals, 1831 to 1834,	£. 6,240 9 9	£. 10,283 11 1
Amount of Paper in same years - - - -	4,043 1 4	
Printing General Indexes, &c. - - - - -	£. 2,612 – 1	4,754 19 7
Paper -	2,142 19 6	
		£. 15,038 10 8

Appendix, No. 32.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of STATIONERY supplied to the Departments and Officers of the HOUSE of COMMONS respectively, by the Stationery Office, in the Year ended 31st of March 1835.

	Paper and Binding. £. s. d.	Stationery, Stores, Statutes at Large, Acts of Parliament. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
The Vote Office - - -	83 1 2	39 – 4	122 1 6
Recognizance Office -	7 15 6	5 15 7	13 11 1
Library - - - -	197 3 6	126 13 1	323 16 7
Ingrossing Office - -	382 2 2	22 7 6	404 9 8
Clerk of Elections - -	87 13 –	66 14 1	154 7 1
Journal Office - - -	183 1 8	199 7 11	382 9 7
Private Bill Office - -	21 10 –	23 19 2	45 9 2
Poor Return Office - -	1 2 7	10 5 8	11 8 3
Committee Rooms - -	163 15 4	294 8 4	558 3 8
J. H. Ley, Esq. - - -	4 – 7	3 6 7	7 7 2
J. Rickman, Esq. - - -	3 9 5	3 4 –	6 13 5
W. Ley, Esq. - - - -	4 8 10	2 6 3	6 15 1
H. Seymour, Esq. - - -	2 4 5	1 13 9	3 18 2
J. Clementson, Esq. - -	2 14 11	1 18 1	4 13 –
The Speaker's Secretary - -	21 13 11	121 9 9	143 3 8
Mr. Dorington - - -	220 3 2	1,669 6 6	1,889 9 8
Mr. Bellamy - - - -	8 15 9	4 11 10	13 7 7
Mr. J. R. Hall - - -	- - -	2 8 10	2 8 10
£.	1,394 15 11	2,698 17 3	*4,093 13 2

* Of this sum £. 1,682. 1. 11. was for the purchase of Acts of Parliament and Statutes at Large, a large portion of which was to replace those destroyed by the Fire.

Stationery Office, 26 May 1835. (signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 32—*continued.*

A LIST of the OFFICERS of the HOUSE of COMMONS entitled to receive Parliamentary Papers from the Vote Office.

John Henry Ley, Esq.	Clerk of the House of Commons.
John Rickman, Esq.	Clerk Assistant.
William Ley, Esq.	Second Clerk Assistant.
Thomas Dyson, Esq.	Clerk of the Committees of Privileges and Elections.
Mr. Richard Jones	Assistant - ditto.
John E. Dorington, Esq.	Clerk of the Fees.
Sir Edward Stracey, Bart.	Principal Committee Clerks.
Samuel Gunnell, Esq.	Principal Committee Clerks.
W. G. Rose, Esq.	Principal Committee Clerks.
Mr. Beeby	Committee Clerks.
Mr. Chalmers	Committee Clerks.
Mr. Whittam	Committee Clerks.
Mr. G. White	Committee Clerks.
	Clerk of the Journals and Papers.
Sir Edward Stracey, Bart.	Clerk of the Engrossments.
Edward Johnson, Esq.	Clerk of Private Bill Office.
Mr. Vardon	Librarian.
Charles Romilly, Esq.	Secretary to The Speaker.
W. B. Gurney, Esq.	Short-hand Writer.
Rev. John Vane	Chaplain.
Mr.——	Train-bearer.
Henry Seymour, Esq.	Serjeant-at-Arms.
John Clementson, Esq.	Deputy Serjeant.
Mr. Charles Paskin	Deliverer of Votes and Printed Papers.
Mr. Bellamy	Deputy Housekeeper and Receiver of Serjeant's Fees.
Mr. Pratt	Doorkeepers.
Mr. Williams	Doorkeepers.
Mr. Wright	Messengers.
Mr. Stein	Messengers.
Mr. Gifford	Messengers.
Mr. Cook	Messengers.
Mr. W. Bellamy	Lower Doorkeeper.
Mr. Lead	Supernumerary Messengers.
Mr. Cobb	Supernumerary Messengers.
Mr. Bevan	Supernumerary Messengers.
Mr. W. Rudolf	Supernumerary Doorkeeper.

Appendix, No. 33.

Sir, Stationery Office, 29 August 1833.

I HAVE the honour to submit to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury my Report on their Lordships' Letter of the 19th of July 1832, which enclosed a copy of the Treasury Minute of the 19th of June 1832, respecting the charges of the King's Printers in Ireland for printing and distributing Acts of Parliament in that country.

As this letter had a reference to the arrangement made by their Lordships with respect to the charges of the King's Printers in England, which arrangement was only finally completed by the Treasury Minute of the 23d July 1833, I trust their Lordships will see that the delay which has occurred has been unavoidable.

The existing Patent, appointing George Grierson (the father of the present Patentees) King's Printer for Ireland, is dated the 8th of April 1811, and is to be in force for and during the term of forty years; but this term is to be reckoned, not from the date of this Patent, but from the 27th of March 1806, the day on which the preceding Patent granted to Boulter Grierson, the father of the late George Grierson, terminated. It will follow, therefore, that from March 1806 until April 1811, there was in fact no King's Printer for Ireland; and it appears in that interval that the Statutes of the United Kingdom were printed by Messrs. Eyre & Strahan, and sent over by them to Ireland in such quantities as were required for publication. It appears further, by the evidence of Mr. George Grierson, before the Committee on the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates in 1829, that he did not recover the entire possession of his privilege until the 12th of May 1813, at which date he commenced the promulgation of a compressed edition of the Statutes in quarto, consisting of 1,290 copies, and this number has subsequently been reduced to 800 copies.

Their Lordships are aware that the supply of the Acts of Parliament in folio, except to public departments or to individuals requiring single Acts, has been discontinued in Ireland; and it appears from the Estimates of Miscellaneous Services that 2,600*l.* is the

average

average amount of the annual expense of printing and promulgating these 800 copies in quarto. The rate charged for these Acts per sheet is 8½*d.*, and this appears to have been recognized as a reasonable charge by the Irish Government on the ground that the King's Printer in England was charging at the same time 5*d.* per sheet for the same work; and as the latter printed at that time upwards of 3,000 copies, and the former, as I have stated, only 800, the rate of profit in the two cases would not be very different.

By their Lordships' recent decision, the prices now charged by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode for Acts in quarto are reduced to 1½*d.* per sheet; if, therefore, the privilege of supplying Ireland were again transferred to them, the annual vote for this service would be at once reduced from 2,600*l.* to 400*l.*; and there can be no doubt that Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode would willingly undertake to transmit from England this supply at the English prices, because, as they already print 1,905 copies for England, the additional 800 for Ireland would be attended only with the cost of press-work and paper, and could therefore be promulgated at these prices with a considerable profit.

It appears that Messrs. Grierson (except in a few cases where they import the Acts from England) print and publish Acts in folio and octavo for the supply of the public departments and of the community in Ireland. The prices charged for single Acts in folio are regulated by the probability of sale, and vary from 2½*d.* per sheet to 4*d.*; but Messrs. Grierson have unfortunately been induced to print for the supposed convenience of the public departments editions of various Acts and of sets of Acts in octavo, and which, though charged at a comparatively high rate, have probably rarely been sold in sufficient numbers to replace the outlay.

There appears, however, to be no reason why the Acts of Parliament required by the offices in Ireland should be printed in a different form to those used for the same purpose in England; and if the sale of single Acts were also transferred to Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, there can be no doubt that it would be an advantage to them to have a depôt in Dublin, and to supply them at the recently reduced English prices, adding for commission from 25 to 30 per cent.; viz. at 1¼*d.* per sheet to the public offices, instead of 1*d.* per sheet, as in England; and 2*d.* per sheet to the community, instead of 1½*d.* per sheet, as in England.

This arrangement appears to be so much more advantageous to the public in point of economy than any other that could be suggested, that I will not attempt to trouble their Lordships, unless I should be directed to do so, with any calculations of the rate at which Messrs. Grierson could afford the supply either of the Acts distributed under the Promulgation Order, or of those sold by retail.

I will therefore proceed, as directly connected with this subject, to reply to your letters of the 7th of May last, referring to letters from Sir William Gosset, and enclosing the accounts of the King's Printers in Ireland for printing for the public departments for the year 1832, and for printing proclamations under the Clergy Relief Act.

I must here take the liberty to state, that I have had various communications and interviews with Mr. George Grierson, and he has explained, without the smallest reserve, the grounds of the various charges made in the bills referred to me for examination, and has likewise expressed his earnest wish to make such reductions in his future charges as their Lordships may think reasonable.

The printing work which he has performed for the public offices, as well as the printing proclamations, comes within that description of work which is called job-work, and it appears to be charged according to a scale of prices fixed by the master printers of Dublin in February 1829. The masters' charge is grounded, as in England, upon the amount of wages paid to the compositors and pressmen, and this amount is trebled, one-third being paid for wages, and the remaining two-thirds to cover the expenses of type, warehousing, wear and tear, interest and profit. "Reading," which forms an important item in the account of the English printer, is not charged for in Dublin; but, upon the whole, the Dublin charges are about 30 per cent. higher than those of London.

Messrs. Grierson have uniformly adhered, in their accounts, to this system of charge; but they have requested me to submit to their Lordships, that they do no private printing whatever, and that their trade in Bibles has been entirely superseded by the importations of the two English Universities, who have, with them, a concurrent right of publication in Ireland; that they are further compelled to keep a large printing establishment for the purpose of providing for the sudden emergencies of the Government, at a much larger cost than would be required in any ordinary business to the same amount; and they trust, under these circumstances, that their Lordships will consider a reduction of 25 per cent. from the printing charges as much as can reasonably be expected; and that, for the purpose of effecting a further saving, they have proposed henceforth to receive the paper required for their printing purposes from the Stationery Office.

In order to place the effect of this proposal in a clear point of view, I will beg leave to show the present charge for printing for the public offices in 1832, exclusive of the charge for Acts of Parliament, Proclamations and Fast Prayers, what that charge would be if re-

Appendix, No. 33—*continued.*

duced 25 per cent. and the paper supplied by the Stationery Office, and what the charge would be if both printing and paper were supplied through that office.

King's Printer's present Charges.	King's Printer's Printing Charges, reduced 25 per Cent and Paper supplied by Stationery Office.	Printing and Paper supplied by Stationery Office.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,703 19 11	934 6 4	604 18 8

The King's Printers also propose to make the same reduction of 25 per cent. on the printing of proclamations, and to procure the paper required for these purposes from the Stationery Office. This arrangement would make a reduction under this head of expense in the same proportion as that shown in the table of office printing, and a further reduction in the same proportion would also be effected if this work were transferred to the Stationery Office. From the accidental circumstance of the Clergy Relief Act, the charge for proclamations amounts to a very large sum; but in ordinary times it does not exceed from 200*l.* to 300*l.* a year; and it is stated by the King's Printer that proclamations in manuscript are frequently sent to them from the Castle late at night, with instructions to print them immediately, and despatch them to the different counties the next morning, and that in many cases they are directed to take the utmost care that their contents should not be known before the moment of publication. In cases of this sort, it will be obvious to their Lordships that such a duty could not safely be entrusted to a contracting printer. It is right to add, that the King's Printers for Ireland make no charge whatever for the conveyance of their proclamations, or for posting them in the different districts to which they are directed.

As the bills which I now beg leave to return are charged upon a principle the propriety of which has hitherto been admitted, I presume it is not their Lordships' intention that any reduction from the amount should be proposed.

I beg leave also to return the letters of Sir William Gosset, and to add, that Mr. George Grierson is now in Liverpool, and that any communication which their Lordships may think fit to make to him will reach him, if addressed to the Post Office in that town.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *John Church*, Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 34.

STATEMENT of the PROMULGATION of the STATUTES printed for Government by The King's Printers for *Ireland*, for the Year 1831.

HOW DELIVERED.	Promulgation for 1831.
Petty Sessions in Ireland; viz.	
County of Antrim	14
„ Armagh	13
„ Carlow	5
„ Cavan	16
„ Clare	17
„ Cork	47
„ Donegal	19
„ Down	21
„ Dublin	11
„ Fermanagh	9
„ Galway	28
„ Kildare	11
„ Kerry	21
„ Kilkenny	15
„ King's	18
„ Limerick	24
„ Leitrim	12

Appendix, No. 34—*continued.*

HOW DELIVERED.		Promulgation for 1831.
Petty Sessions in Ireland; viz.		
County of Londonderry	12	
„ Longford	9	
„ Louth	6	
„ Mayo	19	
„ Meath	16	
„ Monaghan	7	
„ Queen's	18	
„ Roscommon	21	
„ Sligo	15	
„ Tipperary	19	
„ Tyrone	20	
„ Waterford	15	
„ Westmeath	14	
„ Wexford	11	
„ Wicklow	14	
		518
His Grace the Lord Primate and his Registrar		2
The Lord Chancellor and Secretary		2
The Judges		12
The Prerogative Court, 1; Rolls Court, 1		2
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant		2
The Bishops		22
The Chief Secretary		2
The Under Secretary		2
The Attorney General		2
The Solicitor General		2
The Law Adviser		2
The Law Room, Chief Secretary's Office		1
The Chief Secretary's Office, Civil, 2; ditto, Military, 1		3
The Privy Councillors		20
The Privy Council Office		1
The Vice Treasurer, 1; his office, 2		3
The Admiralty Court		1
The Insolvent Court		2
The King's Inn's Library, pursuant to 54 Geo. 3. c. 156. s. 2.		1
The Assistant Barristers of Counties		32
The Recorder of Dublin, 2; Chairman of Co. Dublin, 1		3
The Crown Solicitors		6
The Clerks of the Crown		32
The Clerks of the Peace		32
The Secretaries to Grand Juries		34
The Inspectors General of Police		4
The Police Offices, Dublin		4
The Law Courts		6
The Recorders of five principal towns; viz. Cork, Limerick, Galway, Londonderry and Waterford		5
The Serjeants-at-Law		3
The Recorder of Drogheda		1
Major Carter, Police Magistrate		1
Thomas P. Vokes, Esq. ditto		1
Joseph Greene, Esq., Resident Magistrate, Kilkenny		1
Major Tandy, Resident Magistrate, Kildare		1
Secretary to Grand Jury, City of Cork		1
Number of Copies distributed		769
Number of Copies at the disposal of Government		31
Number of Copies printed for 1831		800

Appendix, No. 35.

THE AMOUNT of PRINTING for the undermentioned DEPARTMENTS in *Ireland*, done by Mr. *Thom*, the Contracting Printer with the Stationery Office in *Dublin*, for the Years 1833 and 1834 respectively; formerly printed by Sir *A. B. King*, and included in the Return, Appendix, No. 35.

THIRTY-SEVEN DEPARTMENTS.	1833. £.	s.	d.	1834. £.	s.	d.
Adjutant General's Office	-	-	-	1	2	6
Chief Secretary and Departments	27	7	5	9	1	5
Commander of the Forces	-	5	11	-	6	11
Customs	8	12	5	3	19	5
Constabulary Force and Yeomanry	1	17	11	7	14	3
Court of Common Pleas	4	15	8	7	6	8
Commissary General's Office	20	5	4	23	5	3
Lord Lieutenant and Household	3	3	9	1	18	-
Court of King's Bench	5	5	11	6	5	1
Life Annuity Office	-	6	1			
Court of Exchequer	5	6	1	8	9	-
Medical Departments	3	7	3	1	6	8
Ordnance Departments	53	6	8	91	1	5½
Police	97	19	9	174	9	6
Post Offices	221	6	-	257	5	10
Quarter-Master General's Office	3	5	3	1	18	5
Quit Rent Office	4	6	11			
Stamp Office	102	13	8	83	18	4
Vice Treasurer	1	15	3	3	4	11
Paving Board	34	5	10	20	14	7
Taxing Office	-	5	7	-	4	3
Board of Works	13	7	9	6	12	2
Ordnance Survey	17	5	-	39	1	1½
Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Inquiry	-	-	-	11	5	9½
Poor Inquiry Commissioners	-	9	11	67	13	9½
Town Major of Dublin	-	-	-	8	15	10
Population Office	5	17	4			
Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland	16	11	8	46	8	9½
Commissioners of Education	1	17	6	21	6	4
Tithe Owners' Relief Fund	-	-	-	-	11	2
General Hospitals	2	1	5	-	16	-
Stationery Office	7	18	-	6	5	4½
Recruiting Districts	12	5	9	7	18	8
Commissioners of Public Instruction	-	-	-	82	10	8
Church Revenue Inquiry	-	-	-	1	3	11
Inspecting Field Officer	-	-	-	-	3	-
Purveyor of Hospitals	-	-	-	2	6	2
£.	677	13	-	1,006	11	3

Stationery Office,
31 March 1835.

(signed) *J. Church.*

375

Appendix, No. 36.

A STATEMENT of the Amount of STATIONERY, PRINTING and BINDING, for the Public Departments in *Ireland*, upon an Average of Three Years, viz. 1827, 1828 and 1829, when supplied by Patent by Sir *A. B. King*, and of the Amount supplied to the same Departments by the Stationery Office, on an Average of Three Years, viz. 1831, 1832 and 1833; showing also, the Amount of Saving in Three Years, made by the transfer of such Supplies to the Stationery Office, deducting therefrom the Expenses of Management.

DEPARTMENTS.	Amount of Supplies by Sir A. B. King, on an Average of Three Years; viz. 1827, 1828 and 1829.			Amount of Supplies by the Stationery Office, on an Average of Three Years; viz. 1831, 1832 and 1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Adjutant General's Office	172	5	3	87	4	10
Chief Secretary and Departments	1,357	6	10	1,096	19	7
Commander of the Forces	106	8	4	82	5	2
Customs	1,984	18	9	421	5	9
Constabulary and Yeomanry	628	10	–	93	6	6
Common Pleas	560	6	6	186	8	6
Commissary General's Office	167	15	7	110	3	9
Chancellor of the Exchequer	22	14	4	3	17	9
Excise	4,088	4	2	1,039	12	10
Lord Lieutenant and Household	975	13	4	246	4	1
King's Bench	568	8	8	284	1	–
Life Annuity Office	14	3	3	11	17	3
Court of Exchequer	706	1	9	343	12	8
Medical Departments	42	15	1	22	18	5
Office of Arms and Record Office	116	6	2	22	19	9
Ordnance Departments	1,415	13	5	941	7	10
Police	1,311	19	4	450	7	6
Post Offices	1,785	4	3	1,276	5	8
Quarter-Master General's Office	74	–	10	80	–	5
Quit-Rent Office	107	6	7	41	16	2
Rolls Office and Court	228	3	7	176	17	2
Stamp Office	3,197	14	6	1,481	11	6
Teller of the Exchequer	287	5	5	47	19	9
Vice Treasurer's Office	650	14	3	208	5	5
Insolvent Debtor's Court	191	4	4	100	8	8
Paving Board	378	18	3	207	9	11
Taxing Office	30	–	1	8	–	–
Audit Office	132	15	9	44	12	8
Lying-in Hospital	25	4	11	4	1	5
Board of Works, comprising Architect's Office, Irish Fisheries, Kingstown Harbour and Navigation Board	146	7	8	122	–	10
£.	21,474	11	2	9,244	2	9
Add,—Amount of part of the Post Office Printing, at that time done by a private Printer, and now done by Contract, and included in the Post Office Amount	1,776	11	6			
£.	23,251	2	8			
Average Amount of Annual Supply under Patent £.				23,251	2	8
Ditto ditto made by the Stationery Office				9,244	2	9
				14,006	19	11
						3
£.				42,020	19	9
Deduct, Amount of Expenses of Stationery Office in Dublin, for three Years, at £. 560 per annum				1,680	–	–
Actual Amount of Saving in three Years				40,340	19	9

Appendix, No. 37.

STATEMENT of the PRICE charged by The King's Printers for *Ireland*, for PAPER of different Descriptions used by them for the Printing purposes of the Public Departments, and of the Prices paid for Papers of the same Description purchased by Contract, and supplied by the Stationery Office in *Dublin*.

DESCRIPTION.	Price charged by Mr. Grierson.	Stationery Office Contract Prices.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Imperial - - - - - at per ream	9 4 2½	4 6 10
Super Royal - - - - - - „ -	6 12 8	3 3 8
Royal - - - - - - - - „ -	5 8 4	2 11 6
Ditto - wove, hot-pressed - - - „ -	6 - -	2 14 6
Medium - - - - - - - - „ -	4 3 1½	2 - -
Demy - - - - - - - - „ -	2 18 4	1 7 9
Ditto - wove, hot-pressed - - - „ -	3 - 11	1 9 9
Post, large thick - - - - - „ -	2 12 10½	1 8 -
Ditto - wove, hot-pressed - - - „ -	2 15 5½	1 10 10
Ditto - thick - - - - - - „ -	2 3 9½	1 3 9
Ditto - ditto - wove, hot-pressed - „ -	2 6 5	1 5 9
Ditto - thin - - - - - - „ -	1 16 1½	- 17 4
Ditto - ditto - wove, hot-pressed - „ -	1 18 8	1 - -
Foolscap - - - - - - - - „ -	1 14 10½	- 14 -
Ditto - wove, hot-pressed - - - „ -	1 17 9	- 16 8
Ditto - extra laid - - - - „ -	2 8 4½	1 1 6
Ditto - ditto - - - - - - „ -	2 4 2½	- 16 9
Ditto - ditto - - - - - - „ -	1 18 8	- 16 3
TOTALS - £.	61 4 9½	29 4 10

Stationery Office,
31 March 1835.

(signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 38.

A STATEMENT of the Amount charged by The King's Printer in *Ireland*, for the first Ten Items in his Bill of 1832, for Work performed for the CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, adding thereto the Charge for one Proclamation, and an Order in Council, as made in the same Bill, and showing what the Charge for the same Work would have been, at the Rates specified in the Contract for Printing made with the Stationery Office in *Dublin*, dated on the 1st of April 1832; distinguishing the Prices of the Papers supplied by Messrs. *Grierson* for the same Work, and the Price of similar Papers, if supplied by the Stationery Office in *Dublin*.

	At Messrs. Grierson's Prices.			At the Contract Prices of the Dublin Stationery Office.		
	Printing, &c.	Paper.	TOTAL.	Printing, &c.	Paper.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Printing 50 copies Envelopes, on best wove medium broadside - -	- 11 -	- 9 11	1 11 -	- 1 10½	- 4 3	- 6 1½
Printing 500 copies Envelopes, on best laid pro-patria, half sheet -	- 13 10	1 3 3	1 17 1	- 2 3	- 7 11½	- 10 2½
Printing ruled headings for two Criminal Books, ruled, faint lines and red lines, bound in rough calf and lettered, 125 sheets, laid super royal	2 13 6	1 15 6	4 9 -	1 1 10½	- 16 10¾	1 18 9¼
Printing 500 copies Envelopes, on best laid pro-patria, half sheet - -	- 13 10	1 3 3	1 17 1	- 2 3	- 7 11½	- 10 2½
Carried forward - £.	4 12 2	4 11 11	9 4 1	1 8 3	1 17 -¾	3 5 3¾

Appendix, No. 38—*continued.*

	At Messrs. Grierson's Prices.			At the Contract Prices of the Dublin Stationery Office.		
	Printing, &c.	Paper.	TOTAL.	Printing, &c.	Paper.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - £.	4 12 2	4 11 11	9 4 1	1 8 3	1 17 –¾	3 5 3¾
Binding Convict Book in rough calf, ruling ditto, faint lines, and printing 1 copy of Index of Counties to ditto -	1 5 8	– – 2	1 5 10	– 16 2	– – 1	– 16 3
Printing 1,000 copies Envelopes, on best laid propatria, half sheet -	– 19 6	2 6 5	3 5 11	– 3 –	– 15 9	– 18 9
Printing 500 copies, Form (A.) Return of Women and Children, &c., a ruled broadside, with indorse, on best laid medium - - -	3 18 –	2 13 2	6 11 2	– 16 7½	1 4 –	2 – 7½
Printing 300 copies, Form (C.) Return of Women and Children, &c., a ruled broadside, with indorse, on best laid demy	2 19 6	1 17 2	4 16 8	– 13 5¼	– 18 2½	1 11 7¾
Printing 500 copies, Form (B.) Return to be delivered to the Women at Embarkation, a ruled form, with indorse, on best laid demy, half sheet - - -	1 5 6	1 10 10	2 16 4	– 8 3¾	– 14 2	1 2 5¾
Printing 200 copies of Circular to Friendly Societies, on best laid propatria - -	– 19 3	– 18 9	1 18 –	– 5 10½	– 8 10½	– 14 9
Printing 250 copies Proclamations, Reward for apprehending person who fired at Mr. Ganey, medium broadside -	1 9 3	– 15 9	2 5 –	– 8 6	– 8 2	– 16 8
Printing 100 copies of Order in Council, Quarantine, on best wove foolscap - - -	– 9 –	– 7 7	– 16 7	– 3 –	– 3 3	– 6 3
£.	17 17 10	15 1 9	32 19 7	5 3 2	6 9 6¾	11 12 8¾

Appendix, No. 39.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of THE KING'S PRINTER'S BILLS in *Ireland*, in 1832, 1833 and 1834.

Printing for—	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Government Offices - - -	3,038 14 9½	1,557 17 10½	1,408 19 7
Posting Proclamations - - -	- - -	224 18 4	591 10 1
Tithe Proclamations - - -	2,232 6 8	1,851 13 10	
Quarto Edition of Statutes - -	3,231 15 7	3,638 19 2	1,981 8 10
Printing pursuant to Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,608 18 10
Reform Act (Ireland) - - -	709 14 8		
£.	9,212 11 8½	7,273 9 2½	5,590 17 4

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 22 May 1835.

(signed) *T. F. Burney.*

Appendix, No. 40.

MEMORANDUM.—Principle of the accompanying Schedule.

The great mass of Printing required for the public offices in Ireland, as well as in England, is called Job-work, in contradistinction to Book-work, and the charges made for it are not very strictly defined in either country. In England the wages of compositors for Job-work are 7*d.* per 1,000 letters, in Ireland they are only 6*d.*; but as there are in the latter country higher wages paid to pressmen for some descriptions of work than in England, the amount of wages upon any given quantity of work may be considered the same in both countries. In both countries also the amount charged for printing is grounded upon wages; but the master printer's charge, by way of profit and loss upon wages, is very considerably higher in Ireland than in England. In neither country can the master printer reduce at pleasure the wages paid either to his compositors or pressmen. The skilful workman will earn more wages than the unskilful, not because his wages are higher, but because he can do more work in a given time. When, therefore, the charges for printing work are subject to an open competition, it must be obvious that that principle can operate in ordinary cases only upon that portion of the charge which is termed "profit and loss;" but a printer disposed to contract for the "Job-work" of the public offices, though he cannot diminish the *rate* of wages demanded by his journeymen for that description of work, will see that by proper management he may materially diminish their *amount*; inasmuch as he will see that many papers which he is required to print are in periodical request in given quantities, and are printed in a form not liable to frequent change, and that by keeping these forms *standing*, one expense for composition may serve for repeated demands for the same form, subject only to the accidental expense of repairs. As every information which can be given on these subjects is given to the printers before the contract is entered into, they have the means of regulating their biddings, first by the saving of expense which they expect to produce by economical management; and, secondly, by the rate of profit with which they will be satisfied.

The accompanying scale for Job-work is grounded upon the trade prices of this description of work, modified by taking into view the peculiar circumstances which attach to the work required for the public departments. The present contractor, Mr. Thom, of Dublin, was the lowest bidder, under the existing contract, and the rate at which that was made affords an abatement of 50 per cent. upon the prices stated in the Schedule. The Schedule of prices on which the contract for Job printing for the English offices are made, is computed at the same rate as the one immediately referred to, and the contract has been taken at a discount of 52 per cent.; so that the Irish Job printing done for the Stationery Office in Dublin, is taken at about four per cent. higher than that done for the same offices in London.

In both countries tenders are invited by public advertisements inserted in several papers about three months prior to the day specified for opening them.

Given in by Mr. *Grierson*.

EXTRACTS from Weekly Bill-Book of Payments for the Printing Office during particular periods of the Years 1832, 1833 and 1834.

Tithe Proclamations and Schedules, 2 & 3 Wm. IV. cap. 41.

1832:				
July 20.	Bill	£. 34	13	–
27.	„	51	1	10½
Aug. 3.	„	60	4	9½
10.	„	95	10	6
17.	„	93	6	1½
24.	„	107	10	7½
Sept. 1.	„	112	8	9
8.	„	115	6	–

43 compositors, 12 pressmen, three readers, seven warehousemen, and overseer. The men worked each Sunday, and a number of nights each week, during the continuance of the work. By the Act, 31 days only were allowed from the date of the signing the Proclamations in Council for the defaulters to pay, and generally from 20 to 30 were signed at a time; consequently the greatest expedition possible was required in the Printing, to allow of their being posted within a sufficient time in the country to comply with the provisions of the Act. The men worked on one occasion from Sunday morning till Monday evening without rest.

Reform Bill, 2 & 3 Wm. IV. cap. 88.

1832:				
Sept. 14.	Bill	£. 48	8	11
22.	„	33	9	5
29.	„	100	–	5
Oct. 6.	„	53	3	5
13.	„	38	17	5

Principally press-work. Notices of Sessions for every county, city and borough. Two sets of men employed; night men and day men. Forms of applications to register. Received the order for printing the applications at six o'clock on Saturday evening, and required to forward them (202,000) by Monday night's mail; worked Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night, and Monday. Forms of certificates and affidavits after registry supplied to all Ireland during the progress of the registry.

Tithe

379

Appendix, No. 40.—*continued.*

TITHE PROCLAMATIONS, &c. 2 & 3 Wm. IV. cap. 41.

1832:					
Nov. 17.	Bill	£.	55	17	3½
24.	„		86	18	2
Dec. 1.	„		82	4	3
8.	„		59	11	–
15.	„		76	–	4
1833:					
Feb. 2.	„		65	16	2½
9.	„		92	3	7
16.	„		86	16	1½
23.	„		64	5	6½
March 2.	„		32	17	9½
9.	„		63	9	1

TITHE PROCLAMATIONS, &c.

1833:					
April 13.	Bill	£.	61	17	6½
20.	„		48	11	6½
27.	„		56	3	6½
May 4.	„		54	2	4½
11.	„		71	9	2

TITHE BILL for Mr. *Littleton.*

Confidential.

1834:

Jan. 10. Bill £. 45 17 11½

Fifteen compositors and four pressmen employed. Worked from Friday evening at seven o'clock till one next morning; from nine then till twelve at night; from nine next morning, Sunday, till twelve at night; and from nine on Monday morning till four on Tuesday morning, when it was completed.

PAPERS for Sir *Henry Hardinge.*

Confidential.

1835:

Feb. 7. Bill £. 29 9 2

Several highly important and strictly confidential documents, making in all 32 sheets folio demy. The overseer left the office two mornings in succession at four o'clock with the papers that were ready, and delivered them to Sir Henry's Secretary, he being present himself at a quarter before eight. Sir Henry, on his departure from Ireland, was pleased, through his Secretary, to declare that the business was done to his entire satisfaction. The compositors worked every night till twelve o'clock, the pressmen on several occasions till four, till the papers required were finished.

Appendix, No. 41.

A STATEMENT of OFFICES formerly supplied by Sir *A. B. King*, and not now supplied by the Stationery Office; and of Offices now supplied by the Stationery Office, and which were not supplied by Sir *A. B. King*.

Offices supplied by Sir A. B. King, and not supplied by the Stationery Office.	£.	s.	d.
Linen Board	71	–	5
Richmond Penitentiary	15	–	2
Sinking Fund	17	17	10
Valuation Commissioners	56	9	4
Wide-street Board	34	18	11
	£. 195	6	8

Offices now supplied by the Stationery Office, which were not supplied by Sir A. B. King.	£.	s.	d.
Ordnance Survey	426	13	5
Ecclesiastical Commission	35	17	5
Council Office	34	17	8
Irish Municipal Corporation Commission	39	8	7
Poor Inquiry Commission	171	18	2
General Hospitals	24	–	–
Town Major	18	12	4
Population Office	50	1	3
Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland	239	12	1
Commissioners of Education	312	11	2
Tithe-owners' Relief Fund	99	1	–
	£. 1,452	13	1

Stationery Office, 31 March 1835.

(signed) *J. Church*, Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 42.

CORRESPONDENCE as to Printing by King's Printer for COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 23 Dec. 1834.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to desire you will move the Lords Justices to give directions, that any printing work which may be required on account of the Poor Law Commissioners for inquiring into the State of Religious Instruction in Ireland, may be printed by the Stationery Office.

I am, &c.

Sir William Gosset, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *J. Stewart.*

Sir, Dublin Castle, 5 Jan. 1835.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd ult., communicating the desire of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that the Printing work which may be required on account of the Poor Law Commissioners for inquiring into the State of Religious Instruction in Ireland, may be printed by the Stationery Office, I am directed by the Lords Justices to request you will submit to the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury the enclosed letter from the Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Instruction, wherein reasons are assigned by that Board for continuing His Majesty's Printer to execute their Printing work.

I have, &c.

The Hon. J. Stewart, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *W. Gosset.*

Sir, Dublin, 31 Dec. 1834.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., enclosing a letter from Mr. Stewart, directing that any printing work which may be required on account of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, may be printed by the Stationery Office.

I am directed by the Commissioners to state that, at the beginning of their inquiries they caused all their Printing work to be done at the Stationery Office; but in consequence of the delay which took place in the printing of the letters and forms required by them, they were put to considerable inconvenience, and their proceedings were in some instances retarded. They were in consequence induced to employ the King's Printer, who has much greater facilities for rapid printing, and they have found much convenience in the change. At present all the forms required by them are set up in type at the King's Printer's, and it would be an increase of expense if they were set up again at the Stationery Office.

Under these circumstances they beg to submit, that it would be to them a saving of time, and to the public of expense, if they continued to employ the King's Printer for any Printing of which they may have occasion during the rest of their inquiry.

(signed) *Matt. Barrington,*
Secretary to Commissioners.

Sir William Gosset, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 13 January 1835.

WITH reference to Sir William Gosset's letter of the 5th instant on the subject of the Printing work which may be required on account of the Poor Law Commissioners or by the Commissioners for inquiring into the State of Religious Instruction in Ireland, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that, under the circumstances stated in the said letter, their Lordships will not object to the work continuing to be executed by the King's Printer; but it must be on the clear understanding that the charges of the King's Printer for such work do not exceed the prices which would be paid by the public through the Stationery Office.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Stewart.*

The Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Appendix, No. 43.

MEMORANDUM as to PRICES of PRINTED WORKS supplied to the PUBLIC OFFICES.

THE Prices of Printing for the Public Offices are charged at the trade prices, and Mr. Grierson verifies the correctness of those prices by an affidavit sworn by himself and attached to each account.

(signed) *George & John Grierson.*

King's Printing Office, Dublin, June 29, 1832.

381

THIRD

REPORT

FROM

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRINTED PAPERS,

RELATIVE TO

HOUSE OF COMMONS OFFICES:

WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *September* 1835.

Veneris, 6° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered,

THAT a Select Committee be appointed to consider the manner in which the Journals, Bills and Papers are prepared and printed for the use of both Houses of Parliament, their numbers, expense, distribution and quantity in store; the number of Acts of Parliament printed for both Houses of Parliament, and for the Public Service, their expense and distribution; also, those for the use of the Public, and the Prices at which sold; and the Establishments requisite for conducting the same; to consider whether any, and what, alteration can be made in the existing system, with benefit to the Public:— And a Committee was appointed, of—

Mr. Hume.	Sir Thomas Fremantle.
Mr. Guest.	Sir Edward Knatchbull.
Mr. O'Brien.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Sir John Wrottesley.	Lord Ashley.
Mr. Tooke.	Sir James Graham.
Mr. Wilks.	Lord Viscount Sandon.
Mr. Divett.	Mr. William Gladstone.
Mr. Littleton.	Lord Viscount Lowther.
Mr. Scholefield.	Mr. Bramston.
Mr. Ruthven.	Mr. Pigot.
Mr. Vernon Smith.	Lord Viscount Stormont.
Mr. Brotherton.	Mr. Sinclair.
Mr. John Murray.	Mr. Grimston.
Mr. Tulk.	Mr. Rolfe.
Dr. Bowring.	Mr. Attorney General.
Mr. Spring Rice.	Mr. Howard Elphinstone.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, and their Opinion thereupon from time to time, to The House.

Martis, 10° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. William Gladstone be discharged from further attendance; and that Mr. Thomas Gladstone and Colonel Leith Hay be added to the Committee.

Jovis, 12° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Stewart Mackenzie be added to the Committee.

Jovis, 19° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Thomas be added to the Committee.

Lunæ, 23° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Sir George Clerk and Mr. Ewart be added to the Committee.

Lunæ, 30° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Sir Matthew White Ridley be added to the Committee.

Jovis, 16° *die Julii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT the Committee be instructed to continue their Inquiry into HOUSE OF COMMONS OFFICES, and report what Recommendations contained in the Report of 12th August 1833 have been adopted, and what further Regulations may appear necessary.

REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - p. [3]
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - p. 1
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 37

383

THIRD REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider the manner in which the JOURNALS, BILLS and PAPERS are prepared and printed for the use of both Houses of Parliament; their Numbers, Expense, Distribution, and Quantity in Store; the Number of Acts of Parliament printed for both Houses of Parliament, and for the Public Service, their Expense and Distribution; also those for the use the Public, and the Prices at which sold, and the Establishments requisite for conducting the same; to consider whether any, and what, alteration can be made in the existing System with benefit to the Public; *and who were instructed*, to continue their Inquiry into HOUSE OF COMMONS OFFICES, and report what recommendations contained in the Report of 12th August 1833 have been adopted, and what further Regulations may appear necessary; and who were empowered to report their Opinion thereupon, from time to time, to THE HOUSE, together with the MINUTES OF EVIDENCE taken before them:——HAVE agreed to the following REPORT:

Departments in the House of Commons.

YOUR COMMITTEE have directed their inquiries to the Report "on House of Commons Offices," made in 1833, on the several Establishments of this House; and have taken additional evidence, which they will shortly notice. It appears that according to the recommendations of that Select Committee, the salaries of the following Officers were settled prospectively, by an Act of the last Session, at a fixed sum; viz. The Speaker, the Speaker's Secretary, the Chaplain, the Clerk of the House of Commons, the Clerk Assistant, the Second Clerk Assistant, the Serjeant-at-Arms and his Deputy. The four Principal Committee Clerkships, being sinecures, with emoluments amounting, in 1832, to £.3,872. 14. 4., were recommended by that Committee to be forthwith abolished, due attention being paid to existing interests. Your Committee concur entirely in that recommendation; and express their hope that in every case the new scale of Salaries and division of duties herein noticed will be adopted as speedily as possible. The present Speaker, his Secretary and the Serjeant-at-Arms, having been appointed since the passing of that Act, hold their offices in conformity to its provisions.

Act 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 70.

Your Committee have to report on the following Establishments and branches of expenditure; viz.—

1. The Journal Office,
2. Public Bill and Fee Office,
3. The Committee Clerks' Office, and Rates of Charge for copying in Journal and Committee Clerks' Offices.
4. Clerk of Committee of Privileges; of Elections; of Recognizances,
5. The Private Bill Office,
6. The Ingrossing Office,
7. The Vote Office,

8. The Housekeeper, Deputy Housekeeper, Doorkeepers, Messengers, &c.
9. The Letter Office,
10. Payment of Witnesses,
11. Members' Waiting Room,
12. Office of Works,
13. Gratuities,
14. The Library and its Establishment,
15. Charge for delivering Orders of the House,
16. Short-hand Writer,
17. Public and Private Business of the House done by the same persons,
18. Agents for Private Business before the House,
19. House of Commons' General Expenses,
20. Stationery,
21. Annual Vote and Account for the Establishment of the House.

It would have been desirable that Your Committee should have prosecuted their inquiries into the several Fees payable on passing Private Bills, and in Election Committees; but as time would not admit of this investigation, they recommend that a Committee be appointed early in the next Session for that purpose, with a view of placing those charges on a more definite and equitable footing, and of thus completing the changes proposed by the Select Committee of 1833 in the Establishments of this House.

The emoluments of the Clerks in the different Offices under the Clerk of the House, and also of the messengers and persons under the Serjeant-at-Arms, arise from various sources, and are paid in a variety of modes, by salaries, fees and gratuities, which are sanctioned oftener by custom than by precise orders, and they therefore require to be altered, and in many cases to be reduced or abolished.

Your Committee concur in opinion with the Select Committee in 1833, that, as a general rule, fixed salaries, dependent in amount upon the nature and importance of the services to be performed would be the best mode of remuneration, and the Act of 5 Will. 4, for settling the salaries of The Speaker and Speaker's Secretary, Serjeant-at-Arms and others, is drawn up on that principle: but there are exceptions, which Your Committee will point out hereafter, from that general rule, in those Offices where the remuneration may, according to their judgment, be made with advantage to the public service, to be estimated by the quantity of work to be performed, and at rates to be previously fixed for such work; and in every recommendation which Your Committee may offer for reduction or alteration in the amount of salaries and allowances, and nature of the duties, they think such reductions or alterations should be made with due regard to the circumstances of each case.

DEPARTMENTS IN THE OFFICES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

No. 1.—Journal Office.

P. 33. of Report of 1833.

Your Committee find, that the Salaries and Emoluments of the Clerks in the Journal Office amounted to £.6,133, in 1832, which was divided amongst eight persons. The amount is paid under several heads, partly from fees arising in the office, partly from money voted for House of Commons Offices and issued to the Clerk of the House, and partly by the Commissioners for regulating the Offices of the House of Commons in respect of such payments as were made by the Clerk of the House out of his fees, when those fees were transferred to the Commissioners. The duties of the office are apportioned among the Clerks, by the Clerk of the House, who regulates the work performed by each, and fixes the payment to be received.

Appendix 2. Report of 1833 on House of Commons Fees.

The Salary and Emoluments of the Clerk of the Journals amounted in 1832 to £.1,792, including £.130 for rent and taxes. The duties of that Office appear from the Evidence taken before the Committee in 1833, who recommend that a fixed salary of £.1,000 a year should be paid to him in full for the performance of his duties, without any house or any allowance for rent or office expenditure, in which recommendation Your Committee fully concur.

The

385

The Committee of 1833 recommended that the following Establishment and scale of Salaries should be fixed for the Journal Office; viz.

	£.
To the Clerk of the Journals - - - - -	1,000
the First Clerk - - - - - -	600
the Second and Third Clerks - £.500 each	1,000
the Fourth and Fifth Clerks - - 300 each	600
the Sixth and Seventh Clerks - 150 each	300
£.	3,500

It is alike the opinion of Your Committee, that fixed Salaries should be paid, where practicable, to the subordinate Clerks of the Establishment, as well as to the Chief Clerk; but they refer, on this subject, to the evidence of Mr. Ley, who represents that remuneration by fixed Salaries alone would not answer so well as the present system.

It will be seen by the Returns in the Appendix, that the First Clerk in this Office received £.928 a year on the average of the years 1833 and 1834, which amount was made up by £.100 salary, and by allowances for different duties performed. The Second Clerk received £.1,035; the Third, £.836; the Fourth, £.663; the Fifth, £.561; the Sixth, £.223, and the Seventh, £.262, on the average of the same years; these amounts being composed of various items. Appendix, No. 1

These allowances are apportioned to the labour performed by each individual in the office; and as there is much work at night, an inducement to industry and to the speedy despatch of the business ought to exist. Your Committee therefore concur in opinion with the Clerk of the House, that the mode of remuneration to all the Clerks, except the Chief Clerk, should continue as at present.

That meritorious Officer, Mr. Bull, the late Clerk of the Journals, having died during this Session, Your Committee are of opinion, that his successor should receive the salary of £.1,000 a year, as recommended by the former Committee, for the services which have hitherto been performed by the Clerk of the Journals; and the apportionment of the work in the office must, as heretofore, be allotted by the Clerk of the House amongst the several Clerks, with proportionate allowances.

No. 2.—Public Bill and Fee Office.

The offices of Agent for the Treasury in the management of Revenue and other Public Bills, and of Clerk and Receiver of the Fees, have long been held by the same individual, and Your Committee are of opinion that the same arrangement may be continued economically for the Public, and with efficiency in the duties of the Office.

Mr. Dorington, holding both these offices, has received for those duties, on the average of the years 1833 and 1834, the sum of £.1,381 a year, under several heads; viz. Salary from the Treasury, £.1,100; for passing Mutiny and Militia Acts, paid by the War Office, £.42; for passing the Marine Mutiny Act, paid by the Admiralty, £.26. 5.; for Allowance in lieu of Stationery, and paid by the Treasury, £.35; and from Fees paid on Private Bills, £.180. Appendix, No. 2.

The business in that office should be divided into two heads, as recommended by the Select Committee in 1833,—

First. To conduct the business of the Treasury Revenue Bills, Bills of every Public Department, and of all Public Bills before Parliament, English and Irish, brought in by individuals: for these duties one fixed salary of £.1,000 a year should be paid, and charged on the Establishment of the House; and no payments should be made by any other public office or department for the public service.

A *second* department for the collection of fees and other duties of the Table, &c. now carried on by that office.

In the Session 1832, there were 191 Petitions presented for Private Bills, of which 15 were dropped; 7 Bills were read the first time, 9 the second, and 3 the third time, whilst 157 received the Royal Assent; viz. Number of Private Bills, and Amount of Fees received for them.

10 for Inclosures.
4 for Drainage.
49 for Roads.
4 for Bridges and Ferries.

18 for Railways, Canals, Waterworks, Reservoirs, Harbours, Docks, Piers, &c.
22 for paving and improving Towns, Police, Markets, Town Halls, Poor, Churches and Small Debts.
5 for Gas and other Companies.
9 Miscellaneous.
34 for Estates, Divorces and Naturalization.

Fees on Private Business.

The gross amount of Fees paid in the Offices of the House of Commons in the Session of 1834 was £.24,741. 19. 7.; viz.

Account of the Gross Amount of the Fees paid in the Offices of the House of Commons in Session 1834:

	£.	s.	d.
House Fees	5,753	11	6
Committee Fees	9,412	9	5
Ingrossing Fees	5,814	10	–
Private Bill Office Fees	1,552	5	–
Housekeeper's, &c. Fees	1,458	15	–
Election Fees	476	15	4
Recognizance Fees	30	–	–
For Inspections and Copies of Papers	243	13	4
£.	24,741	19	7

Your Committee concur in the opinion of the Select Committee of 1833, that it is very desirable the collection of all Fees receivable on the passing of Private Bills and on other business of The House, should be made by one and the same person; that Mr. Dorington, being now the principal Receiver of the House and ingrossing Fees, should also collect and receive the Serjeant's Fees now collected by the Deputy Housekeeper, and the Fees collected by the Speaker's Secretary and Committee Clerks, as well as for Warrants and all other business before the House; and they recommend that he be allowed, over and above his salary, a per centage of £.1. 10. on the sums so collected and received. Such Receiver should also be Paymaster of all salaries and charges on the House Establishment; and for the faithful performance of those duties he should be required to give sufficient security. Accounts of all receipts and expenditure of the Fee Fund should be made up to the 31st of December in each year by the Receiver, to be examined and certified by the Commissioners for regulating the offices of the House of Commons, and laid before Parliament at the time the Estimate for the charge of the House Establishment is presented.

It will be also seen that the Clerks have received, on the average of the years 1833 and 1834, the following sums:—The First Clerk, £.710; the Second, £.450; the Third, £.273; the Fourth, £.228; under different heads and paid from different sources. Your Committee recommend that the same Establishment of four Clerks should be continued, and that the following fixed salaries be paid; viz.—

1st Clerk	£.600	3d Clerk	£.200
2d Clerk	400	4th Clerk	150

Your Committee observe, as regards this and every other office where fixed salaries are allowed, that it must be the duty of the Clerk of the House to attend as heretofore to the special duties of each office, and if he shall find that the public service requires an addition to or will admit of a reduction in the number of clerks, or in the amount of their salaries, to provide for due efficiency on the one hand, and the requisite economy on the other.

No. 3.—The Committee Clerks' Office.

As so much of the business of The House is now performed in Committees specially appointed for particular objects; and as the arrangement and despatch of that business, and the facilities of Members sitting either on Public or Private Committees must depend in a great measure on the accurate knowledge of the routine of the business of The House, and on the efficiency and attentive conduct of the Clerks attending those Committees; Your Committee are desirous that the Clerks should be placed on such a footing as will secure all accessible advantages to the House and the Public.

The

The establishment has hitherto consisted of Twelve Clerks, separated into four desks or divisions, each desk having a principal Committee Clerk, a Committee Clerk and an Assistant Clerk.

The four principal Clerkships, being sinecures, have been abolished; and it is now necessary to place the office on an efficient footing.

At present the Committee Clerks are appointed to Public and Private Committees in rotation, taking the chance of the continuance of the Committee for one day or more during the Session. The Clerks are paid according to the number of days each Public Committee may sit; but as all the fees on private business are brought into one sum at the end of the Session, and each of the Committee Clerks takes an equal share of that amount, the Committee Clerks have been desirous of handing over to their assistants as many of the Private Committees, and to retain as many of the Public Committees as possible. Mr. Rose, one of the principal Committee Clerks, was appointed some years ago to be the Superintendent of the Committee Clerks' department, but the trial has not realized the expectations that were once formed of the advantages to be expected from it. Your Committee are of opinion, from the evidence adduced, that this situation should be abolished, and that all the Committee Clerks should be on the same footing, and held responsible to the Clerk of the House alone, whose position and authority must enable him better than any other person to enforce the regular and punctual performance of the several duties entrusted to this office. The inequality of the duty required of the Committee Clerks at different periods of the Session is great, and must be provided for: During the early part of the Session there is comparatively little to be done in the Committee Clerks' Office, and until Easter eight Clerks are quite sufficient; but afterwards, when there are many Committees sitting at the same time, the pressure of business is great, and it is desirable that the Clerk of the House should possess authority to provide for the regular and prompt dispatch of business. Mr. Ley states, that he will be able, if necessary, to bring Clerks from the other departments to assist in the Committee Clerks' Office during such pressure of business.

It will be seen by the returns annexed, that the Committee Clerks have been paid from various sources; that Mr. Rose, one of the principal Committee Clerks (and acting as Superintendent), has received on an average of the years 1833 and 1834 the sum of £.1,267 a year, including his allowances as Clerk of Recognizances; that Mr. Beeby received £.1,052 on an average of those years; Mr. Chalmers £.1,272, including his allowance for abstracting Poor Returns of £.280 in each year; Mr. Whittam received £.983; Mr. John Rose, one of the Assistant Clerks, £.410; Mr. Pole, £.417; Mr. Charles Gunnell, £.358; and Mr. Frere, £.300 a year on the average of the years before mentioned. From Mr. White no Returns have been received. Appendix, No. 14.

Your Committee recommend that after the death or retirement of the Clerks the Office should in future be divided into three desks, with three Clerks at each desk, the first three of the present senior Clerks to be paid by a fixed salary of £.800 a year - - - - - - - - - - - £. 2,400

The Three Senior Assistants 300 *l.* per annum each -	900
And the Three Junior Assistants 100 *l.* per annum each	300
	£.3,600

Your Committee recommend the discontinuance of the payment from the Exchequer of the ancient allowance of £.50 per annum to each of the four Committee Clerks, as well as the immediate transfer to Mr. Dorington of the duties now performed by Mr. Gunnell, one of the late principal Committee Clerks, as Parliamentary Agent to the Office of the chief Secretary for Ireland.

It will be seen that the average income of the three first Clerks has considerably exceeded the fixed allowance proposed for them; and it will therefore, considering their length of service, be reasonable to allow to each of them during their lives, an additional sum of £.100 per annum, which, Your Committee expect, will secure unabated zeal and attention in the performance of their duties.

Your Committee are satisfied that it is necessary for the regular and efficient performance of the various duties of this office, that the above establishment of Nine Clerks should be maintained; and, that whilst fixed salaries to the amount recommended are paid to each of the assistants, an encouragement should also be held out to them for the active and diligent discharge of their duty, by paying them

them for the Minutes of Evidence they individually copy for private parties, at the rate recommended by Mr. Ley in his evidence before the Committee.

The extent of the Duties of the Committee Clerks will be seen by the Returns annexed of the Public and Private Committees of the present Session; and provision must be made for similar labours in future Sessions.

No. 4.—Clerk of the Committee of Privileges, and Clerk of Elections; Clerk of Recognizances, and Clerk for Settling the Allowances to Witnesses at Elections.

Mr. Dyson has held the Offices of Clerk of Privileges and Clerk of Elections for some years, receiving from the Treasury a salary of £.100 a year, which he considers as a retaining fee for both offices. The Committee of Privileges was formerly appointed at the commencement of each Session of Parliament, as one of the Standing Committees of the House, though of late years it has been seldom required to meet. In the commencement of the Session of 1833 it was discontinued, and has not since been appointed. Your Committee agree with the Committee of 1833, and recommend that the office of Clerk of Privileges be wholly abolished in future, and that the duties of attending every such Committee which may be appointed should be transferred to the Committee Clerks, who are in every respect capable of discharging them. The annual salary of £.100, paid by the Treasury, will thus cease.

Appendix, No. 7.

Your Committee refer to the Evidence before The House for a detail of the duties of Mr. Dyson, as Clerk of Elections, for which he receives large emoluments in the form of fees for the performance of those several duties; and it will appear by the returns before the Committee, that these emoluments vary greatly according to the number of Election Committees that may be appointed, and the time over which their sittings extend. In the year 1832, the amount of salary and fees was only £.255; in 1833, the sum was £.2,668; and in 1834, £.457, being £.1,126 a year, on the average of these three years. Mr. Dyson is also employed largely as an agent for private business before The House, which engages the chief part of his time. He does not act as agent for Election Committees, but his clerks do.

Appendix, No. 7.

Q. 74.

The Committee of 1833 were inclined to recommend that the duty of Clerk of Elections should be transferred altogether to the Committee Clerks; but Your Committee have maturely considered the evidence of Mr. Ley, and the advantage of having one person specially appointed to that situation; and therefore, are of opinion, that the office should be continued, as it now is, a separate one; and that a room be allotted, independent of the Committee Clerks' Office, for the duties of the department.

The duty of Clerk of Recognizances for Election Petitions is now performed by Mr. Rose, and by his return before the Committee it appears that he received by fees for that duty in the year 1833, after paying expenses, the sum of £.200; and in 1834, only £.30.

Appendix, No. 14.

Your Committee are also of opinion, that the several duties required to be performed at Election Committees should be concentrated as much as possible for the convenience of the parties interested; and that the fixing of the allowances to witnesses for attendance on elections may be also satisfactorily entrusted to the Clerk of Elections.

The present Act for regulating the Taxation of Costs in Private Bills, and for examining Sureties for Election Petitions, is not satisfactory in its operation. It often interferes with the duty of the Clerks Assistant of the House, and Your Committee recommend the subject for inquiry with a view to amendment in the ensuing Session; but the Clerk of Elections will have sufficient time, and may conveniently perform the duty of Clerk to the Taxers of Private Bills.

Report, 1833, Q. 2318.

Your Committee therefore are of opinion that the two offices of Clerk of Elections and Clerk of Recognizances should be consolidated and held by one person, to be called Clerk of Elections, who shall have a separate room or office, and shall attend The House, and be accessible to Members, petitioners and parties interested in Elections, at all convenient times. Such Clerk shall also execute the duty of settling the allowances to Witnesses who attend before Election Committees, and shall also act as Clerk to the Taxers of Private Bills; and, for all these duties, Your Committee recommend that the fixed salary of such Officer should be £.600 per annum.

No. 5.—The

No. 5.—The Private Bill Office.

The present establishment, consisting of a Chief and three other Clerks, is sufficient for the due performance of the duties of the Private Bill Office, and Your Committee recommend its continuance.

It will be seen by the returns that these Clerks have been paid by fees, and their receipts are apportioned according to length of service or standing in the office. Appendix, No. 8.

Mr. Johnson has been thirty-five years in the service, and he received in salary and emoluments, £.740 in 1833, and £.814 in 1834; Mr. William Hawes, the Second Clerk, has been twenty-five years in the service, and received £.370 in 1833, and £.446 in 1834; Mr. Robert Gibbons has been eighteen years in the service, and received £.290 in 1833, and £.346 in 1834; Mr. Hodgkin received £.235 in 1833, and £.249 in 1834, including £.140 in each of these years for assisting in abstracting Poor Returns.

Your Committee recommend that all the fees received at this office should be carried to the Fee Fund, and that the following scale of fixed salary be paid to them: viz.

One Principal - - - - -	£.800
First Clerk - - - - - -	450
Second ditto - - - - - -	350
Third ditto - - - - - -	150

And that no fee or allowance besides these salaries should be allowed.

No. 6.—The Ingrossing Office.

The different Bills, after Reports have been agreed to, are ingrossed previous to the third reading. Sir Edward Stracey held the office of Clerk of Ingrossments, a sinecure, with emoluments amounting to £.500 or £.600 a year, which office was abolished on the recommendation of the Committee of 1833; and the establishment of the office now consists of Three Clerks, which are considered sufficient for the duties of the office, and Your Committee recommend that all the fees payable to the office should be carried to the Fee Fund, and that fixed salaries to the following amount should be allowed: viz.

Mr. Samuel Gunnell, Chief Clerk - - - - -	£.700
Mr. George Gunnell, Second Clerk - - - -	400
Mr. William Ginger, Third Clerk - - - -	150

Appendix, No. 9.

Mr. Ley recommends that the salary should be made up by payments for ingrossing, and that the amount should depend on the industry of the Clerks. But Your Committee consider the duties sufficiently defined to be paid by salary. Your Committee offer a suggestion, that it may become a fit subject for the consideration of the House at an early period, whether the system of ingrossing in black letter may not be very beneficially changed to the common letter now generally in use in other public offices in the kingdom. Report, 1833, Q. 3102.

No. 7.—Vote Office.

It appears that the receipts of the Vote Office in 1832 were £.3,518, which may be taken as the average annual income, and was thus apportioned: viz.—To Mr. Mitchell, the head of the Office, £.1,824; to the Clerks, £.1,000, and to porters, messengers and other contingent expenses, £.494; and to Mr. Eastaff, a retired clerk, an annuity of £.200.

Your Committee beg to call the attention of The House to the sources from which this income was derived:—1st. A salary of £.14 from the Treasury; 2d. From Fees from Members for the delivery of Sessional Votes and Papers, £.1,957; and 3d. By the sale of 100 sets of Parliamentary Sessional Papers, £.1,548; by which latter transaction the Public sustained a loss of £.1,200, the Papers being sold for £.12 per set less than their cost to the Public for printing. Report on Fees, 1833, page 239. Report on Fees, 1833. Appendix 2,

The Committee which sat in 1833, objected to this mode of remuneration, stating, "That no Public Officer should be allowed to dispose, for his own benefit, of any Papers printed at the public expense; and recommend, that the custom should be abolished, and that no Papers printed by order of The House should be allowed, or delivered to any of the Clerks or Offices, except such as may be necessary for their official use." And Your Committee are informed by Mr. Paskin, now in charge of the Vote Office that no change has as yet been made in that respect; they

they therefore concur with the former Committee *in recommending, that this objectionable practice be forthwith abolished.*

Report, 1833, p. 11. The Parliamentary Votes and Sessional Papers are delivered to Members at the Vote Office, if they so require, free of expense: but The House is aware that the sum of £.2. 12. 6. has been charged by the Vote Office to every Member for the delivery of the Sessional Papers at the Member's place of abode, if in London, or for their despatch to the country, if the Member should so direct.

Your Committee have well considered the propriety of continuing the present charge to Members for the delivery of the Votes, &c.; and keeping in view the broad principle that Members ought not to be put to any expense in the performance of their duties, and these Papers being indispensable for the same, *they feel themselves warranted in recommending, that such charges should in future cease; and that after this Session the Votes and Papers should be delivered free, and all the expenses of the Office be provided by the Public; that the Officers and Clerks be put upon fixed salaries, and allowed no fees or other emoluments whatsoever.*

Your Committee have the less scruple in recommending that Members should be relieved from all charge on this account, because, by the plan they propose for the permanent Establishment in future, an annual charge of only £.1,900 will be incurred by the Public instead of £.2,762, hitherto paid, by which a saving of £.862 will be effected to the Public; and the Members will also be free from any charge.

Present Charge of Vote Office:	£.
Salary from Treasury - - -	14
For Sets of Papers sold - - -	2,748
For Fees of Members for delivery -	1,957
TOTAL - -	£.4,719

Future Charge:	£.
For Deliverer of Votes - - -	800
For three Clerks - - - -	600
For Carts, Messengers, &c. - -	500
Total - -	£.1,900
Saving to the Public and to Members of - - - -	2,819
TOTAL - -	£.4,719

Your Committee propose that, in future, the Establishment of the Vote Office shall consist, as heretofore, of a Deliverer of Votes and three Clerks. That a salary of £.800 per annum be allowed to Mr. Paskin, and £.600 per annum for the three Clerks; viz. First Clerk, £.300; Second Clerk, £.180; Third Clerk, £.120; and as they find that £.500 a year has provided amply for all contingent expenses on the average of the last two years, they recommend that Mr. Paskin be directed, as the head of the department, to employ the messengers, porters, and whatever may be necessary, as heretofore, to secure the regular and early delivery of the Votes and Papers to the Members. It is further recommended that the Deliverer of Votes shall furnish an annual account of the actual expenditure for that service.

Your Committee have had before them an application from Mr. Eastaff, a retired clerk from the Vote Office, who was allowed by Mr. Mitchell, after 26 years' service, £.200 a year. Mr. Mitchell provided, by insurance on his life, and the purchase of £.350 stock in the public funds, an equivalent to £.100 annuity for Mr. Eastaff; and Your Committee, under all the circumstances of the case, recommend that the further sum of £.100 be paid to him as an annuity during his life, and chargeable on the Vote Office Establishment.

The appointment of the present Deliverer of Votes having taken place since the Report of the Committee in 1833, Your Committee recommend that the proposed alteration in the Establishment should be adopted after the present Session.

Your Committee cannot conclude this subject wthout stating that the duties of the Deliverer of Votes have hitherto been performed by Mr. Paskin with great regularity and attention; and they express their confidence that, under the new arrangement, equal despatch and order will be secured.

Your Committee, after considering the best arrangement for the future duties of the several Officers of the House, recommend the appointment and duty of the Deliverer of Votes and of the Clerks in the Vote Office, should be placed under the immediate charge of Mr. Speaker.

No. 8.—The Duties of the Serjeant-at-Arms, Housekeeper, Salary, &c.

The Serjeant-at-Arms is also the official Housekeeper, but the duties of his office as Serjeant preclude the possibility of his performing the duties of Housekeeper, and they have been hitherto executed by Deputy, to whom the emoluments are paid.

The Serjeant-at-Arms having, in a letter addressed to this Committee, suggested the propriety of his having apartments provided for him in the precincts of the new House, that he may be able more efficiently to superintend the duties of his office, Your Committee strongly recommend such application to the favourable consideration of The House.

Mr. Bellamy was appointed by Mr. Colman, in 1811, Deputy Housekeeper, jointly with his wife, for life; and in the present year his son has been appointed assistant to his father by Mr. Seymour, the late Serjeant-at-Arms.

The duties of the Deputy Housekeeper are detailed in the Evidence before The House; and Your Committee are of opinion that some of them may be transferred to others, and that he may discharge other duties with advantage and economy.

A return of the amount of fees received by the Deputy Housekeeper in the three years 1832, 1833 and 1834, averaging £. 1,776 yearly, has been laid before Your Committee; and it will be seen that of that sum £. 839 was received as Committee Fees on Private Bills, and £. 342 as Election Committee Fees, collected as fees payable to the Serjeant-at-Arms and to the Deputy Housekeeper. There are also £. 550 a year for Private Bill Fees, and £. 39 as Bar Fees for the Serjeant-at-Arms and the Deputy Housekeeper, received in the first instance by Mr. Dorington, and paid over by him to the Deputy Housekeeper at the end of the Session; but all these sums are afterwards paid into the Fee Fund; thus occasioning complex operations, which may be avoided by making all fees receivable for Private Bills and Election Committees on account of the Serjeant-at-Arms and the Deputy Housekeeper receivable at once by the receiver of the Fee Fund; and Your Committee have elsewhere recommended the Deputy Housekeeper to be relieved from that duty.

Appendix, No. 10.

Q. 123

There are also fees payable to the Serjeant-at-Arms, as Commitment Fees, amounting only to £. 6 a year on the average of the years 1832, 1833 and 1834, received in the first instance by the Deputy Housekeeper, and afterwards paid to the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms; and those Your Committee recommend should be also collected by the Receiver of Fees, and not by the Deputy Housekeeper.

The Serjeant-at-Arms' *Bill of Disbursements*, in 1831 and 1832, amounted to £. 3,450; and the amount for 1834 was £. 3,395. The Deputy Housekeeper has hitherto made these disbursements for the Establishment, for coals, candles, and a variety of matters, over which there has been no sufficient check or control.

See Appendix, No. 9. of Rep. 1833. Appendix, No.

Your Committee are of opinion that the Serjeant-at-Arms should, however, be held in some degree responsible for the providing and expenditure of that department, as well as his deputy, who hitherto has performed all those duties; and that the payment of all these charges should be made by the Receiver of Fees on the Bills being presented to him duly authenticated by the Deputy Housekeeper, and certified by the Serjeant-at-Arms. By these arrangements Your Committee submit, that the Deputy Housekeeper will be confined, as he ought to be, to the duties of the House; and that the portion of expense for keeping the passages of the House clean, heretofore performed under the direction of the Board of Works, should be performed by the Deputy Housekeeper's servants.

Your Committee have elsewhere recommended that the disbursement of the Serjeant-at-Arms should be separated into two branches; viz. 1st. Salaries of Establishment; and, 2d. Contingent Expenses for Coals, &c.

It appears by the Deputy Housekeeper's account, that he received in 1832 a salary £. 15. 6. 6. a year; £. 21 for extra attendance on Public Committees; £. 90 for the care of the stationery; £. 11 for care of the Speaker's room, and £. 32. 17. for the care of twopenny-post letters; all paid by the Treasury. That £. 52. 10. was paid to him as receiver of Serjeant-at-Arms' Fees, and £. 41 as poundage on Fees, both sums paid to him out of the Fee Fund; whilst he received

See Appendix, No. 1, of Rep. of House of Commons Offices, 1833.

ceived £.38. 17. in perquisites for old stationery; £.11 for a set of Parliamentary Papers, and £.327 gratuities from Agents to Private Bills, and to Election Committees, &c., amounting in the aggregate to £.642 in that year; but from which he paid £.213 to the Assistant Deputy Housekeeper and to the persons employed in the care of the House; leaving £.429 clear to himself. It appears that he also received £.200 from the Treasury, and £.100 from the Fee Fund to pay for the servants required to keep the House clean.

Your Committee are of opinion that an Assistant Deputy Housekeeper is not necessary, and they cannot recommend the allowance of a salary for such; but there appears no objection to the duties of the House being performed jointly by Mr. Bellamy and his Son, at the salary allowed for the Deputy Housekeeper.

Your Committee recommend that these several salaries and allowances shall cease; and, in lieu thereof, that one sum be paid to him for the due performance of all the duties of his office. They recommend that during his life the salary of £.500 a year be fixed for the Deputy Housekeeper in lieu of all salaries, allowances and perquisites of every kind, and that the annual sum of £.300 be allowed for the servants requisite to keep the House, the committee and other rooms, passages, &c. clean.

Q. 1401 to 1416.

Your Committee recommend that no perquisite of any description shall be in future allowed.

Doorkeepers.

There are three Doorkeepers, two upper and one lower. It will be seen from the Report of 1833, that Mr. Pratt, the First Doorkeeper, received, in 1832, £.892; Mr. Williams, the Second, £.808; and Mr. Bellamy, the lower Doorkeeper, £.558. The income of Mr. Pratt was made up of a salary of £.12. 13. 6., and an allowance of £.37. 10. from the Treasury, of £.50 for fees on Private Bills, and £.154 for the collecting, registering, charge and distribution of Private Bills, and £.631 as gratuities. The incomes of the other two Doorkeepers are made up in the same way. The sums received for the years 1833 and 1834 were to

Mr. Pratt, £.995 in 1833, and £.940 in 1834; to
Mr. Williams, £.929 in 1833, and £.870 in 1834; and to
Mr. Bellamy, £.586 in 1833, and £.429 in 1834.

The gratuities arise chiefly from a claim upon Members of the House of £.1 or £.2 yearly from each, for which there is no distinct authority but by custom. The practice has become very general and almost imperative on Members to pay, amounting in the aggregate to from £.1,500 to £.1,800 in the Session.

Your Committee consider these large amounts annually received by the Doorkeepers as objectionable, and altogether disproportionate to their office and duties; and the manner in which these amounts are chiefly made up by exactions from Members is still more objectionable. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that all payments by Members on that account shall cease; and all fees receivable by Doorkeepers on Private Bills, or for the care and distribution of Private Bills, be paid to the Receiver of House Fees, and carried to the account of the Fee Fund.

Your Committee recommend that the following salaries be paid:

The First Doorkeeper - - - - - - -	£.500
The Second ditto - - - - - - - -	400

in lieu of all allowances from Members, and of fees of any kind from the public.

Your Committee recommend that the situation of lower Doorkeeper be abolished and that he be placed upon the establishment as a Messenger. There is also an extra Doorkeeper appointed for life in 1830, by Mr. Seymour, at a salary of £.90, with the perquisites of £.11. 11. as the value of a set of Parliamentary Papers, whose services may be also employed either as a Messenger, or for other suitable employment, as emergency shall require; but Your Committee recommend that the Serjeant-at-Arms shall not exercise in future the power of adding to the Establishment.

Messengers.

There are at present four established and two supernumerary Messengers, which number does not appear to be sufficient for the necessary duties of the House in that department. There is one Messenger also attached to the Library, being seven in all. The establishment should be increased, and suited to the present scattered state of the Committee-rooms, and of The House duties; but to prevent the

393

the permanent establishment being increased, the Serjeant-at-Arms should be authorized, when there is any press of business, to report to Mr. Speaker the necessity, and to employ, on his own responsibility, extra Messengers for the time wanted, and to charge for the same in the accounts of his annual disbursements to be presented to the House.

There are five Committee-rooms within the House, for which morning attendance must be provided, and two Messengers will be there required. In Great George-street there are ten Committee-rooms, and two Messengers must be also employed there. The Strangers' Gallery requires two, and the Reporters' Gallery one. One Messenger should be in the House to receive orders, and one in the outer Lobby, to attend at the Speaker's room, to take care of his papers, and to prevent improper intrusion by strangers. One Messenger to attend on the Library, and one at the Members' Waiting-room below. There should be also one Messenger to deliver the Orders of the House; in all Eleven Messengers, besides Messengers to attend Election Committees, each of which requires one accessible Messenger.

To provide for these duties, there are at present four established Messengers, and it is proposed to add the lower Doorkeeper and the Superintendent of the Members' Waiting-room, as two more. There are besides two supernumerary Messengers, and one at the Library; in all *nine* persons. Your Committee recommend that there should be Six Messengers on the establishment, and Four Supernumeraries, besides one for the Library, giving discretionary power to the Serjeant-at-Arms to employ the extra Doorkeeper, and such other temporary Messengers, at weekly wages, as may be wanted during the pressure of Committee business, and no longer.

Your Committee recommend that the Head Messenger should attend in the House to receive orders, and from time to time to visit the several places where Messengers are employed, to ascertain that they are at their posts, and to report to the Serjeant-at-Arms; and that all shall receive fixed salaries, viz.

The salary of the Head Messenger - - - -	£.400
Four other Messengers, at £.300 - - - - -	1,200
The lower Doorkeeper and Superintendent of Members' Waiting-room, each - - - - - -	200
Four Supernumerary Messengers, £.105 at first, and increasing after 10 years to - - - - -	120
One Library Messenger, the Salary to be settled by the Library Committee.	

These salaries to stand in lieu of all fees and allowances heretofore received.

There are, besides those, two Watchmen, two Porters, two Fire-lighters, and one man for attending to the ventilators and stoves for warming the House; and Your Committee recommend that the Serjeant-at-Arms should inquire how far those persons are requisite, and what salaries or wages should be allowed to them.

No. 9.—The Letter Office.

There are two persons specially employed in taking charge of the letters to and from Members of the House of Commons; and Your Committee have directed their inquiries to ascertain how far two persons with separate duties are requisite, and whether a better arrangement cannot be made, with greater efficiency for the future and at less expense to the Public.

Your Committee are of opinion that the Regulations respecting the delivery and despatch of the General and Twopenny Post Letters at The House are susceptible of great improvement, and recommend the consideration of that subject to the Lords of the Treasury and the Postmaster-general.

No. 10.—Payment of Witnesses attendant on Select Committees.

There has been little uniformity hitherto in the amount of allowances made to Witnesses for attendance on Committees. The Chairman of each Committee has usually certified such amount as the rank or profession of the Witness seemed to require, and such amounts have varied much in different Committees. Mr. Rose, states that he has usually paid from 5*s.* to 10*s.* a day for tradesmen; to a gentleman one guinea a day; for a professional man in London, two guineas, and if from a distance, three guineas a day. The allowance for travelling expenses has also been various, according to rank and circumstances. The amounts annually paid by the Treasury for the time and travelling

Report, 1833, Q. 2176 to 2194.

travelling expenses of Witnesses, have of late years been considerable; and it appears to Your Committee desirable that a more uniform and correct means of settling these charges, both as regards the Witnesses and the Public, should be henceforth provided.

Appendix, No. 13. By reference to the accounts before The House, it will be seen that extensive and important inquiries are carried on by Select Committees at very small expense for Witnesses, whilst Committees of little public importance have often incurred a heavy charge to the public; and a means of increasing this charge has been the summoning of many Witnesses at the same time, and then in detaining them long in attendance upon the Committee, under circumstances which, by better arrangements in the conduct of the inquiry, might have been avoided. The fault does not rest so much with the Committees as with The House, who have not laid down definite rules and regulations for their proceedings.

Your Committee are satisfied that hitherto the recommendation of the Clerks of Committees, and the inexperience of the Chairmen, have led to considerable irregularity in the allowances made to Witnesses, and often caused an unnecessarily heavy charge on the public, which calls for immediate correction. Your Committee, *therefore recommend*, That every Witness, summoned to attend a Select Committee, shall report himself personally on his arrival at the House of Commons to the Clerk of the Committee, who shall enter his arrival in a book to be kept for that purpose and to be called the *Witnesses' Book*; and such Clerk shall report to the Committee, at its first meeting, the appearance of such Witness; and shall also daily report at the commencement of the sitting of every Committee the number of Witnesses in attendance on the Committee. The book should also be always accessible by the Members of the Committee.

That no Witness be paid for his expenses unless summoned by the Chairman in open Committee, and by vote of such Committee, to give evidence before it, and not unless such Witness demand in writing his expenses; and before such expenses are paid, the amount for each Witness shall be read from the Chair, and a vote for paying each such Witness shall be taken by the Committee, and afterwards entered in the Minutes of the Committee, before the account is sent to the Treasury for payment.

That no Committee Clerk shall, without a vote of the Committee, when five Members shall be present authorizing such expenses, give a certificate to any Witness to be presented to the Officer appointed to the duty of regulating the charges for attendance and for travelling expenses; and that certificate shall contain the name of the Committee, with a statement of the station in life of the Witness, the date of the summons, the date of presenting himself at the Committee for examination, the number of days examined, and when discharged from attendance on the Committee, and the number of days before he can reach his home if at a distance.

That it is desirable, with a view to proper economy, that the expenses of all Witnesses attending Select Committees and Committees of the whole House should be settled by a competent Officer of the House, on whose certificates alone the Treasury should pay the amount so fixed.

That it appears to the Committee that the Speaker's Secretary being generally in attendance in the House, would be a fit officer for that purpose; they, therefore, recommend that he should be appointed thereto, and that a salary of £. 100 per annum should be paid to him for that specific duty, in addition to his present salary, so long only as he shall perform that duty.

That the following should be the form of the book to be kept by the Committee Clerks as the *Witnesses' Book*:—

WITNESSES' BOOK, SESSION 18

SELECT COMMITTEE ON

Name and Abode.	Occupation or Profession.	Date of Summons.	Arrived.	In attendance.	Discharged.	Number of Days to return.	Expenses settled.
J. A. Norfolk.	Farmer.	4th July.	8th July.	4 days.	12th July.	2 days.	£.

At present all bills for the expenses of Witnesses are paid on the account and certificate of the Chairman of the Committee being sent in to the Treasury.

Your

Your Committee offer a suggestion, if The House shall appoint a Receiver of Fees to pay the Bills of the House Establishment, that he should also pay the bills for the expenses of Witnesses, instead of the parties being obliged to go to the Treasury for each Bill, however small in amount.

No. 11.—Members' Waiting-Room.

The Members' Waiting-room is so essential to the convenience of Members, that Your Committee agree with the Committee of 1833 that it ought to be considered as part of the House Establishment, and a responsible person put in charge of it.

The footing of that establishment is most unsatisfactory, as Members are required to pay £.1. 1. every Session to Mr. Collett, the person now in charge of the room, and 5*s.* more to the Porter, for taking charge of great-coats, umbrellas, &c., an expense to which Members should not be subjected. Every facility for the accommodation and convenience of Members during their attendance on The House ought to be afforded, free from personal expense; and Your Committee therefore recommend that a demand which has never been sanctioned by the Order of any Officer of the House should cease, and the servants requisite for the convenience of Members in the waiting-room should be provided for at the public expense.

It appears that the room was kept for fifty years by Mrs. Bennett, but it has not been stated what she received during that time from Members. She died in 1812, when Mrs. Rawlinson was appointed by Mr. Seymour, the Serjeant-at-Arms. Mrs. Rawlinson's situation has become a sinecure, as Mr. Collett, the present keeper of the room, has for 12 years done the duty, and has shared with Mrs. Rawlinson the emoluments demanded and received from Members. Mr. Collett states that he received, in the Session 1832, about £.425, of which he paid Mrs. Rawlinson £. 300, and kept £.125 for himself, out of which he paid £.1. 1. per week to a porter to assist him, retaining only £.100 a year net for himself. Report, 1833, Q. 2967. Q. 2973.

What Mrs. Rawlinson received on her first appointment does not appear; but when Mr. Collett was first appointed, £.200 a year was paid to Mrs. Rawlinson, and the stipend was afterwards increased in consequence of the increase of receipts. As the attendance of these servants is required only during the Session, the allowance should be made accordingly.

Your Committee recommend that there should be a Superintendent of the Members' Waiting-room, with an Assistant, as salaried officers, and that a Porter should be also employed during the sitting of the House, at a weekly salary, to assist them in whatever way his services may be required.

Your Committee suggest that the Superintendent should be one of the regular Messengers of the House, ready to be called off on any emergency, and employed by the Serjeant-at-Arms, on any other duty that may be required: with a salary of £.200 a year; but that he should not be allowed to demand or accept any fee or gratuity from any Member for his services at the Waiting-room: that the Assistant should receive £.80 a year, and the allowance for a Porter to attend the room should be £.1. 1. a week during the Session, and the charge should be borne on the accounts of the Serjeant-at-Arms. The Members' Waiting-room should be open whenever any Committee shall be sitting in the House.

Your Committee further recommend, that the claim of Mrs. Rawlinson to receive some allowance for the loss of her sinecure should be considered by the Treasury, and dealt with according to the peculiar circumstances of her age and situation.

No. 12.—Office of Works.

The Office of Works has hitherto employed persons by authority of the Treasury to clean the stone passages and stairs leading to the doors of the House of Commons, at an expense to that department. Your Committee, with the view of preventing so many accounts by different officers, as well as of ascertaining and of keeping the whole of the accounts of disbursements for the House of Commons separate, recommend that, in future, the Deputy Housekeeper should be charged with that duty; and that he should have it done by the servants employed by him for cleaning and taking care of the other parts of the House, and he should be held responsible for that being properly done. It appears very desirable to prevent the interference of the Office of Works in any of the ordinary duties of the House, and that they should be called upon for the performance of only such repairs and works as shall be specially provided for by estimate and order. Appendix, No. 3 & 4.

No. 13.—Gratuities.

Your Committee agree in opinion with the Select Committee in 1833, that the practice of charging and receiving gratuities in the Offices of the Committee and Ingrossing Clerks, of the Deputy Housekeeper and others, in addition to the fees prescribed by the Table of Fees, ought not to be allowed to continue; and they therefore recommend, that, *on the termination of the present Session*, all gratuities or charges, of whatever nature, not sanctioned by the *Table of Fees* publicly exposed in the Committee-rooms and signed by Mr. Speaker, should cease, under a penalty of dismissal from office of any Clerk or other officer who shall demand or receive any such gratuity.

No. 14.—The Library and its Establishment.

The management of the Library being properly placed under a Select Committee of this House, with Mr. Speaker as its Chairman, it is not the intention of Your Committee to notice any of those details which fall more immediately under the cognizance of that Committee: but in recommending alterations in several of the Offices, and a better division of their several duties, it appears to Your Committee that the Library should be placed specially under the care of The Speaker, as respects the appointment of the Librarian and his Assistant, and also of the Attendant or Messenger required at the Library. Your Committee, therefore, recommend, that on all future appointments, Mr. Speaker should be requested to take on himself the responsibility of appointing fit and proper persons for these duties. Your Committee, at the same time, recommend that the Messenger specially appointed for the duties of the Library, should be available, on any temporary emergency, for any other duties of The House that he may be able to perform. A return of the expenses of the establishment of the Library for the years 1833 and 1834 is annexed.

Appendix, No. 6.

Your Committee recommend also that Mr. Speaker should annually present an estimate in detail for the Establishment and contingent expenses of every kind for the Library for the ensuing or current year, together with an account, in detail, of the expenses actually incurred for the Library and Establishment during the past year; such estimate to form part of the amount to be voted annually for the Establishment and expense of the House.

No. 15.—Rates of Charge for copying and examining Papers in the Journal Office and Committee Clerks' Office.

Your Committee have concurred with the Clerk of The House, that the best mode of remunerating the Clerks in the Journal Office and the junior Clerks in the Committee Clerks' Office will be by paying for the work actually performed in copying of Papers and Votes, in examining proofs, &c.

The rates of charge will be found in the Report; and although Mr. Church therein states that the charges made by the Officers of the House for reading and for examining proofs are, under all the circumstances, fair and reasonable; yet those charges form, in the aggregate, a sum that should be entered separately in the annual Accounts, and the rates of charge for that and all other duties should be kept in view.

Appendix, No. 5. Report, 1833.

No. 16.—Charge for delivering the Orders of The House.

The charges made by the Messengers for delivering the Orders of The House require alteration. In a circuit of two miles 2*s.* 6*d.* should be allowed for each Order delivered, and 6*d.* more for each half-mile within six miles.

Q. 3016 & 3012. Report, 1833.

As Your Committee have recommended fixed salaries for the Messengers in future, they recommend that the charges for the service of Orders as above fixed should be allowed, and that the Serjeant-at-Arms should, in every case of more distant service, allow the actual expenses necessarily incurred in execution of that duty; and he should, therefore, prepare and deliver an annual account of the contingent expenses for that department.

No. 17.—Short-Hand Writer.

The importance of the duties, and the efficient manner in which these are performed by Mr. Gurney and his assistants, are well known to The House. Your Committee deem it necessary only to call the attention of The House to his charges

317

charges for work performed as one of the many Accounts of the House to be always kept in view; but Your Committee would recommend, with a view to economy, that where documents or extracts are put in and ordered to be entered in the evidence, the charge of three-pence per folio for copying only should be made. The amount of the bills for the Session 1833 was £.8,161, of which the Treasury paid £.3,981; the remainder was paid by parties for Evidence and Speeches on private Bills and at Election Committees.

In 1834, the amount of Mr. Gurney's bill was £.8,852, of which sum the Treasury paid £.5,535. These charges are made by Mr. Gurney for his own and assistants' attendance in taking down Evidence, and for transcribing the same before Select Committees, and at the Bar of The House.

No. 18.—On Public and Private Business of the House being done by the same Persons.

Your Committee have to report, that it appears by the Evidence before them, that some of the Clerks of the House, in addition to the business they have to perform for the Public, have also private business to transact connected with Petitions to the House, and as Agents for Private Bills, and some of them to a great extent: that one of the Clerks had charge, as Agent, of 34 Private Bills in 1832, and other Clerks of smaller numbers, decreasing to some with only one Bill.

Your Committee have not had any complaints that the public duties of these Clerks had been neglected by their attention to private business; but, under the arrangements which are now proposed to the House for the future division of labour and for the efficiency of business, they recommend that after this Session no Officer or Clerk belonging to the establishment of the House should be allowed to transact any private business before the House, in any way for his emolument and advantage, directly or indirectly; and those Clerks and Officers of the House now employed in transacting private business before the House should be called upon to make their arrangements accordingly, subject to the Resolution annexed to this Report.

No. 19.—Agents for Private Business before the House.

Whilst your Committee agree with the Committee of 1833, and have elsewhere recommended that no Officer of the House be allowed in future to conduct any private business, as Agent for Private Bills, or as Agent at Election Committees, Q. 17. it appears desirable that Agents so employed should be in some degree answerable to The Speaker and to the Clerk of the House for correct conduct, and for their observance of the Rules and Orders of the House; but your Committee are of opinion that evil instead of good would accrue to the community, if any thing approaching to a monopoly or restriction of the number of Agents, should be produced under the recommendation they have offered.

It has been represented to Your Committee that considerable arrears of the Fees of the House exist at times, chiefly from Agents not belonging to the House; and Your Committee suggest that no Agent should be allowed to proceed with any new Bill or Petition until the Fees incurred and due to the House on the Bills and Petitions he may have previously conducted, shall be paid.

No. 20.—House of Commons' General Expense.

Your Committee have not had time to inquire minutely into the contingent expenses of all the establishments of the Offices of the House; but they have seen enough to induce them to recommend that a more minute and detailed account should be laid before The House than has hitherto been submitted; and they also recommend, that a general estimate of the whole expense of the Establishment should be laid before The House annually for consideration and sanction. It should contain the estimate of every salary, and should state also the contingent expenses, that the same be provided for by vote of The House. Mr. Ley, Clerk of the House, should prepare that portion of the estimate and expenses under his superintendence. The Speaker should submit the estimate for the Vote Office and for the Library expenses; and the estimate of the Serjeant-at-Arms' Bill of Disbursements should be divided into two parts; one to contain the establishment, with the amount of salaries and wages; the other to contain the contingent expenses for coal, candles and all other articles, specifying the

quantity, the prices and charge for the same. The estimate for repairs, for taxes, for furniture, for stationery, and all other articles, should be also presented; and when the year's accounts are audited, a copy of the same for the past year should be laid on the table of the House before the estimate for the ensuing year is voted; and no monies should be paid by the Treasury for the expense of the House except on that estimate.

Your Committee have not thought it necessary to submit to The House a copy of the bills for repairs, for furniture and other expense incurred by the Office of Works for the House of Commons, which have been laid before them; but they are satisfied that those expenses require to be placed under more efficient control.

Your Committee have been anxious to examine and compare the charge for the establishment and contingent expenses of the House of Lords, but have not had before them the necessary accounts; and therefore recommend that measures be taken for having similar accounts furnished in future.

No. 21.—Stationery for the House.

Report, 1833, Q. 1358.

The Deputy Housekeeper and other Officers in the House, at present, order what Stationery each thinks requisite for the use of his Office; but Your Committee recommend, that some competent Officer be entrusted with the care and control of the stationery required for the use of the House of Commons, as the amount supplied by the Stationery Office for the departments and Officers of the House of Commons, amounted in the year ending 31st March 1835 to £.2,411, exclusive of £.1,681 for Acts of Parliament, to replace those destroyed by fire. The charge for Stationery ordered by Mr. Dorington, for his own and several other offices, amounted to £.1,889 in that year. The Deputy Housekeeper receives £.90 a year from the Treasury for the care of the stationery, and also perquisites by the sale of used stationery. Your Committee recommend that these allowances should cease.

Appendix, No. 32, of 2d Rep. of 1835.

Appendix, No. 12.

The amount for supplies of Stationery to the House of Lords was £.791 in 1833, and Your Committee beg to express a hope that arrangements may be adopted there, similar to those recommended for the House of Commons, in order that all due economy may be attended to.

No. 22.—Annual Vote and Account for the Establishment, and contingent Charges of the House of Commons.

Your Committee cannot conclude their observations, without stating that the several items of expense for the various departments of the Houses of Parliament have never been laid before this House in a form enabling it to judge of the nature and amount of the whole charge in any one year, which Your Committee deem essential to that proper control which ought to be exercised by the Representatives of the People over every branch of the public Expenditure. Your Committee therefore recommend, that in every future year, estimates should be presented by Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Commissioners for regulating the Offices of the House of Commons, containing an estimate of the amount required for each branch and department in, and connected with, the House of Commons, so as to exhibit in sufficient detail the sum requisite for the public service; and to show, in one account, the total charge for the House of Commons' expense, Stationery included, in order that a vote should be taken for the same, on estimate, in the usual form.

Your Committee would here observe that the time is now arrived for an alteration being made in the mode of bringing the fees, received in the House of Commons and in other Public Offices, to one account, which shall exhibit as well the amount received in each Office, as their aggregate amount in each year; and they submit, that whilst the amount of fees received in each Office may be entered or noted in the estimate for that Office, that the amount of the fees received should in no case be deducted from the amount of the estimate; but that the vote of The House should be taken for the total amount of the estimates; and the amount of fees be brought to account by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Ways and Means for the public expenditure. Hitherto the Votes of The House have not exhibited the actual expense incurred for those Offices nor the amount of fees received on account of the Public. The Public Accounts have consequently been incomplete.

Your

Your Committee have come to the following Resolutions, which they consider should be kept in view in carrying into effect the alterations recommended in this Report.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved,

1. THAT this Committee, adopting the principle expressed by the Committee on House of Commons Offices in 1833, are of opinion that no Clerk or Officer of this House appointed since Session 1833 shall be henceforth permitted to transact private business, or directly or indirectly to participate in any benefit arising therefrom.

2. THAT the Committee Clerks and their Assistants, as well as the Clerks in the Private Bill Office (who are at present restricted), be henceforth prohibited from acting as Agents for Private Bills, or from being concerned, either directly or indirectly, for Petitioners or sitting Members before Election Committees.

3. THAT, as regards such Clerks or Officers as may have been on the establishment previous to Session 1833, such practice shall cease and determine on the 1st of January 1840, unless within twelve months from the date of this Report any such Clerk or Officer so circumstanced shall declare his intention to surrender his public office; in which case he shall be entitled to such compensation as may be determined upon by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

4. THAT all payments made by Members for the delivery of Sessional Papers from the Vote Office, all gratuities paid to Doorkeepers, Messengers and Superintendent of the Members' Waiting-room, shall cease after the present Session.

5. THAT, in reference to all those Officers whose emoluments shall be affected by the preceding Resolutions, it is the opinion of this Committee that the Treasury shall make such allowance as they shall, under all the circumstances, consider equitable, with the view of commencing the new scale and arrangement of the Offices of this House in the next Session of Parliament.

September 1835.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Mercurii, 22° die Julii, 1835.

John Henry Ley, Esq. - - - - - p. 21

Mercurii, 29° die Julii, 1835.

John Henry Ley, Esq. and *Thomas Dyson*, Esq - - p. 26

Lunæ, 3° die Augusti, 1835.

Charles Romilly, Esq. - - - - - - p. 29

Mercurii, 5° die Augusti, 1835.

Mr. *John Bellamy* - - - - - - - p. 29
Mr. *F. Eaststaff* - - - - - - - - p. 33

Mercurii, 2° die Septembris, 1835.

Sir *William Gossett* - - - - - - - p. 34

4-01

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Mercurii, 22° die Julii, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Henry Ley, Esq., Examined.

CLERK of PRIVILEGES and ELECTIONS.

John H. Ley, Esq.

22 July 1835.

1. WHAT is the nature of Mr. Dyson's appointment as Clerk of the Committee of Privileges; was he appointed by you?—Yes.
2. It always has been considered an appointment for life?—Yes.
3. Who held it before him?—Mr. William Ley; he succeeded Mr. White.
4. Do you see any objection to the merging the clerkship of Elections in the Committee Clerks' Office?—I think it is better as it is.
5. There is no salary annexed to it?—There is a salary of 100 *l.* a year attached to the office of the Clerk of the Committee of Privileges and of Election Committees; I consider that the Clerk of the Election Committees receives a proportion of that salary for the duties he performs in respect of Election business; he has the care of all the records and papers relating to Elections which have been contested.
6. Do you not think that it would be better if there were one establishment for the whole?—Then there must be a greater number of clerks in the Committee Clerks' Office.
7. Has the Clerk of Elections sufficient labour in his own office, independent of any other?—He certainly has during the first Session of a Parliament; I think there is every appearance of a great increase of Election business, in respect of elections on new writs.
8. Has he a separate office?—Yes.
9. Should he be allowed a separate office for that separate purpose?—Yes; he had an immense number of papers to attend to; unfortunately they are now burnt, but they will be constantly accumulating.
10. Are not the Committee Clerks frequently obliged to assist him during the Session?—There must be a clerk to attend each of the Election Committees; they are taken from the Committee Clerks' Office or the Journal Office, or any other office where a clerk can be spared.
11. Does he act as an agent in Elections?—No, but he acts as an agent for Private Bills.
12. Do you think it necessary there should be a separate room for that office?—When the Election Committees are going on there must be a separate room; there are perhaps five Committees sitting at the same time, and the minutes of evidence in each of them must be attended to.
13. Is not the trouble of that office almost entirely at the commencement of a new Parliament?—Before the Reform of the House of Commons there were scarcely any Election Petitions after the first Session, but there have not been less than five petitions arising out of new writs during the present Session; so that it may be apprehended that Election business will continue during the whole Parliament, although the great pressure will be in the first Session.
14. How are the Committee Clerks paid by the Clerk of Elections when they are employed?—They receive the 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for their attendance, and in case of copies of evidence being wanted by the parties, they copy part of the minutes in the evening, as much as they desire.

John H. Ley, Esq.

22 July 1835.

15. By whom are they paid for that?—By Mr. Dyson.

16. Do you think there would be no advantage arising from having the Clerk of Elections one of the Committee Clerks, in order that the time when he is not employed in elections may be devoted to the general business of the House along with the other Committee Clerks?—It depends entirely upon the question of private business; if The House should say no officer on the establishment shall be engaged in private business, that is one thing; but if a person holding that office is engaged in private business, I think he could not then attend any other Committees but the Election Committees.

17. Do you think it would be preferable to have an individual to devote the whole of his time to the business of the House, instead of having part devoted to the public business and part to his private business?—I do not see any disadvantage in the Clerk of Election Committees conducting private business with Election business; I think it would be very desirable that all persons who act as agents for private business should be responsible to The Speaker and the Clerk of the House.

18. Would it not be better, in your opinion, for the business, that those employed as Clerks of Committees, whether Election or otherwise, should devote the whole of their time to public business?—I certainly think the Committee Clerks ought not to be engaged in private business, because a clerk who attends a Committee on a Bill ought to watch the proceedings of the agent, and see that he does not do any thing irregular; but I think that other clerks, such as the Clerk of Election Committees, may very well be engaged in it. I see no inconvenience arising from that.

19. As the Clerk of Elections must keep two clerks for the purpose of attending to that business when Election Committees sit, do you not think that they might assist the other clerks when it is required?—I do not consider it necessary that the Clerk of Election Committees should have two clerks, merely for Election business. Mr. Hall and Mr. Walmisley are not on the establishment; they were clerks engaged for private business by Mr. Jones. After much persuasion, I placed their names on the lists as extra clerks; but I consider them entirely in the light of private clerks. I think it will be better to increase the number of clerks in the Committee Clerks' Office, and apply them in attending Election Committees, than apply clerks in the Election Office to attend Committees on private business or public matters.

20. (*To Mr. Chalmers.*)—With respect to the annexing the office of Clerk of Elections to the Committee Clerks' Office, what is your opinion?—My opinion concurs quite with Mr. Ley's. I think that the Committee Clerks and their assistants have quite enough to do with their own business.

21. Would it not be useful to employ Mr. Dyson and the Committee Clerks when there was a pressure of business in your office?—I think that it would be better that the two offices should be kept distinct.

22. How many clerks are there in the Committee Clerks' Office?—Eight acting clerks, two of whom have been spared occasionally to the Election Office, but very inconveniently.

23. Suppose there were a ninth, and that he should assist you in the general business of the office, would that be convenient or not?—It would cause the appointment of an additional clerk to the office; but I do not see what the gain would be if the election business were transferred to our office.

24. The gain would be, that when he was not required to attend to Election business, he might assist in any general business of the office?—I think that at present we have enough to do, and if any thing more is added the establishment of the Committee Clerks' Office must be increased. The two offices appear to be separate and unconnected.

25. Would it not be desirable that you should have the assistance of the Election Committee Clerk and his assistants, when you have a pressure of business?—The services of those persons could not be available under such circumstances, as their attention would be directed to their private business, in which they are extensively engaged.

CLERK of the FEES.

26. (*To Mr. Ley.*)—Have you looked over the recommendation of the Committee in 1833, on the subject of this office, and do you see any objection to it?—It depends upon what they are to do for those salaries.

27. What

27. What objection do you see to the Clerk of the Fees getting the whole of his salary in one sum, instead of receiving it in several sums for several distinct duties?—For the duties he discharges for the Treasury he is paid by the Treasury; what he receives as Clerk of the Fees has nothing to do with his duties as agent for the Treasury.

28. He is paid so much for superintending the Treasury business, and he pays his clerks an allowance of 3*s.* an hour; the only question is, whether he should do the whole of his business on an uniform pay, or should be allowed to charge at a different rate for the Militia Act, and so on?—That is a matter to be settled by the Treasury. He does not receive the money paid by the Treasury as a salary from the House of Commons. I do not however see any objection to his being paid a salary for the work he does in conducting the public business for the Treasury as an officer of the House of Commons, instead of being paid by the Treasury as the agent of the Treasury.

29. Does he do any other business?—He does business as a private agent. His business as Clerk of the Fees is collecting the fees on private business, and for which he received in the year 1832, 185*l.*

30. When Public Bills are engrossed, does he receive a fee for that?—Public Bills are ingrossed for nothing.

31. What is your opinion with respect to the payment of the clerks in the Clerk of the Fees' Office by salary?—I think they ought to be paid fixed sums for certain duties, and to be paid by the piece for copying and examining.

32. Do you consider that it will be more beneficial to continue the plan which now exists of paying Mr. Dorington from four or five separate sources, instead of paying him a fixed salary for superintending the whole?—I think that his business ought to be divided into two heads, that he ought to receive a per centage for collecting the fees, and then that he should be paid by the Treasury for performing the business he executes for them and for the other Government offices; I think all the public business, both English and Irish, ought to be done under his supervision, and that he should be paid for it by a salary as an officer of the House of Commons, and not by the Treasury as their agent.

33. Might not he be the receiver of all the fees?—Then he could not attend to the other duties he now discharges; I think the collecting all the fees would be quite enough for one person to do.

34. You can see no improvement upon the present system?—I am quite satisfied with the manner in which the thing is going on.

35. You think it should be in the discretion of the Clerk of the House of Commons to give more or less to one man and another?—I am satisfied that some one must have the superintendence of the whole, and the more the establishment is conducted like a private establishment, the better the business will be performed; the whole concern must get into the greatest state of confusion if one clerk is to be looking up to one person, and another clerk to another person.

36. Supposing the same rates of payment to continue for the different services that are done by the second, third and fourth clerk, would it not be better the whole should be taken from one fund, and not as they now are from the Fee Fund, from the Treasury, and from money issued under the head of Journal Money?—The whole money is voted in the Committee of Supply, and issued in one sum for House of Commons Offices; I send in an estimate in detail that I require so much for this, and so much for another department; and the clerks are paid for the work they do in respect of the Journal, Votes, Examination, attending Public Committees respectively; if a clerk has Journal or Votes, or any thing else given to him to do, and he neglects his duty, it would be taken away from him and given to some other clerk.

37. If it is in one fund in the Treasury, why do you take the money partly under the head of Journal Money, and partly under the head of Fee Fund?—A certain sum of money is issued, so much for the Journal, so much for this and the other; it is only a more detailed way of doing the thing.

38. Are the Committee to understand that you consider the present system of paying for work preferable to paying fixed salaries?—I think that the best system is to pay each clerk something for salary, and to pay by the piece for copying, examination of printed papers, and all matters of that kind.

 39. Are

John H. Ley, Esq.

22 July 1835.

39. Are the Committee to understand that you have a regular scale on which you make payments to the different clerks, according to the work done?—Yes.

40. Is that a regular scale?—Yes, so much for copying, and so much for examining, and so on.

41. Is it hung up in the office, or is it known to every one?—There is an account of the rate of charges in page 252 of the Appendix to the late Report.

42. Were those fixed by you, or by whom?—They had been a long time before I was in office.

43. Do you consider them a fair charge now?—Yes.

44. Not too high?—Certainly not. Mr. Church states, "It appears to me that the charges made by the Officers of the House are not higher than those made by the Printers for their previous reading of the same documents, and it is my humble opinion, under all the circumstances, that the rate of charge stated in the account signed by Mr. Bull is fair and reasonable."

45. Does the same rate apply to all the other offices?—Just the same; they are paid rather more in Mr. Dorington's office for copying House Bills; the writing is stronger.

46. The only alteration you think which may be admitted is, that the sum should be fixed for superintendence, and that the work to be done might be left to be charged according to the quantity?—I think so; that is the present system.

47. You do not think that the payment should be all brought from one fund, instead of the more complicated mode of payment now adopted?—I do not see that there is any thing complicated in it; each clerk is paid for what he does, under the respective head of the services he performs.

48. Supposing your successor should not be so competent as yourself, or have the same feeling as you have, he might do as he thought fit?—Without doubt he might make such regulations as he might think best.

49. Do you think that it is a proper system that the Clerk of the House should receive a certain sum from the Treasury, and dispense it as he thought fit?—I think it is a very proper plan. In the manner in which it is now done, it gives me a great deal of trouble; but it is the only efficient way of keeping the office in order; it must be done by some one; the money, however, is not dispensed by the Clerk exactly as he thinks proper; he pays for work.

50. Can you state what portion of Mr. Dorington's time is applied to the public, and what portion of his time as an agent for Bills?—A great part of his time is applied to private agency; the only question is whether 1,000*l.* a year is too much to be given to Mr. Dorington by the Treasury for superintending the public business.

51. Do you think that you could, for 1,000*l.* a year, obtain a man to perform the whole of that business, having nothing to do with private business?—Yes, I have no doubt I could; but I think that would be too small a salary for a gentleman who engages in the service of the House of Commons as a profession, and who would have the responsible duties to perform which would be imposed on the head of that office, should he not also be allowed to engage in private business.

52. Have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee with respect to the constitution of this office?—I have not.

The Journal Office.

53. Have you any observations to make on the recommendation of the former Committee with respect to the Journal Office?—I do not approve of Clerks altogether with fixed salaries.

Committee Clerks' Office.

54. As the four sinecure offices are abolished which were held out to those who had risen in that office, the Committee are desirous of deciding on what future footing that should be put; the former Committee were of opinion there should be fixed salaries paid to each; one Chief Committee Clerk 1,000*l.* who should conduct the whole office; Mr. Rose, who is at the office, would have been the person to take one of the sinecures, if the old plan continued?—He has one of the sinecures, as they are called; but it is a mistake to call it a sinecure; he holds it, but he is called upon to work for it.

55. How

405

John H. Ley, Esq.

22 July 1835.

55. How many clerks are there in the Committee Clerks' Office at present?—There are eight; there are four desks, four divisions.

56. In what way do you apportion the duties?—Each desk takes a Committee in succession.

57. Is it intended by you that they should take an equal share of the business of the office?—Yes.

58. Do they all do so?—The quantity of business they get must depend upon the way a Committee turns out; some Committees will last during the Session, and others only two or three days; the first Committee is the Committee on the Address, which only lasts one day; the first Committee Clerk takes that; then the next day there may be a Committee appointed which lasts the whole of the Session. The Committee Clerk considers that he has the good fortune to get it, as they are paid for the work they do in these Committees; instead of considering it an imposition upon them, they seek for the work.

59. Are the Committee to understand that at present they are paid, while they take the Committees in rotation, according to the work done in each Committee?—Yes, in public Committees; then in private Committees, they take the work in the same manner; but at the end of the Session the whole of the money is brought into one sum, and each of the Committee Clerks takes his share; the result of which arrangement is, that they have no objection to hand over those Committees to the assistants, as they are paid the same whether they do or do not personally attend them, and attend as many public Committees as they possibly can, as they are paid for each Committee.

60. Do you mean to say that the money received as fees on Private Bills is equally divided, although the duties have not been equally done?—Yes.

61. What means have you of ascertaining that the duties are equally done?—The duties are not equally done; if there is a great Railway Committee, there may be a great deal of trouble; but the person attending it would not be paid extra for that; they divide the whole of their profits on private business in certain proportions at the end of the Session.

62. Do you think that system of payment is preferable to their being paid a fixed salary for doing all the business?—It is not the way I should pay them; I should pay them according to the work done in the Committee; if a person got a Committee where there was a great deal of work done, I should pay him for the work done in that Committee.

63. By whom was that arrangement made?—It has been the rule of the office for many years.

64. Would it not be better to substitute a fixed salary?—The Committee Clerks are paid for the private Committees by a kind of fixed salary; that is to say, by an equal share of the net receipts for fees; therefore, although it is not the plan I would recommend, I do not see much objection to a fixed salary, taking an average of a number of years; all that is done in the Committee Clerks' Office may be done at fixed salaries, except the actual copying the Minutes, which should be copied at so much a sheet of 72 words; the person who wants them will have them much sooner by paying for them in that manner, than if they are copied by persons having fixed salaries, and saying that it is time to go, and that they can do no more.

65. With the exception of the Minutes, to be paid for according to the quantity, do you see any objection to fixed salaries in the office?—No.

66. Do you think that should be by grades, according to seniority, or that they should all receive alike?—Not all the same; there ought to be four or five or six senior clerks, and a junior to each; one senior clerk and one assistant clerk attached to each desk; or there might be four desks, and two assistants under each.

67. Do you think that six principal Committee Clerks are requisite to carry on the business of the House?—I think there should be six or eight Committee Clerks competent to attend Committees, and assistants under them.

68. From what you know of the business to be done, do you think five principal and five assistants would be sufficient?—During a great part of the Session there is very little to be done in the Committee Clerks' Office; until Easter, eight clerks are quite sufficient, then after Easter there are 25 or 30 Committees sitting, and then there is great confusion; eight clerks to attend Committees at that time are not sufficient. I should be glad to know what is to be done if the House desire to have more clerks appointed; it could be done, but means must be had of paying them.

69. Have you no means of hiring extra clerks during the time of the pressure of business?—I think there would be an objection to that; we can apply clerks

John H. Ley, Esq.
22 July 1835.

from other offices when Election Committees have been sitting at the same time; we have had clerks occasionally out of Mr. Dorington's office and the Journal Office.

70. Do you think one clerk sufficient to superintend the whole of this establishment?—I very much doubt whether there is any use in having any one merely to superintend the office. I was of a different opinion, but I do not think the plan has answered; the business of each Committee is quite independent of any other Committee. Upon the whole, I think the best arrangement would be four desks, as at present, and three clerks at each desk, all under the superintendence of the Clerk of the House; or possibly it might be still better to have three desks, and four clerks at each desk; I think that would be the best arrangement; there might then be nine clerks competent to attend Committees, and three others who might attend occasionally.

71. What do you think should be their income?—In respect of salaries, I consider that each of the three senior clerks should have 800*l.* a year; the three next, 400*l.* a year; the three next, 200*l.* a year, and the three juniors, 100*l.* a year salaries; and to be paid at the rate of 4*d.* a sheet of 72 words for copying Minutes, for which the office would charge, according to the Table of Fees, 1*s.* a sheet.

PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

72. What is your opinion with respect to the arrangement of this office?—I see nothing which need be done, unless there could be a larger amount of income given to Mr. Hawes and Mr. Gibbons; I think that considering their standing in the office, their incomes are not so large as they have reason to expect.

Mercurii, 29° die Julii, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Henry Ley, Esq. and *Thomas Dyson*, Esq. called in; and Examined.

John H. Ley, Esq. and *T. Dyson*, Esq.
29 July 1835.

73. YOU stated before the Committee two years ago, that you did not act as an Agent in Election matters; is that the case now?—Certainly.

74. Are any of your clerks allowed now to be employed in Election business?—Yes, they are.

75. Are they ever employed as agents in Committees in which they act as clerks?—No, any clerk who acts as agent never attends that Committee to which he is agent.

76. He may give over his duty to another if he is appointed an agent for a petition?—Another clerk takes it out of his turn.

77. Do you mean clerks in your own office, or clerks in the Committee Clerks' Office?—Both; the clerks in the Committee Clerks' Office, I believe, do not act as agents.

78. Your observation is limited to the clerks in your own office?—Yes, but their agency is merely as to formal proceedings.

79. (*To Mr. Ley.*)—It is stated by Mr. Dyson, that you appoint the clerks in his office?—I consider that those two clerks, Mr. Walmisley and Mr. Hall, were private clerks, engaged by him and Mr. Jones for their private business; they wished very much to have their names put on the list of the House of Commons' clerks, and I put their names on as extra clerks, but I did not consider them as on the establishment, and they received nothing from the establishment.——(*Mr. Dyson.*)—All they receive is out of my fees.——(*Mr. Ley.*)—Mr. Jones, the assistant, is on the establishment, but they do not act except as clerks of the Election business.

80. What is Mr. Jones's duty?—He has been a considerable time on the establishment, but, I believe, he has done nothing in the Election Committees for some time; he receives nothing for it.

81. (*To Mr. Dyson.*)—You state that you have only the assistance of two clerks; when you have more than two or three Election Committees sitting at the same time, where do you get clerks to attend them?—I generally mention it to Mr. Ley; he tells me where to apply, either to the Journal Office or some clerk about the House.

82. You

John H. Ley, Esq. and *T. Dyson*, Esq.

29 July 1835.

82. You employ some clerk about the House who may have leisure to attend?—Yes.

83. Do those clerks when they attend receive any fees?—I pay them their 13*s.* 4*d.*, and they have the advantage of copying the Minutes, if any are ordered, and I pay them 3*d.* a sheet for that.

84. That is to say 3*d.* out of the shilling?—Yes.

85. Is there any expense to the public for the copy of the Minutes of Election Committees when they are laid upon the table of the House?—None; the copy laid upon the table of the House is the copy from the shorthand-writer's notes, that the parties pay for.

86. You were understood in your former evidence to say, that you are keeper of the documents and papers belonging to the Committee, and that Mr. Gurney delivers to you a fair copy of all the Minutes; that they remain in your custody, and in case they should be demanded to be laid upon the table of the House, they are then laid on the table without any additional expense?—Yes.

87. Have the clerks who attend Election Committees any other allowances than the 13*s.* 4*d.* per day and the 3*d.* for copying minutes?—In making out the summonses they have their 6*d.* for each warrant; I think they charged me for that; that they charge me a trifle for a copy of the report.

88. Is that out of the fees paid to you, or an additional fee?—Out of the fees paid to me; I charge 10*s.* for the report, and they charge me 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.*

89. Are there any other fees chargeable by you, besides those you stated in May 1833, before the Committee; to wit, every paper put in, 2*s.*; every summons, 5*s.*; swearing every witness, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and drawing up the report, 10*s.*?—Those are all, unless the parties come to inspect the Minutes.

90. That you stated amounts to 6*s.* 8*d.* or 13*s.* 4*d.*, according to the time occupied?—Yes.

91. How is your time occupied; is it principally occupied in private business, or have you any time that might be given to acting as a Committee Clerk, holding the situation you do?—Certainly, a person holding my situation might do it, provided he had not private business.

92. Do you consider that the private business interferes in any way with the duty you have to perform as Clerk of Elections?—Certainly not.

93. Do you find that applications are often made to you respecting Elections during the first Session, particularly, of a Parliament?—I cannot say any very great portion of time is so occupied, but I have to be on the spot for the chance of any thing.

94. Do you consider it necessary to have a separate office for that, or would it not answer that the person holding your situation, provided he had no private business, should have a place in the Committee Clerks' Office?—I think so certainly, but as to transferring my business to the other office, perhaps I am not so well able to judge, not knowing how it would interfere with the other business.

95. If you had not any private business to attend to, would you have a considerable portion of time, in case the Committee Clerks were pressed, to assist them in any business they have to perform?—Certainly.

96. Can you state what will be the amount of your fees this year?—I cannot do it accurately, but I think after all my payments to clerks and copying, it may be about 1,100 *l.* or 1,200 *l.*

97. Taking the average of ten years, can you state what it would be?—I cannot do it at the moment; in cases of scrutiny there is not so much evidence taken.

98. What proportion of the fees do you reckon your expenses to amount to for copying and for clerks?—About one-fourth part.

99. (*To Mr. Ley.*)—What is your idea with regard to the office of the Clerk of Elections, whether it might be paid by salary, and the fees brought to account?—I think it would cost the public more; whatever he receives in an Election year must be spread over several years.

Private Bill Office.

100. In the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1833, it is proposed for the Private Bill Office to bring all fees to the public account, and that there shall be one Principal and three Clerks; the Principal to receive 700 *l.*, the second Clerk 350 *l.*, the third 250 *l.*, and the fourth 150 *l.*; do you see any objection, from what

John H. Ley, Esq.

29 July 1835.

you know to be the relative duties of that office as compared with the Committee Clerks' Office, or any other, to that scale?—I think the Principal of the Private Bill Office ought to be on the same footing as one of the Chief Clerks in the Committee Clerks' Office; I think that the Second Clerk ought to have 500*l.* a year, as he would be a person generally speaking of a longer standing than the second Clerks in the Committee Clerks' Office.

101. Do you consider that he should have more than the second Clerks in the Committee Clerks' Office?—I think the second Clerk in the Private Bill Office might be put on the same footing; the third I think might be put on very nearly the same footing with the second Clerk; I should propose the second Clerk 500*l.*, the third 400*l.*, and the fourth 150*l.*

102. Would those Clerks be transferrible?—They might; but I think that being good Clerks it might be desirable to retain them in that office.

103. Would they have any emoluments for copying?—No; and they would be prevented doing private business.

104. Are there any fees or emoluments which those Clerks can receive besides their salaries?—No; they receive a fee for filling up copies of Committee Bills; there is an order, that before a Private Bill goes into a Committee the Agent is to deposit a copy of that Bill, with the amendments intended to be proposed in the Committee, in the Private Bill Office.

105. That would be included in the fees to be brought to the public account?—Yes.

106. There would be no emoluments accruing to them beyond their fixed salaries?—No; I carry all the fees received under every head to the account.

Ingrossing Office.

107. Do you consider three Clerks in this office to be necessary?—Yes.

108. Has Mr. Gunnell, the Chief, any other business to do?—No.

109. Do you see any objection to the remuneration proposed in the former Report, looking to their relative duties with those of other offices?—What they have at present is, the Chief, 800*l.*; the Second, 500*l.*; the Third, 150*l.*; the Third I think ought to be rather increased.

110. How long has Mr. Gunnell been in the office?—Three-and-twenty years.

111. Does Sir Edward Stracey, who held a sinecure office as Clerk of Ingrossments, still retain that situation?—He does not.

112. From what period and in what manner has he been removed?—On understanding that the Committee of the year before last had objected to his retaining that situation, he voluntarily resigned it, and the emoluments formerly paid to him are consequently saved.

113. The present establishment consists of three Clerks?—Yes.

114. Is it your opinion that the chief of those Clerks has as much and as important a duty to perform as the Chief Clerk in the Committee Clerks' Office and the Chief Clerk of the Private Bill Office?—I think that he ought to be put on the same footing.

115. Have they any fees in that office?—They have fees and gratuities; they are paid so much for what they ingross themselves, so much a press; they are always paid gratuities; those two sources together are not sufficient to make up their salary, and I have made up their salary to 800*l.* for the First Clerk, 500*l.* for the Second, and 150*l.* for the Third; the salaries they receive include all their gratuities. If I were to see that either of them did not ingross so much as he had been accustomed to do, I should deduct so much from his salary.

116. Is the amount received in this office sufficient to cover the expense of the office?—Yes; it is the office in which the large fees are paid, which form part of the Fee Fund.

117. Do you consider that the duty of the Second Clerk in this office is equal to the duty of the Second Clerk in the Committee Clerks' Office?—Yes; I think it is very necessary to have a steady man in that office; he has as much to do as the First Clerk.

118. Would you propose those salaries in lieu of all allowances, of which their salaries now consist?—Yes.

119. And that all the fees which now make up their salaries and gratuities should be brought to the public account?—Yes.

120. For what are the gratuities paid?—The gratuities are paid for the trouble of

of amending Bills after the third reading; there is no charge made for that; if we did not receive gratuities for it, there must be a charge made. If the practice of making amendments on the third reading should continue to increase as it has during this Session, some charge must be made; it is a very bad practice, and something ought to be done to check it.

Lunæ, 3° die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Romilly, Esq., called in; and Examined.

C. Romilly, Esq.
3 August 1835.

121. IS there any portion of time after the execution of your duties of Secretary to The Speaker which can be directed to the taxing of the accounts of the witnesses in Select Committees, and certifying to the Treasury the amount which ought to be paid to them for their travelling expenses and allowances for loss of time?—I think there is, and that according to the statement made to me of the duty, I should be able to attend to it.

Mercurii, 5° die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Bellamy*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Bellamy*.
5 August 1835.

122. IN the evidence you gave before the Select Committee of 1833, you stated the various fees which are received by you on account of the Housekeeper and Serjeant-at-Arms; are the Committee to understand that all those are brought to account in the Fee Fund under the direction of the Commissioners?—The whole of them.

123. Will you state what the amount has been for the last three years, as nearly as you can?—In 1832, 703 *l.* 15 *s.*, the Committee Fees on Private Bills; in 1833, 513 *l.* 10 *s.*; in 1834, 1,301 *l.* 5 *s.*; making a total of 2,518 *l.* 10 *s.*, the average of which is 839 *l.* 10 *s.* The Election Fees for the same period in 1832, 72 *l.*; in 1833, 796 *l.* 10 *s.*; and in 1834, 157 *l.* 10 *s.*; making a total of 1,026 *l.*, the average of which is 342 *l.*

124. How much do you receive per centage for the collection of those fees?—Five per cent.

125. Is that the entire charge?—Yes.

126. Are there not fees paid to the Serjeant-at-Arms by individuals taken into custody by order of the House?—They are paid to me as receiver of the Serjeant-at-Arms' Fees.

127. What has been the amount of them in the last three years?—In 1832, 5 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.*; in 1833, not any; and in 1834, 12 *l.* 10 *s.* In addition to the above, there are fees on Private Bills received by Mr. Dorington, and paid to me at the end of the Session:—

	£.	s.	d.
1832	574	–	–
1833	544	15	–
1834	532	5	–
⅓)	1,651	–	–
	£. 550	6	8

Mr. *John Bellamy.*

5 August 1835.

And Bar fees received by the Doorkeeper, and also paid to me at the end of the Session:—

	£.	s.	d.
1832 - - - - - - - - -	8	–	–
1833 - - - - - - - - -	96	–	–
1834 - - - - - - - - -	12	–	–
	⅓) 116	–	–
	£. 38	13	4

128. When received by you, to what account do you pay them?—I place them to the Fee Fund.

128*. Are they brought to the general account, or repaid to any person?—They are brought to the general account, and subsequently paid to the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, and therefore I take credit for them in the next account.

129. In the account kept by you for 1834, there is "Receiving the Serjeant-at-Arms' fees, &c. 52 *l.* 10 *s.*;" by whom is that paid?—That is the salary allowed by the Commissioners of the Fee Fund.

130. There is "Poundage on ditto, 72 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*"?—That was on a sum of 1,458 *l.* 15 *s.*

130.* Did the receipt of 1834 amount to 1,400 *l.*?—Yes, to the sum above named.

131. Do you receive over and above that the salary of 52 *l.* 10 *s.* as receiver?—Yes, for the general duties of the office.

132. The Committee observe that there is a charge, "Care of stationery, 90 *l.* a year," paid to you; by what authority is that paid?—By the authority of the Treasury.

133. Since what time?—I think in 1811 or 1812, immediately after my appointment.

134. Independently of the 90 *l.* for the care of stationery, there appears in 1834 83 *l.*, a perquisite for old stationery; the Committee understood that 90 *l.* was allowed to you in lieu of perquisites?—It is in lieu of surplus stationery, there being at the time of my father's standing here a certain quantity allowed weekly, with which he supplied the rooms and took the surplus to himself.

135. Are the Committee to understand that the surplus stationery, that is, the stationery formerly required over and above the actual disbursements, used to be the perquisite of the Deputy Housekeeper?—It was; at the time I came, I requested the Treasury to put it on a different footing; the surplus cost during seven years was more than 200 *l.* a year; the advantage to my father from the sale of it amounted to 90 *l.* a year; therefore, the Government had an advantage to the amount of 110 *l.*

136. From what does the perquisite for old stationery arise?—This arises from old pens and waste paper entirely.

137. For those pens which have been once used?—Yes.

138. You sell none but those which have been used?—No, certainly not.

139. What do you mean by waste paper?—That which is waste and spoilt; I used to give it away, but there came an accumulation.

140. No paper which has not been used is given away or sold?—Not a particle; none but what is actually waste and unfit for Members to use.

141. Is the wax removed when it has once been used?—No, certainly not.

142. Are the Committee to understand that all wax, wafers and every thing else, unless actually destroyed, are continued in use?—Yes, and most scrupulously taken care of; collected every day, and stowed away for the next day's use.

143. In the Serjeant-at-Arms' disbursement bill for 1834, amounting to 3,395 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.*, there appears a charge, "Coals, wood and charcoal, 155 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.*;" will you state how they are consumed; are any of them supplied to The Speaker?—Not of those; there is separate charge for The Speaker; that is solely for the offices and departments of the House.

144. Is there any check or control, except your own superintendence?—None whatever; I think that is sufficient. I have occasionally checked some improprieties, but I think they are not improperly used now, nor any taken away.

145. There is 300 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* for wax candles, that is the candles required for the use

use of the House and the Committee-rooms?—Yes, the pieces being used in the Committee-rooms.

146. Are any of those sold as perquisites?—None except pieces under three inches, and those are the perquisites of the man who lights them up.

147. Have you any perquisites from them?—None whatever; there have not been for some years any pieces sold except those under three inches; I scrupulously examine them.

148. By whom are they sold, and who has the perquisite of them?—The man who sets up the candles and prepares them for lighting, and who also has the care of the ventilators; Benjamin Riches.

149. Is he allowed to sell them as perquisites after you have inspected them?—He takes them away immediately after I have inspected them.

150. There is a charge of 82*l.* 16*s.* for other candles?—Those are tallow candles and soap for the use of the House.

151. Are they all used under your direction?—Yes.

152. You have no perquisites arising from them?—None whatever; they are burnt down to the very socket.

153. There is a sum of 28*l.* 16*s.* for attending the warming of the House, there is a sum of 52*l.* 10*s.* for regulating the ventilators, and there is an additional allowance to the same person, pursuant to a Treasury Order, of 30*l.*; are those included in the return made to the Committee for 1834, of his salary and allowance, 120*l.*?—I think the items named will bring it to about 105*l.*, and that is returned as the whole of his salary, the emoluments making the difference.

154. Why does he not receive his salary and allowances in one sum?—They have been given at different times by the Treasury.

155. Would it not be a more convenient mode to have them all in one sum?—It is not for me to decide upon that; as a man of business, I should say it would.

156. There is 200*l.* charged for two extra Messengers, Bevan and Lead; are those the same salaries that are returned in that paper, which you have now in your hand?—They are the same.

157. There is an extra Doorkeeper, 90*l.* charged here; who is that?—That is W. H. Rudolph.

158. Where does he attend?—He is stationed at the door which communicates with the House of Lords; his salary was fixed smaller than the others on account of the nature of his duty, which was considered to be over when the House of Lords had done sitting; but the Serjeant has directed of late that he should attend Committees and other duties, as the Messengers do.

159. In case of his taking the general rota of duty, should he not be put on the same footing as others?—I think he should.

160. Does he receive any fees at the door?—None whatever, I apprehend.

161. There appears an additional Messenger, by direction of the Serjeant-at-Arms, by a Treasury Order, dated 1827 and 1829, 140*l.*; who is that?—That was Mr. Cobb; he is lately dead; his duty was to attend on the Library.

162. By whom was he appointed?—By the Serjeant-at-Arms.

163. Has the Serjeant-at-Arms any thing to do with the Library?—He has the appointment of all the Messengers and Doorkeepers.

164. Does the person so stated take any portion of the more general business about the House, or is his duty confined to the Library?—His duty is confined entirely to the Library.

165. How long is it since such a Messenger was appointed?—The year 1826.

166. Here is "Extra attendance on Public Committees," charged 21*l.*; to whom is that 21*l.* paid?—To myself.

167. That is included in your allowance?—Yes.

168. On what authority?—The authority of the Treasury, on application of the then Serjeant; I think that must have been paid these 30 years; it forms one of the items included in my return.

169. "Making up and sending the twopenny post-bag to the Letter-receiving Office, 49*l.* 16*s.*;" by whose authority is that allowance paid?—By authority of The Speaker; the bag was ordered originally by The Speaker to be made up, and was paid for by the Treasury.

170. Since what period?—Certainly 20 or 30 years ago.

171. Are you not aware that one of the Standing Orders of the House of Commons

Mr. *John Bellamy.*

5 August 1835.

mons requires a Messenger to be kept to receive and attend to the letters and despatches of Members?—That is a person appointed by the Post Office.

172. Is he paid by the Post Office?—Yes; Mr. Coltson.

173. Are the Committee to understand that the 49*l.* 16*s.* is paid to you by order of The Speaker, without reference to that officer?—It is without reference to that officer in any shape whatever.

174. For what duty is it?—I send off four bags of letters every day.

175. What does Mr. Coltson, the person appointed by the Post Office, do?—I know nothing of his duties.

176. This is for your trouble in receiving letters in the Committee-rooms?—Yes; during the whole of the day, and sending them off at four different times; I send them to the office in Bridge-street.

177. Why not send them to the person who is specially appointed?—I do not know; I only speak of the practice.

178. Have you any written directions for what you do with regard to the letters?—I have no written directions, except the mode in which it has been established for the last 30 years; the sending off the different bags at two, five, and eight o'clock, and eight in the morning.

179. Does the person appointed by the Post Office receive and send off any?—None whatever; his duties are very distinct.

180. Why could not he receive all the letters which you receive?—I think it very possible that he might.

181. There is nothing incompatible with his duty?—Not at all.

182. Do you see any objection to a box being placed here, and the person who belongs to the Post Office coming up and taking them away regularly from time to time?—None, if the Committee think that the most convenient mode.

183. In the account there is the Serjeant's house-rent given in the account of 1832, 300*l.*; can you tell how that arises?—He had an allowance of 300*l.* for house-rent, which has ceased by the relinquishment of the late Serjeant.

184. The 200*l.* for his deputy is in the same account?—Yes.

185. Here is an account of 272*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for Public Orders served by the Messengers; will you explain that?—These are House Orders and Committee Orders served by the Messengers, for the delivery of which they allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* an Order.

186. Those Messengers who receive their regular salaries?—It is the four established Messengers who receive these fees, not the supernumerary Messengers who are on salaries.

187. Here is "Messengers' journies," 73*l.* 6*s.*?—That is a very complex account, and I would beg the Committee to refer to my evidence upon the subject of it in 1833, where I have fully explained it.

188. Here is "John Elliot, fire-lighter, 40*l.*;" is he on your establishment regularly?—He is on the establishment of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

189. Is that the whole he receives for the year?—Ten pounds additional for cinders.

190. Is his time employed all the year round?—His time is employed during the whole of the year when fires are wanted, and he is on duty at all times when they are not lighted.

191. What duty?—Waiting in case any fires should be wanted.

192. Is he employed in any other way?—No, it is full employment for him and his assistant when they are lighted.

193. Here is a charge by the Deputy Housekeeper of 105*l.*, for additional servants, in consequence of the increase of public business prior to the year 1810, and for additional rooms built in pursuance of a Treasury Order of 1812?—Those are agreeably to the statement; application was made at the time for that additional allowance; they were granted on the dates pointed out; those appear in my returns.

194. How is that money distributed?—That is an allowance made to me for servants.

195. Does that include women servants?—It includes the whole of the servants I employ about the House.

196. For the general household purposes of cleaning and preparing the House?—Yes, and the offices.

197. "Allowance to Serjeant-at-Arms for Session 1834, 110*l.*?"—That is all added

Mr. *John Bellamy.*

5 August 1835.

added to these returns; Mr. Paskin has 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, myself 15*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and the four Messengers and the two Doorkeepers 12*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* each, and the lower Doorkeeper 4*l.*

198. By what order was that allowance given?—That is stated, in the evidence of 1833, to form a part of 870*l.*

199. For the year 1834 there is a charge of coals and candles for The Speaker, 418*l.* 15*s.*; was any portion of that charged this year?—Not any; the account ending with the Session of Parliament in August last.

200. Since that, are there any expenses of that kind incurred?—Yes; for coals and candles up to the time of the late Speaker's retirement from the office.

201. There are taxes, 282*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; what are they for?—Those were for The Speaker's House, and a portion of those I presume will be payable this year, probably up to the 5th of April.

202. What control or superintendence does the Serjeant-at-Arms exercise over this contingent account?—He signs it.

203. Does he exercise any other control over the account than signing it when it is given in by you?—An examination of it generally. The Treasury themselves exercise a control by a close examination, and getting the receipts for the former account before they pass it for payment.

204. Do you give in your account accompanying the estimate?—Yes.

205. As to the amount and the particulars, that rests entirely with yourself?—It rests with the Serjeant.

206. Do you charge a per centage upon the receipt of the Serjeant-at-Arms' bill of disbursements?—No.

207. In your account for 1834, there appear "Gratuities from Agents for Private Bills and Election Committees, and all other emoluments, 316*l.* 5*s.*;" of what do they consist?—Principally gratuities upon the passing of Private Bills and on Election Committees, and one item is for the sending of letters off to the General Post Office.

208. How much does that amount to?—The same as the two-penny post, 49*l.* 16*s.*

209. For the charge of the letters, General and Twopenny, you have 99*l.* 12*s.*?—Yes.

210. That is over and above any allowance made by the Postmaster-General for the person he sends here?—Yes; for the person sent to what is called the Letter Office.

211. Is the sending a person to the Letter Office here an arrangement subsequent to 1833?—No; it has been in existence longer than I can recollect; more than 60 years.

Mr. *Frederick Augustus Eaststaff,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *F. A. Eaststaff.*

212. WHAT situation or employment did you hold formerly in the Vote Office?—I was an assistant to the late Mr. Mitchell, and was twenty-six years in the Vote Office; during the last five years of my service I was allowed a salary of 400*l.* per annum; at the end of 1823 I applied for a retired allowance, in consequence of my ill health, and thereupon Mr. Mitchell was pleased to allow me 200*l.* per annum out of the fees of the office; and he also gave me a bond, wherein he expressed that he had invested 350*l.* in the public funds, which, agreeable to the price they bore at the time the stock was sold, only produced 329*l.* 16*s.* I then insured Mr. Mitchell's life in the Atlas Insurance Office for 700*l.*, and paid the annual premium for the first three years, and Mr. Mitchell afterwards paid it for seven years previous to his death in September 1833. The two sums before mentioned, amounting to 1,029*l.* 16*s.*, I am now in possession of. In July 1834 I applied to Mr. Paskin to continue to allow me an annual sum, which deducting the interest on the 1,029*l.* 16*s.* would amount to 200*l.*, my former allowance from Mr. Mitchell; but Mr. Paskin refused my application, in consequence, as he stated, of his emoluments having already been much curtailed, owing to the sale of the Parliamentary Papers being discontinued, as recommended by a Report of the Committee on the Offices and Fees of the House of Commons, 12th August 1833.

Mercurii, 2° die Septembris, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *William Gossett*, called in; and Examined.

Sir *W. Gossett.*

2 September 1835.

213. THE Committee will be happy to hear any observations you have to make on that part of the draft of the Report which respects your department?—With respect to the Doorkeepers, I have nothing to remark; I think they are sufficiently provided for.

214. Have you considered whether the ten Messengers, fixed and supernumerary, with power to hire on any emergency which may for a time require extra individuals, will be sufficient to meet the wants of the establishment?—With the present number of committee-rooms it will be, but I cannot say with regard to the new House. I observe that it is proposed by the Committee to give the supernumerary Messengers only 80*l.*; at present they have 111*l.* 11*s.*; 100*l.* as salary, and 11*l.* 11*s.* emoluments. I think 80*l.* is too small a sum for a person to dress respectably and to put on a clean shirt every day he is attending here, and who has to perform occasionally the duties of the Head Messengers; I should submit, it ought to begin at 100*l.*, and rise to 120*l.* The Committee propose giving 80*l.* to the Library Messenger, increasing to 100*l.*; at present he receives 140*l.* salary. With regard to his duties, they are different from those of other messengers, inasmuch as he attends all the year round, whether Parliament is sitting or not.

215. Do you see any grounds, from your present information, for making any difference as to salary between the Library Messenger and the others?—Yes, on account of his waiting all the year round.

216. To what extent?—I think he should have 20*l.* a year more.

217. Would you suggest 20*l.* with no increase?—I should suggest an addition of 20*l.*, and to increase in the same proportion as the others, to 140*l.*

218. You state that the four Supernumeraries, in your opinion, should commence at 100*l.* and rise to 120*l.*, and you conceive that the Library Messenger should commence at 120*l.* and rise to 140*l.*?—Yes.

219. You will observe that the first Messenger is put down at 400*l.*, three others at 350*l.* each, and a fifth at 200*l.*; but by your memorandum given in, you recommend four Messengers to be put on the same footing, 300*l.* each; do you think the plan suggested in the Report, or yours, the preferable one?—I think mine the preferable one. I should have been very glad to have promoted any one of the present Messengers to be at the head of the Messengers; but on consideration I did not feel it expedient. At page 12 the Committee propose a Porter at 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, I would suggest whether that should not be 3*s.* 6*d.* At page 16, charges for delivering orders of the House, I think that an allowance on the following scale would be proper: for every delivery within two miles of the House, half-a-crown, and sixpence extra for every half mile beyond, to the extent of six miles for instance, without any other allowance for that service. At page 9 it is stated that the Deputy Housekeeper is jointly appointed with his son for their lives; that is not the case; the son is not appointed jointly with his father for their lives, but he is his assistant, and that will certainly give him a claim to succeed his father, but not a right. I have had an explanation from Mr. Seymour; he was aware he could not grant the place in reversion, but that it was during pleasure or good behaviour.

220. From your experience, do you conceive the arrangement proposed by the Committee can be carried into effect?—I have very little experience in this at present, but I do not see why it cannot.

221. Have you any further observations to make?—In page 9 of the draft there is a recommendation that the appointment of Deliverer of Votes and Clerk in the Vote Office should be placed under the direction of Mr. Speaker; I entreat the Committee to believe that it is far from my wish to offer any objection to any arrangement which they may deem advantageous to the service of the House; but I feel it due to myself to state with the utmost deference, with regard to depriving the Serjeant-at-Arms of the appointment of Deliverer of Votes, that the patent granting the office confers upon me "all profits and advantages to the said office in anywise

415

Sir *W. Gossett.*

2 September 1835.

anywise belonging or appertaining;" the right to appoint to the said office has been in my predecessors, and was one of the advantages belonging to the office when I was appointed to it; I therefore consider that the patronage in question is vested in me as long as my patent exists.

222. Have you any further observations to make on the matters connected with the duties in your department?—I have not, except with reference to one subject. The Committee, in the course of their investigation, have become so well informed upon the various duties of the officers of the House and of the responsibility attached to the department of the Serjeant-at-Arms, that I feel I can appeal to them with confidence upon a subject intimately connected with the efficient discharge of the duties and trust of my office. I am at the head of a large establishment of officers and servants, who from the nature of their duties require an active superintendence to ensure a diligent and faithful discharge of the services of the House. I shall be held responsible (and that responsibility I ought not to delegate to any one) for the care of the extensive and valuable buildings which are to be erected for the service of the Commons, and which from their public uses will require the utmost vigilance and caution to secure against accidents from fire. I shall feel it my duty not only to require a nightly report that all is safe in that respect, but I will satisfy myself that it is so by frequent personal inspection, and that the watchmen are sober and alert. If such responsibility had attached to any one on the premises, it is more than probable that the destruction of the Houses would have been averted. I trust the Committee will see that I cannot properly fulfil the duties of my office, that I cannot be wholly responsible for the due performance of the services of those under me, and above all, that I cannot be held responsible for all necessary precautions being taken for the security of the House without living upon the spot. The salary of the office has recently been considerably reduced, and it is now proposed to deprive it of its best patronage, the Vote Office. In pressing earnestly all these considerations upon the Committee, I venture to hope that they will come to a decision to express in their Report an opinion that the Serjeant-at-Arms should for the due performance of his duties have apartments attached to the new House of Commons.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

Page

No. 1.—Journal Office:—Statements of Income - - - - - - - - - 37

No. 2.—Clerk of Fees Office - Do. - - - - - - - - - - - 39

No. 3.—House of Commons Expense for Repairs, Furniture and every other Expense incurred by the Office of Works for the House of Commons, in each of the Years 1832, 1833 and 1834 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 40

No. 4.—Office of Works:—An Account of the Establishment employed by the Office of Works for keeping clean the House of Commons and its Approaches - - - - - 41

No. 5.—Short-Hand Writer:—Amount paid to William Brodie Gurney & Sons for attendance of themselves and Deputies on the House of Commons and Committees thereof, and for Transcript of Proceedings, for 1833 and 1834 - - - - - - 42

No. 6.—Library:—Salaries and Emoluments of the Librarian and Assistant Librarian for the Years 1833 and 1834 - - - - - - - - - - - - 42

No. 7.—Clerk of Elections:—Salary and Emoluments received by the Clerk of the Committee of Privileges and Election Committees in the Years 1833 and 1834 - - - 43

No. 8.—Private Bill Office;—Salaries and Emoluments received by the Clerks in the Private Bill Office in the Years 1833 and 1834 - - - - - - - - - 43

No. 9.—Ingrossing Office - - - - - - - - - - - - - 44

No. 10.—The Serjeant-at-Arms' Department - - - - - - - - - - 45

No. 11.—Committee Clerks:—Titles and Number of Sittings of Select Committees of the House of Commons in Session 1835 - - - - - - - - - 49

No. 12.—Account of the Amount of Stationery supplied to the Departments; and Officers of the House of Peers respectively by the Stationery Office in the Years 1833, 1834 and 1835 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 55

No. 13.—Account of Expenses of Witnesses before Select Committees of the House of Commons and Committees of the whole House, and paid by the Treasury, for the Years 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and to the 23d of August in the present year - - - 56

No. 14.—Committee Clerks:—Statements of Income for the Years 1833 and 1834 - - 57

417

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

JOURNAL OFFICE.

STATEMENTS OF INCOME.

Mr. *Gudge's* Account; First Clerk in the Journal Office.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1833:			
Making an Index to the Votes	160	–	–
Compiling the Journal	200	–	–
Making an Index to the Journal	300	–	–
Examining Journal and Appendix	80	–	–
Salary	100	–	–
£.	*840	–	–
In 1834:			
Making an Index to the Votes	160	–	–
Compiling the Journal	200	–	–
Making an Index to the Journal	300	–	–
Examining Journal and Appendix	90	17	6
Compiling Votes	67	1	4
Attendance at night	98	6	8
Salary	100	–	–
£.	1,016	5	6

* The diminution in my income in 1833 was occasioned from having met with an accident, by which I was incapable of taking the duty at night, and therefore received no part of the Vote money, and by sundry payments to Clerks in the Office for business performed for me previous to my return to the Office, amounting to £.177.

No Fees or other Allowances.

J. Gudge.

Mr. *Rowland's* Account; Second Clerk in the Journal Office.

Sess. 1833.—The Office Accounts, and most of my own private Accounts, having been destroyed in the late Fire, I am unable to render an accurate account of the Amount received by me this Session, but I believe the following statement to be very nearly correct.

The Amount received by me in Session 1833 was about £.1,134. Of this sum, £.70 was received as salary; £.100 for keeping up a daily Index to the Journal; £.110 for assistance in preparing the Journal for press; £.35 for scheduling Papers, and £.121. 9. for examining the printed Journal. The remainder was received for examination of printed Papers, compiling Votes, Copying, and the miscellaneous business of the Office; but I am unable to specify the Amount received for each service.

In this year my income was considerably increased, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Gudge.

The following Account for Session 1834 is made out from Documents in the possession of Mr. Ley.

	£.	s.	d.
Papers copied for Members and for press	21	13	–
Compiling Votes	67	1	4
Examining the copy and proofs of Appendix to Votes	109	12	–
Copying, and assistance in preparing the Journal for press	63	6	4
His portion of allowance for night attendance	98	6	8
For keeping up daily an Index to the Journal	100	–	–
For scheduling Papers	35	–	–
For examining proofs of Sessional Papers	277	10	–
Salary	70	–	–
Examining proofs of Journal, the Appendix and Index	93	10	–
£.	935	19	4

No Fees or other Allowances.

C. Rowland.

Appendix, No. 1—*continued.*

Mr. *Charles Fitzwilliam White*'s Account; Third Clerk in the Journal Office.

	£.	s.	d.
1833:			
Mr. White's Documents having all been destroyed by the late Fire, he is unable to state the various items which formed his Account for the year 1833.			
The Total Amount received by him in that year was - - - - £.	844	19	8
1834:			
Copying Papers, including Orders and Addresses - - - - -	67	10	6
Compiling the Votes - - - - - - - - - -	67	1	4
Examining Appendix to the Votes - - - - - - - - -	105	10	–
Copying for the Journal - - - - - - - - -	13	8	–
Assistance in preparing the Journal - - - - - - - -	90	–	–
Nightly Attendance at the Votes - - - - - - - -	98	6	8
Salary paid by the Treasury - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Examination of Printed Papers - - - - - - - - -	300	–	–
Examination of proof sheets of Journal - - - - - - - -	25	–	–
No Fees or other Allowances. £.	826	16	6

C. F. White.

Mr. *Postlethwaite*'s Account; Fourth Clerk in the Journal Office.

Session 1833.—I am unable to give a detailed account of money received by me in Session 1833, the Accounts having been destroyed by the Fire. I believe, however, the Total Amount to have been about £.730, of which £.50 was received as salary, £.100. 16. for attending as Clerk to the Committee on Public Petitions, and £.136 for preparing and copying the Reports. The remainder was received for compiling Votes, Nightly Attendance, copying for Appendix, for the House and for Members, examining Sessional Papers, and assistance in preparing the Journal.

Session 1834.—My Accounts of this Session were also destroyed by the Fire; but I can render the following Account from documents in the possession of Mr. Ley:

	£.	s.	d.
Salary - - - - - - - - - -	50	–	–
Nightly Attendance - - - - - - - -	68	6	8
Copying for Appendix - - - - - - -	112	14	–
Copying and preparing Journal for press - - -	93	12	8
Papers copied for Members and House - - -	37	14	–
Examining Sessional Papers - - - - -	3	10	–
Attending Committee on Public Petitions - - -	100	16	–
Preparing and copying Reports of the Committee -	130	–	–
No Fees or other Allowances. £.	596	13	4

J. L. Postlethwaite.

Mr. *Gray*'s Account; Fifth Clerk in the Journal Office.

	Sess. 1833. £.	s.	d.	Sess. 1834. £.	s.	d.
Papers copied for Members, &c. - - - - - - -	38	18	–	61	18	8
Ditto - for House and press - - - - - -	40	10	–			
Ditto - for Appendix to Votes - - - - - -	44	10	2	73	16	6
Ditto - for Journal, and assistance in preparing the same for press - - - - - - -	232	7	4	222	12	–
Nightly Attendance - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–	68	6	8
Salary - - - - - - - - - - -	40	–	–	40	–	–
Examination of Proofs of Sessional Papers - - - -	126	10	–	35	–	–
No Fees or other Allowances. £.	622	15	6	501	13	10

Frederick H. Gray.

Mr. *George Ley*'s Account; Sixth Clerk in the Journal Office.

All my Accounts of the Session of 1833 were destroyed by the late Fire.

	£.	s.	d.
Session 1834:			
Papers copied for Press - - - - - - -	6	7	8
Copy of Appendix to the Votes - - - - - -	20	6	10
For Journal - - - - - - - - - -	68	7	8
Assistance in preparing Journal for Press - - -	20	–	–
Salary - - - - - - - - - -	40	–	–
Nightly Attendance - - - - - - - -	68	6	8
No Fees or other Allowances. £.	223	8	10

George Ley.

419

Appendix, No. 1—*continued*.

Mr. *Jeanneret*'s Account; Extra Clerk in the Journal Office.

	Sess. 1833. £. s. d.	Sess. 1834. £. s. d.
Papers copied for Members	20 – –	23 10 8
for House	15 – –	
for Appendix to Votes	90 – –	123 2 4
for Journal	12 – –	14 17 –
Salary	10 – –	10 – –
Examination of Proofs of Sessional Papers	50 – –	17 – –
Indorsing and arranging Petitions	70 – –	70 – –
£.	267 – –	258 10 –

No Fees or other Allowances.

C. Jeanneret.

Appendix, No. 2.

CLERK OF THE FEES OFFICE.

Clerk of the Fees - - - Mr. *John Edward Dorington.*

	1833. £. s. d.	1834. £. s. d.
Fees of the Clerk of the Fees, paid out of Fees on Private Bills	180 5 –	175 – –
Allowance to Clerk of the Fees in lieu of Stationery, paid by the Treasury	35 – –	35 – –
Salary paid by the Treasury	1,100 – –	1,100 – –
For passing the Mutiny and Militia Acts, paid by the War Office	42 – –	42 – –
For passing the Marine Mutiny Act, paid by the Admiralty	26 5 –	26 5 –
£.	1,383 10 –	1,378 5 –

J. E. Dorington.

Mr. *George William Dyson* - - - First Clerk.

Paid out of Fee Fund:	1833. £. s. d.	1834. £. s. d.
Preparing Business and Order Books for the Table of the House, according to the Orders of the Day - Compiling Proceedings of Committees of the whole House, for the fair Copy of the Minute Book, and arranging and transcribing Amendments in Committee Bills - Arranging and transcribing Reports from Committees of the whole House - Salary, part of £. 900 issued by the Treasury - Making out a List for Committees on private Business	525 – –	570 – –
Payment from Money issued for the Journal:		
For compiling and examining the Business of Committees of the whole House, to be entered in the Journals		
Paid by the Treasury:		
For Business transacted for the Government Offices and Members in respect of Public Bills	162 – –	172 – –
£.	687 – –	742 – –

Accounts burnt at the late Fire; the details of the above cannot therefore be given.

George Dyson.

Appendix, No. 2—*continued.*

Mr. *Arthur Jones* - - - SECOND CLERK.

	1833.	1834. £.	s.	d.
PAID out of FEE FUND:				
Assistant Clerk of the Fees - - - - - -	Accounts burnt at the late Fire of the Houses of Parliament. No accurate Return can be given; but as near as I can estimate, my Receipts were about the same as in the year 1834.	150	–	–
For length of Session - - - - - - -		50	–	–
PAID by the TREASURY:				
Salary, part of £. 900 issued by the Treasury - -		30	–	–
For business done for the Treasury and Members - -		227	–	–
£.		457	–	–

Arthur Jones.

Mr. *Henry Ley* - - - THIRD CLERK.

	1833.	1834. £.	s.	d.
PAID out of FEE FUND:				
Attendance in Office - - - - - - - -	Accounts burnt at the late Fire of the Houses of Parliament. No detailed account can be given; but the amount was nearly the same as last year.	50	–	–
For a fair Copy of the Proceedings of the Committees of the whole House, to be kept among the Records of the Office - - - - - - - - - -		60	–	–
For Copies of Orders of the House for bringing in Private Bills, Appointment of Committees, &c. -		14	13	6
PAID by the TREASURY:				
Salary allowed by the Treasury, part of £. 900 issued for the Clerks in the Fees and Journal Offices - -		25	–	–
For business transacted for the Government Offices and Members in respect of Public Bills - - - - -		104	–	9
PAID out of the MONEY issued for the JOURNAL:				
For examining the Business of Committees of the whole House with Mr. George Dyson, to be entered in the Journals - - - - - - - - - -		20	–	–
£.		273	14	3

Henry Ley.

Mr. *George Bradford Ellicombe* - - - FOURTH CLERK.

	1833.	1834. £.	s.	d.
PAID out of FEE FUND:				
Attendance in the Office - - - - - - -	Accounts burnt at the late Fire of the Houses of Parliament. No detailed account can be given; but my Receipts amounted to £.228. 6. 3.	50	–	–
For making fair Copies of the Order Book for the House		35	–	–
For attending Ballot in the House for presentment of Public Petitions - - - - - - - -		10	–	–
For entering the Account of Fees - - - -		3	3	–
For Copies of the Orders of the House for bringing in Bills, Appointment of Committees, &c. - - -		11	4	–
PAID by the TREASURY:				
Salary allowed by the Treasury, part of £. 900 issued for the Clerks of the Fees and Journal Offices - -		25	–	–
For business transacted for the Government Offices and Members, in respect of Public Bills - - -		94	10	9
£.		228	17	9

Geo. B. Ellicombe.

Appendix, No. 3.

EXPENSES FOR REPAIRS, &c. OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A STATEMENT of the Amount of the EXPENSE for REPAIRS, FURNITURE, and every other EXPENSE incurred by the OFFICE of WORKS for The HOUSE OF COMMONS (separate from the Expense of daily cleaning the House and the Approaches thereto) in each of the Three past Years; viz. 1832, 1833 and 1834.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	TOTALS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For repairs, painting, &c.	971 19 9	1,580 16 7	335 8 –	2,888 4 4
For furniture, fixtures and fittings - - -	541 9 10	1,138 9 6	459 10 5	2,139 9 9
For lighting with oil and gas lamps -	725 16 6	790 19 8	717 8 6	2,234 4 8
For assessment for paving, lighting, cleansing, &c. of streets of Whitehall and Westminster, under the Act by which those rates were first imposed, and which would otherwise fall on the contingencies of the several departments	284 7 6	284 7 6	284 7 6	853 2 6
TOTAL of YEARS, £.	2,523 13 7	3,794 13 3	1,796 14 5	
TOTAL of the THREE YEARS - - - £.				8,115 1 3

The Office of Works incurred the above-stated Expenses under the authority of the Treasury, and the same are provided for by the Grant voted by Parliament for ordinary Works, Repairs, Furniture, &c. &c. to Public Buildings.

Memorandum.—All the Accounts for the ordinary Works and Repairs at the Houses of Parliament are not kept separate; but in the accompanying Statement the Amount for the House of Commons is ascertained as accurately as it can be from the Estimates and Bills.

The Copies of the Bills for Furniture are in progress, and will be finished in the course of Wednesday.

Office of Woods, &c.
17 August 1835.

Duncannon.

Appendix, No. 4.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

AN ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT employed by the OFFICE OF WORKS for the purpose of keeping the HOUSE OF COMMONS and the APPROACHES clean, and the Expenses therefore incurred in each of the past Three Years, viz. 1832, 1833 and 1834.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	TOTALS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
One labourer, employed half his time - - - -	18 4 –	18 4 –	18 4 –	54 12 –
An upholder and labourer, occasionally employed to assist in cleaning furniture - -	12 11 4	12 11 4	12 11 4	37 14 –
TOTAL of YEARS - £.	30 15 4	30 15 4	30 15 4	
TOTAL of THREE YEARS - - - £.				92 6 –

The Office of Works incur the above-stated Expense under the authority of the Treasury, and the same is provided for by the Grant voted by Parliament for ordinary Works, Repairs, Furniture, &c. &c. to Public Buildings and Offices.

Office of Woods, &c.
17 August 1835.

Duncannon.

Appendix, No. 5.

SHORT-HAND WRITER.

AMOUNT paid to *William Brodie Gurney* and Sons, for the Attendance of themselves and Deputies on the HOUSE OF COMMONS and COMMITTEES of the same, and for Transcript of Proceedings for the Years 1833 and 1834.

	Session 1833.	Session 1834.	By whom paid.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
The House, Committees of the whole House, and Public Committees - - -	3,981 6 -	5,534 18 9	The Treasury.
Committees on Private Bills -	712 18 -	2,604 - -	The parties.
Speeches in the same (optional with the parties) - - -	109 9 -	458 1 -	The parties requiring them.
Committees on Election Petitions	1,846 5 -	233 1 -	The parties.
Speeches in the same (optional with the parties) - - -	511 11 -	22 10 -	The parties requiring them.
£.	8,161 9 -	8,852 10 9	

N. B.—The payments to the Short-hand Writer differ from those to the other Officers of the House, inasmuch as they are not only for the personal labour of himself and his Sons and that of their own establishment, but as a large proportion of the amount received by them is paid to their numerous Deputies, whose services are required in consequence of the number of Committees sitting at the same time.

29 July 1835. *W. B. Gurney.*

Appendix, No. 6.

LIBRARY.

RETURN of the Amount of SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS of the LIBRARIAN and ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, for the Years ending 31st December 1833, and 31st December 1834, as regulated by a Select Committee in 1832.

1834:	£. s. d.	1834:	£. s. d.
Librarian, *Thomas Vardon*:			
Salary - - - - £. 420	- - -	- - £. 440	
Index to Votes - - - 80	- - -	- - 100	
General Index to the Journals 120	- - -	- - 120	
	620 - -		660 - -
Assistant Librarian, *Thomas May*:			
Salary - - - - - -	210 - -	- - -	220 - -
TOTAL INCOME of Librarian and Assistant Librarian, 1833 - - -	830 - -	1834 - - £.	880 - -

No Fees or Emoluments whatever attached to the office of Librarian and Assistant Librarian. The Messenger attending the Library is paid with the Serjeant-at-Arms' Establishment.

Library, House of Commons,
28 July 1835.

423

Appendix, No. 7.

CLERK OF ELECTIONS.

ACCOUNT of the SALARY and EMOLUMENTS received by the CLERK of the COMMITTEE of PRIVILEGES and ELECTION COMMITTEES, in the Years ending 31st December 1833 and 1834.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Net Receipt. £. s. d.
1833:			
Salary		100 – –	
Fees, &c.	753 4 10		
Copying Minutes, &c.	2,680 – –		
	3,433 4 10		
Deduct Payment to Clerks & Stationers	864 18 11		
		2,568 5 11	
			2,668 5 11
1834:			
Salary		100 – –	
Fees, &c.	129 8 4		
Copying Minutes	347 7 –		
	476 15 4		
Deduct Payments to Clerks & Stationers	120 3 9		
		356 11 7	
			456 11 7

No House; no House-rent; no furnished Apartments.

Election Office,
27 July 1835.

Thomas Dyson,
Clerk of the Committee of Privileges and Election Committees.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Net Receipts. £. s. d.
1835:			
Salary		100 – –	
Fees, &c.	475 9 8		
Copying Minutes, &c.	1,395 9 –		
	1,870 18 8		
Deduct Payments to Clerks and Stationers, about one-fourth	467 14 8		
		1,403 4 –	
			1,503 4 –

The above Account includes the proceeds of all the Election Committees for the present Session, with the exception of the Carlow Committee, which is now sitting.

Election Office,
31 July 1835.

Thomas Dyson,
Clerk of Election Committees.

Appendix, No. 8.

PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

RETURN of the Amount of SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS received by the CLERKS in the PRIVATE BILL OFFICE, in the Years ending 31st December 1833 and 1834 respectively.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1833:		
Mr. Edward Johnson:		
Fees	680 – –	
Allowance for Copying	10 – –	
Ditto – for length of Service	50 – –	
		740 – –

Appendix, No. 8—*continued.*

1833—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mr. William Hawes:						
Fees - - - - - - -	360	–	–			
Allowance for Copying - - -	10	–	–			
				370	–	–
Mr. Robert Gibbons:						
Fees - - - - - - -	280	–	–			
Allowance for Copying - - -	10	–	–			
				290	–	–
Mr. William Hodgkin:						
Fees - - - - - - -	80	–	–			
Allowance for Copying - - -	15	9	6			
				95	9	6
Poor Returns, abstracting - - -	-	-	-	140	–	–
1834:						
Mr. Edward Johnson:						
Fees - - - - - - -	753	19	–			
Allowance for Copying - - -	10	–	–			
Ditto - for length of Service - -	50	–	–			
				813	19	–
Mr. William Hawes:						
Fees - - - - - - -	399	3	–			
Allowance for Copying - - -	12	4	6			
Ditto - for length of Service - -	35	–	–			
				446	7	6
Mr. Robert Gibbons:						
Fees - - - - - - -	310	9	–			
Allowance for Copying - - -	11	4	4			
Ditto - for length of Service - -	25	–	–			
				346	13	4
Mr. William Hodgkin:						
Fees - - - - - - -	88	14	–			
Allowance for Copying - - -	20	4	7			
				108	18	7
Poor Returns, abstracting - - -	-	-	-	140	–	–

No Fees or other Allowances.

Private Bill Office, House of Commons,
27 July 1835.

Edward Johnson.

Appendix, No. 9.

INGROSSING OFFICE.

In consequence of all Papers having been lost at the late Fire, no Return in detail can be made for Sessions 1833 and 1834.

The total Amount of each Person's Income for the above Sessions was as follows:—

	£.
The Chief Clerk, Mr. Samuel Gunnell - - - - - -	800
Second Clerk, Mr. George Gunnell - - - - - -	500
Extra Clerk, Mr. Ginger - - - - - - - -	150

These Sums are paid out of the Amount received in the Office, and the surplus is paid to the Fee Fund.

29 July 1835.

Samuel Gunnell.

Appendix, No. 10.

THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS' DEPARTMENT.

				1833:						1834:		
HENRY SEYMOUR, Esq. Serjeant-at-Arms:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salary	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	2,000	–	–*			
Allowance for a House, per Act	300	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–			
				2,300	–	–				2,300	–	–
John Clementson, Esq. Deputy-Serjeant:												
Salary	800	–	–	–	–	–	800	–	–			
Allowance for a House, per Act	200	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–			
Caption Fees - - ditto	Nil			–	–	–	12	10	–			
				1,000	–	–				1,012	10	–
Mr. James Mitchell, Deliverer of Votes and Printed Papers:	Mr. Mitchell having died in September 1833, the exact amount for that year cannot be stated, but it may be presumed that it was about the same as in 1832.											
Mr. Charles Paskin, Deliverer of Votes and Printed Papers:												
Salary	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	12	6			
Fees for the Delivery of Votes, Papers, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,322	1	8			
Emoluments from sale of Sets of Papers, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	993	3	3			
							2,329	17	5			
Deduct - Clerks' Salaries, Porters' Wages, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,025	8	–			
										1,304	9	5
Mr. Bellamy, Deputy Housekeeper:												
Salary	15	6	6	–	–	–	15	6	6			
Extra Attendance on Public Committees	21	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–			
Making up the bags for Twopenny-post Letters	35	14	–	–	–	–	49	16	–			
Care of Stationery	90	–	–	–	–	–	90	–	–			
Ditto - of Speakers' Private Room	9	3	–	–	–	–	8	6	–			
Receiver of Serjeant-at-Arms' Fees, &c.	52	10	–	–	–	–	52	10	–			
Poundage on ditto	65	10	–	–	–	–	72	18	9			
Perquisites of old Stationery	55	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	–			
A set of Votes and Papers	14	2	6	–	–	–	14	2	6			
Gratuities from Agents for Private Bills and Election Committees, with all other Emoluments	414	17	–	–	–	–	316	5	–			
	773	3	–	–	–	–	723	4	9			
Allowance from the Treasury for Servants	210	–	–	–	–	–	210	–	–			
Ditto - from the Commissioners of the Fee Fund	100	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–			
				1,083	3	–				1,033	4	9
Apartments furnished at the Public Expense.												
Mr. Pratt, First Doorkeeper:												
Salary	12	13	6	–	–	–	12	13	6			
Fees, Gratuitous Emoluments, &c.	986	12	4½	–	–	–	927	16	6			
				999	5	10½				940	10	–
Mr Williams, Second Doorkeeper:												
Salary	12	13	6	–	–	–	12	13	6			
Fees, Gratuitous Emoluments, &c.	916	12	4½	–	–	–	857	16	6			
				929	5	10½				870	10	–
				Carried forward - - - £.						7,458	4	2

* The present Serjeant-at-Arms will receive only 1,500 *l.* a year, as settled by Act of 1834.

Appendix, No. 10—*continued.*

		1833:		1834:
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,458 4 2
Mr. Wright, Messenger:				
Salary - - - - - -	12 13 6	- - -	12 13 6	
Fees, Gratuitous Emoluments, &c. -	835 2 -	- - -	642 3 6	
		847 15 6		654 17 -
Mr. Gifford, Messenger:				
Salary - - - - - -	12 13 6	- - -	12 13 6	
Fees, Gratuitous Emoluments, &c. -	835 2 -	- - -	642 3 6	
		847 15 6		654 17 -
Mr. Stein, Messenger:				
Salary - - - - - -	12 13 6	- - -	12 13 6	
Fees, Gratuitous Emoluments, &c. -	835 2 -	- - -	642 3 6	
		847 15 6		654 17 -
Mr. Cook, Messenger:				
Salary - - - - - -	12 13 6	- - -	12 13 6	
Fees, Gratuitous Emoluments, &c. -	835 2 -	- - -	642 3 6	
		847 15 6		654 17 -
William Bellamy, Lower Doorkeeper:				
Salary - - - - - -	4 - -	- - -	4 - -	
Delivery of Evidence, Notes, &c. of Committees - - - - -	190 18 -	- - -	Nil.	
Gratuitous Emoluments - -	391 - -	- - -	425 - -	
		585 18 -		429 - -
John Lead, Supernumerary Messenger:				
Salary - - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	100 - -	
Emoluments - - - - -	11 11 -	- - -	11 11 -	
		111 11 -		111 11 -
William Bevan, Supernumerary Messenger:				
Salary - - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	100 - -	
Emoluments - - - - -	11 11 -	- - -	11 11 -	
		111 11 -		111 11 -
John Cobb, Library Messenger:				
Salary - - - - - -	140 - -	- - -	140 - -	
Emoluments - - - - -	11 11 -	- - -	11 11 -	
		151 11 -		151 11 -
W. H. Rudolph, Extra Doorkeeper:				
Salary - - - - - -	90 - -	- - -	90 - -	
Emoluments - - - - -	11 11 -	- - -	11 11 -	
		101 11 -		101 11 -
Benjamin Riches, has the care of the Ventilation, &c.:				
Salary - - - - - -	105 - -	- - -	105 - -	
Emoluments - - - - -	16 - -	- - -	15 - -	
		121 - -		120 - -
John Hay, Night Watchman:				
Salary - - - - - -	37 10 -	37 10 -	37 10 -	37 10 -
John Harding, Night Watchman:				
Salary - - - - - -	37 10 -	37 10 -	37 10 -	37 10 -
John Lane, Day Porter:				
Salary - - - - - -	37 10 -	37 10 -	37 10 -	37 10 -
George Dungate, Day Porter:				
Salary - - - - - -	37 10 -	37 10 -	37 10 -	37 10 -
John Elliot, Fire Lighter:				
Salary - - - - - -	50 - -	50 - -	50 - -	50 - -
John Cooke, Assistant Fire Lighter:				
Salary - - - - - -	45 - -	45 - -	45 - -	45 - -
			£.	11,350 11 -

(signed) *Henry Seymour,*
Serjeant-at-Arms attending the House of Commons.

427

Appendix, No. 10—*continued.*

RETURN of Fees received for the Serjeant-at-Arms and Housekeeper of the House of Commons, for the Years 1832, 1833 and 1834; and showing an Average of the same.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Committee Fees on Private Bills:		
1832	703 15 –	
1833	513 10 –	
1834	1,301 5 –	
£.	2,518 10 –	
One-Third		839 10 –
Election Committee Fees:		
1832	72 – –	
1833	796 10 –	
1834	157 10 –	
£.	1,026 – –	
One-Third		342 – –
Commitment Fees:		
1832	5 11 8	
1833	Nil.	
1834	12 10 –	
£.	18 1 8	
One-Third		6 – 7
Received by Mr. *Dorington*:		
Private Bill Fees:		
1832	574 – –	
1833	544 15 –	
1834	532 5 –	
£.	1,651 – –	
One-Third		550 6 8
Received by the Doorkeeper:		
Bar Fees:		
1832	8 – –	
1833	96 – –	
1834	12 – –	
£.	116 – –	
One-Third		38 13 4
£.		1,776 10 7

House of Commons, 5 August 1835.

John Bellamy, Receiver.

Serjeant-at-Arms' Bill of Disbursements.

Session 1834:

	£. s. d.
Coals, Wood and Charcoal	155 6 4
Wax Candles, &c.	300 3 1
Tallow ditto	82 16 –
Water Rent, three-quarters of a year, to Midsummer 1834	14 8 –
B. Riches, attending the fire for warming the House	28 16 –
Two extra Messengers	200 – –
One extra Doorkeeper	90 – –
One additional Messenger, by appointment of the Serjeant-at-Arms, pursuant to a Treasury Order, dated 31 December 1827, and a further allowance, by Order dated 6 May 1829	140 – –
House and Window Tax, to Lady-day 1834	8 15 –
Poor Rates, one year, to Midsummer 1834	8 – –
Extra attendance on Public Committees	21 – –
Making up and sending the Twopenny Post letter-bags to the Receiving Office, at the request of several Members, and by order of the Speaker	49 16 –
Carried forward £.	1,099 – 5

Appendix, No. 10—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - £.	1,099	–	5
The Serjeant's House-rent, according to the Act 52 Geo. III. c. 11, from 5 July 1833 to 5 July 1834 - - - - - - - - -	300	–	–
Ditto for his Deputy - - - - - - - - - -	200	–	–
Public Orders served by the Messengers - - - - - -	272	7	6
Messengers' Journies - - - - - - - - - -	73	6	–
John Elliot, fire-lighter - - - - - - - - -	40	–	–
Ditto, additional allowance in lieu of cinders - - - - -	10	–	–
John Cook, assistant fire-lighter - - - - - - - -	35	–	–
Ditto, additional as above - - - - - - - - -	10	–	–
Benjamin Riches, attending to regulate the ventilators - - - -	52	10	–
Ditto, additional allowance, pursuant to Treasury Order - - -	30	–	–
Deputy Housekeeper, for additional Servants, in consequence of the increase of public business prior to the year 1810 - - - -	105	–	–
Ditto, for additional Rooms built 1810 and 1811, pursuant to a Treasury Order, 10 September 1812 - - - - - - - - -	105	–	–
Ditto, for his care of the Stationery supplied for the Committee Rooms, a year, ending 5th July 1834 - - - - - - - - -	90	–	–
Ditto, for his care of the Speaker's private room, pursuant to a Treasury Order, 16 July 1822 - - - - - - - - -	8	6	–
Two Watchmen, a year, to 5 July 1834 - - - - - - -	75	–	–
Two Day Porters, ditto - - - - - - - - - -	75	–	–
Allowance to the Serjeant-at-Arms' Officers for Session 1834 - - -	110	–	–
To the Court-keeper of the Court of Chancery, for the use of that Court for the sittings of Election Committees in Session 1833 - - -	4	–	–
£.	2,694	9	11

For the Official Residence of the Speaker, pursuant to a Treasury Order, 28 July 1825:

	£.	s.	d.			
Coals, Wood and Charcoal - - - -	238	7	–			
Wax Candles, &c. - - - - - -	141	14	–			
Tallow ditto - - - - - - - -	38	14	–			
Taxes, one year, to Midsummer 1834 - - -	282	4	3			
				700	19	3
£.				3,395	9	2

Cr.

1833:—Oct. 2.	By cash - - -	200	–	–
1834:—Jan. 3.	Ditto - - -	450	–	–
Apr. 4.	Ditto - - -	520	–	–
July 2.	Ditto - - -	400	–	–
			1,570	– –
			1,825	9 2
Sept. 15.	By cash - - - - -		1,825	9 2

(signed) *Henry Seymour,*
Serjeant-at-Arms attending the House of Commons.

Summary of Tradesmen's Bills in the Serjeant-at-Arms' Bill of Disbursements.

Coals for the House - - - - - -	129 tons -	269 tons.
Ditto - Speaker - - - - - -	140 „ -	
Brushwood for the House - - - - -	7,000 bundles	19,000 bundles.
Ditto - - - Speaker - - - - -	11,000 „ -	
Split wood for the House - - - - -	1,000 „ -	
Charcoal for the Speaker - - - - - - - -		300 bags.
Sand for the House - - - - - -	1 load -	5 loads.
Ditto - Speaker - - - - - -	4 „ -	
Sand-paper for the House - - - - -	4 quires -	76 quires.
Ditto - - - Speaker - - - - -	72 „ -	
Hearth-stones for the House - - - - - - - -		48 hearth-stones.
Black Lead for the House - - - - -	6 pounds -	90 pounds.
Ditto - - - Speaker - - - - -	36 „	
Red Lead - - Ditto - - - - -	48 „	
Oil for the House - - - - - - -	74 gallons -	474 gallons.
Ditto - Speaker - - - - - -	400 „	
Wax Candles for the House - - - - -	3,409 pounds -	3,673 pounds.
Ditto - - - - Speaker - - - -	264 „	
Tallow Candles for the House - - - -	216 dozen -	312 dozen.
Ditto - - - - - Speaker - - - -	96 „	
Soap for the House - - - - - -	6 cwt. -	9 cwt.
Ditto - Speaker - - - - - -	3 „	

420

Appendix, No. 11.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

A RETURN of the TITLES and the NUMBER of SITTINGS of SELECT COMMITTEES of the HOUSE of COMMONS.—Session 1835.

TITLES OF COMMITTEES.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS.
At Mr. *Beeby's* Desk—Eleven Committees.	
Expiring Laws	1
Colonial Military Expenditure	15
Bribery and Intimidation at Elections	61
Court of Sessions Bill (Scotland) and Imprisonment for Debt Bill (Scotland)	15
Sinecure Offices	10
Public Carriages (Metropolis) Bill	4
Accidents in Mines	22
Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill	14
Office of Clerk of the Crown	3
Great Yarmouth Election Bribery Petitions	16
City of York Election Bribery Petitions	15
Eleven Committees — Total Sittings	176

21 August 1835. *Thomas Beeby.*

At Mr. *Chalmers'* Desk—Twelve Committees.	
On Address to the King	1
Printed Papers and House of Commons Offices	21
Education	19
Weights and Measures	19
British Museum	24
East India Maritime Officers	4
Registration of Voters' Bill	12
Connaught Lakes	8
Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill	3
Regent-street Paving Petition	6
Ladies' Gallery	6
General Darling's Conduct	7
Twelve Committees — Total Sittings	130

Robert Chalmers.

At Mr. *Whittam's* Desk—Eleven Committees.	
Orange Lodges (Ireland)	49
Leith Harbour	11
Piers (Ireland) Bill	4
Bankruptcy Court	2
Aborigines in British Settlements	8
Sale of Bread Bill	4
Public Works (Ireland)	34
New Houses of Parliament	14
Hand-Loom Weavers	24
Orange Lodges (Great Britain)	8
Education (Ireland)	27
Eleven Committees — Total Sittings	185

20 August 1835. *George Whittam.*

At Mr. *White's* Desk—Thirteen Committees.	
Divisions of the House	4
Wills and Executors Bills	4
Imprisonment for Debt Bill	11
Chatham Election Petition	7
Bankrupts' Estate Bill	4
Mr. Gurney's Case	4
Timber Duties	20
Charities	13
Consular Establishments	10
*Arts and Manufactures	11
*Ventilation, &c. New Houses of Parliament	5
*Plymouth Breakwater	1
Ipswich Borough Election	12
Thirteen Committees — Total Sittings	106

Those marked (*) have not yet concluded.

21 August 1835.

Appendix, No. 11—*continued.*

COMMITTEES on PRIVATE BILLS in the Session 1835.

TITLE OF COMMITTEE.	No. of Sittings.	Name of Clerk who attended Committee.
Mr. *Beeby's* Desk:		
Yarmouth Haven Petition	1	Mr. Gunnell.
Bill	2	– Gunnell.
Northfleet Pier Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	7	– Gunnell 4 / – Beeby 3 } 7.
Grand Junction Water Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Frere.
University Life Assurance Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Paisley Poor Rates Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Edinburgh Water Company Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	3	– Gunnell 2 / – Beeby 1 } 3.
Newtyle and Cupar Railway Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Gunnell.
London and Birmingham Railway Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	2	– Gunnell.
Liverpool Police Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Chelsea Water Petition	1	– Beeby.
Bill	8	– Gunnell 1 / – Pole 7 } 8.
Dee Ferry Roads Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill / Four Adjournments	3	– Gunnell.
East India Docks Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	2	– Gunnell 1 / – Pole 1 } 2.
Barking Poor Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Llanelly Gas Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Truro Improvement Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	5	– Gunnell 3 / – J. Rose 2 } 5.
Bogs Drainage Company Petition	1	– Pole.
Edinburgh Annuity Tax, No. 1, Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	3	– Gunnell 2 / – Beeby 1 } 3.
Glasgow Poor Petition	1	– Gunnell.
	8	– Gunnell.
Greenwich and Gravesend Railway Petition	1	– Beeby.
Downham Improvement Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	2	– J. Rose 1 / – Gunnell 1 } 2.
Port Dundas Roads Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	7	– Gunnell 5 / – J. Rose 2 } 7.
New Quay and Aberaron Roads Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Frere.
Ayr Harbour Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Schwabe's Naturalization Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Annuity Life Assurance Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Basing and Bath Railway Petition	2	– Gunnell 1 / – J. Rose 1 } 2.
Neath Market Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill / Two Adjournments	5	– Gunnell.
Exeter Water Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Edinburgh Annuity Tax, No. 2, Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Newport Docks Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.

Appendix, No. 11—*continued.*

TITLE OF COMMITTEE.	No. of Sittings.	Name of Clerk who attended Committee.
Mr. *Beeby's* Desk—*continued.*		
New River Water Company Petition	1	Mr. Pole.
Merthyr Tydvil Poor Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	7	– Gunnell.
Belfast and Cavehill Railway Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	8	– Gunnell 2 – Pole 6 } 8.
Magnus's Naturalization Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Totnes, &c. Roads Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Darlington Roads Bill	1	– Pole.
Ford and Lowick Roads Petition for Provision	1	– Pole.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Harnham Hill Roads Bill	2	– Gunnell.
London and Greenwich Railway Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	4	– Gunnell 2 – Beeby 2 } 4.
Norwich and Swaffham Road Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Holyhead Roads Bill	4	– Gunnell 3 – J. Rose 1 } 4.
Knowles' Estate Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Halle's Naturalization Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Botley, &c. Roads Bill	2	– Gunnell.
Murat's Naturalization Bill	1	– Rose.
Worcester Infirmary Estate Bill	1	– Rose.
Webber's Estate Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Totnes Roads Petition for leave to rectify a mistake	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Truro Improvement, to examine Lords' Journals	1	– Pole.
Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Mackenzie's Estate Bill	1	– Rose.
Macdonald's Estate Bill	1	– Frere.
Standing Orders	11	– Beeby.

6 August 1835. (signed) *Thos Beeby.*

Mr. *Chalmers'* Desk :		
Great Western Railway	23	Mr. Frere.
Dublin Gas	3	– Frere 1 – J. Rose 2 } 3.
Grand Junction Railway	3	– Frere 1 – Gunnell 2 } 3.
Leeds Gas	6	– Frere 4 – J. Rose 1 – Pole 1 } 6.
Leeds and Selby Railway	3	– Pole 1 – Frere } 3.
Deptford Pier	3	– J. Rose 1 – Frere 2 } 3.
Grand Junction Railway Consolidation	2	– Frere 1 – Pole 1 } 2.
Trinity (North Leith) Harbour	13	– Frere 9 – Rose 3 – Pole 1 } 13.
Liverpool Buildings	3	– Frere 2 – Pole 1 } 3.
Dundee Waterworks	18	– Frere 17 – Pole 1 } 18.
Lambeth Bridge	1	– Beeby.
Sheffield Railway	16	– Frere.
Slamannan Railway	2	– Frere 1 – Gunnell 1 } 2.
Launceston Roads	4	– Frere.
Cart Navigation	6	– Chalmers 2 – Frere 4 } 6.

Appendix, No. 11.—*continued.*

TITLE OF COMMITTEE.	No. of Sittings.	Name of Clerk who attended Committee.
Mr. *Chalmers'* Desk—*continued.*		
East Suffolk Courts	1	Mr. J. Rose.
Preston and Wyre Railway	2	– Frere 1 – Beeby 1 } 2.
Medway Navigation	4	– Frere 1 – Gunnell 1 – J. Rose 1 – Chalmers 1 } 4.
Richmond Waterworks	3	– Frere 2 – Pole 1 } 3.
Garscube and Glasgow Road	2	– Frere 1 – J. Rose 1 } 2.
Cardiff Improvement	1	– J. Rose.
Stretham Inclosure	4	– Rose 1 – Frere 1 – Gunnell 2 } 4.
Exeter Bridge	2	– Gunnell 1 – Pole 1 } 2.
Farnborough Road	1	– Gunnell.
East Ilsley Road	3	– Gunnell 2 – J. Rose 1 } 3.
Londonderry Bridge	3	– Frere 2 – Gunnell 1 } 3.
Devonport Market	2	– Gunnell.
Cortazzi's Naturalization	1	– Rose.
Torquay Improvement	2	– J. Rose.
Rosshire Gaol	2	– Gunnell.
Sandbach Roads	2	– J. Rose 1 – Gunnell 1 } 2.
Drogheda Harbour	1	– Pole.
Grosvenor-square Improvement	2	– J. Rose 1 – Pole 1 } 2.
Metropolis Water	1	– Chalmers.
Mary-le-bone Road	1	– J. Rose.
Heage and Duffield Road	1	– J. Rose.
Albrecht's Naturalization	1	– Rose.
Edinburgh Roads	2	– Chalmers 1 – Frere 1 } 2.
Steinthal's Naturalization	1	– J. Rose.
Hambly's Estate	1	– J. Rose.
Bodmin Road	1	– Pole.
Masserene's Estate	1	– Rose.
De la Tour's Naturalization	1	– Frere.
Trussau's Naturalization	1	– Frere.
Mackenzie's Estate	1	– Frere.
Bergman's Naturalization	1	– Frere.
Norwich and Swaffham Road	1	– Gunnell.
Ulleskelf Inclosure	1	– Pole.
Mr. *Whittam's* Desk:		
Smithfield Market Petition	1	– Pole.
Ledbury Improvement Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Belfast and Crum. Road Petition	2	– Pole.
Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Islington Market Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	11	– Rose 1 – Gunnell 10 } 11.
London and Croydon Railway Petition	2	– Pole.
Bill	5	– Pole.
Paisley Waterworks Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Great Torrington Canal Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	2	– Rose 1 – J. Rose 1 } 2.

Appendix, No. 11.—*continued.*

TITLE OF COMMITTEE.	No. of Sittings.	Name of Clerk who attended Committee.
Mr. *Whittam's* Desk—*continued.*		
Birmingham Canal Petition	1	Mr. Pole.
Bill	3	– Pole.
Dovor Improvement Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	4	– Pole - 3 – Frere 1 } 4.
Dundee Water Company's Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	3	– Frere, and twelve adjournments.
Paisley and Renfrew Railway Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	10	– Pole.
Reading Waterworks Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	2	– Gunnell 1 – Frere 1 } 2.
Bognor Improvement Petition	2	– Pole.
Bill	4	– Pole.
New Pembrey Harbour Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Wells Harbour Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	3	– Pole.
Stonham Navigation Petition	2	– Pole.
Bill	2	– Pole 1 – Whittam 1 } 2.
Southend Pier Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	15	– Pole - 7 – Gunnell 6 – Frere - 2 } 15.
London Small Debts Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	2	– Pole - 1 – Frere - 1 } 2.
Argus Life Assurance Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	2	– J. Rose 1 – Gunnell 1 } 2.
Donlan's Flax Company's Petition	1	– Beeby.
Worcester Roads Petition	1	– Beeby.
Bill	2	– J. Rose 1 – Pole - 1 } 2.
Cardiff Market Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Hurstperpoint, &c. Road Petition	1	– Rose.
Bill	1	– White.
Ballochny Railway Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Gunnell.
Haverfordwest Improvement Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	3	– Pole - 2 – Rose - 1 } 3.
Newcastle Improvement Petition	1	– White.
Bill	–	——
Canterbury Railway Petition	1	– Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Aberystwith Improvement Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Oxford Paving, &c., Petition	1	White.
Bill	2	– Pole.
Caldon Roads, &c., Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	–	——
North American Association Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Ashton-Lyne Waterworks Petition	1	– Rose.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Willat's Naturalization Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Merthyr Market Petition	1	– Pole.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Itchin Bridge and Roads Petition	1	– Beeby.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Limerick Corn Market Petition	1	– Rose.
Bill	–	——

Appendix, No. 11—*continued.*

TITLE OF COMMITTEE.	No. of Sittings.	Name of Clerk who attended Committee.
Mr. *Whittam*'s Desk—*continued.*		
Surrey and Sussex Roads Bill	2	Mr. Pole - 1 – Rose - 1 } 1.
Tong Lane-End Roads Bill	1	– Rose.
Lowe's Naturalization Bill	1	– Rose.
Ulleskelf Inclosure Bill	–	———
Redcar Harbour, Petition for leave	1	– Rose.
Petition	1	– White.
Tavistock Inclosure Bill	1	– Pole.
Campbell's Estate Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Harris's Estate Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Hinckley Road Bill	1	– Pole.
Cholmondeley's Estate Bill	2	– Pole.
Wise's Estate Bill	1	– Frere.
Graham's Estate Bill	1	– Rose.
Douglas' Estate Bill	1	– Rose.
Hobart's Estate Bill	1	– Rose.
Mr. *George White*'s Desk:		
Edinburgh Statute Labour Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– Chalmers.
New Quay Harbour Petition	1	– C. Gunnell.
Bill	1	– Frere.
Wilts and Berks Canal Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Sheffield Gas Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	14	– C. Gunnell 7 – C. Frere 3 – J. Rose 4 } 14.
Ramsgate Water Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– C. Gunnell.
Fife Court House Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– C. Gunnell.
Newry and Charlemont Road Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Leven Drainage Petition	1	– Whittam.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Sevenoaks and Woodsgate Roads Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Winchester Market Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Glasgow Waterworks Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	7	– Frere 1 – Rose 1 – J. Rose 5 } 7.
Newtyle and Glammis Railway Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	2	– C. Gunnell 1 – Pole - 1 } 2.
Over, Cambridge, Inclosure Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Westminster Improvement Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Carmarthen Roads Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Bedford Improvement Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Honiton Church Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	2	– J. Rose.
Gateshead, &c., Railway Petition	1	– C. Gunnell.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Gourock Harbour Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, &c., Railway Petition	1	– G. White.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Cornwall Assize Hall Petition	1	– C. Gunnell.
Portland Bridge Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Warwick and Coventry Road Petition	1	– J. Rose.
St. Pancras Paving Petition	1	– J. Rose.

Appendix, No. 11—*continued.*

TITLE OF COMMITTEE.	No. of Sittings.	Name of Clerk who attended Committee.
Mr. *George White*'s Desk—*continued.*		
Tunbridge Wells Improvement Petition	1	Mr. J. Rose.
Bill	2	– J. Rose.
Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal and Railway Petition	1	– G. White.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Llanelly Railway and Docks Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Nantwich and Congleton Roads Petition	1	– Frere.
Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Amesbury Road Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Willington Bridge Road Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bill	1	– Pole.
Rockingham Roads Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Allhusen's Naturalization Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Herefordshire Roads Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Ashburton Roads Bill	1	– Frere.
Hitchin and Bedford Road Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Miéville's Naturalization Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Limerick Corn Market Petition	1	– J. Rose.
Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway Petition, for leave	1	– J. Rose.
Petition	1	– Frere.
Bill	1	– Rose.
Bisshopp's Estate Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Smart's Estate Bill	1	– Chalmers.
Moncrieff's Estate Bill	1	– Chalmers.
Acton Ranmore Inclosure Bill	1	– J. Rose.
Arabet's Naturalization Bill	1	– Frere.
Spencer's Estate Bill	1	– Rose.
Earl of Chichester's Estate Bill	1	– Rose.

Appendix, No. 12.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of STATIONERY supplied to the Departments and Officers of the HOUSE of PEERS respectively, by the STATIONERY OFFICE, in the Years ended 31st of March 1833, 1834 and 1835.

	1833.			1834.			1835.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Lord Chancellor	4	9	6	4	–	9	8	12	10
The Chairman of Committees	7	9	7	6	9	5	5	13	7
Clerk of the Parliament	37	15	–	37	1	2	37	12	8
Clerk Assistant ditto	26	1	2	14	10	5	22	15	10
Clerk of Committees	3	5	7	3	4	7	Nil.		
The Reading Clerk	18	1	1	Nil.			15	18	3
Counsel to Chairman of Committees	2	18	6	8	2	8	6	2	6
Parliament Office	574	12	11	521	2	9	563	14	1
The Librarian	66	5	2	38	19	8	1,594	15	6*
Deputy Black Rod	160	2	11	153	5	1	182	6	5
Receiver of Fees	5	1	1	4	13	10	8	6	2
£.	906	2	6	791	10	4	2,445	17	10

* £.1,511. 2*s.* 8*d.* was expended in binding and repairing Books and Papers destroyed or injured by the Fire.

Stationery Office,
25 August 1835.

J. Church,
Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 13.

AN ACCOUNT of EXPENSES of WITNESSES before SELECT COMMITTEES of the HOUSE of COMMONS and COMMITTEES of the WHOLE HOUSE, and paid by the Treasury, for the Years 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834 and 1835, to the 23d of August in the present Year.

Paid on account of the following Committees, viz:—	1831. £. s. d.	1832. £. s. d.	1833. £. s. d.	1834. £. s. d.	1835. £. s. d.
On the use of Molasses in Breweries and Distilleries	28 7 –				
King's Printer	163 2 –				
Carrickfergus Election Forgeries	1,225 3 –				
Manufacturing Poor	33 6 –				
Lunatic Bill	11 4 –				
East India Affairs	205 16 –				
Malt Drawback	146 – –				
Great Grimsby Return	35 8 –				
Windsor and Buckingham Palaces	154 15 –				
Secondary Punishments	35 18 –				
Reduction of Salaries	41 18 –				
Rideau Canal	19 5 –				
Evesham Disfranchisement Bill	369 9 –	63 10 9			
House of Commons' Buildings	– – –	52 6 –			
Irish Tithes	– – –	445 10 –			
West India Colonies	– – –	214 4 –			
Silk Trade	– – –	36 2 –			
Irish Tolls	– – –	400 7 –			
Exchequer Court, Scotland	– – –	45 – –			
Bank Charter	– – –	19 10 –			
Slavery	– – –	285 4 6			
Liverpool Election Bill	– – –	151 17 –			
Post Office Communications, Ireland	– – –	248 9 –			
Disturbed State of Ireland	– – –	738 4 –			
Factories' Regulation Bill	– – –	1,100 16 6			
Dungarvan Borough	– – –	41 13 –			
Dramatic Literature	– – –	12 12 –			
Observance of the Sabbath	– – –	87 15 –			
Stafford Borough	– – –	– – –	490 11 –		
Municipal Corporations	– – –	– – –	562 8 6		
Agriculture	– – –	– – –	559 7 –	13 8 –	
Establishment of the House of Commons	– – –	– – –	22 8 –		
Sale of Beer	– – –	– – –	113 16 –		
Manufactures, Commerce and Shipping	– – –	– – –	425 16 6		
British Channel Fisheries	– – –	– – –	129 4 –		
Hertford Borough	– – –	– – –	71 6 –		
Warwick Borough	– – –	– – –	751 12 6		
Liverpool Borough	– – –	– – –	1,112 – 2		
Carrickfergus Borough	– – –	– – –	1,093 10 6		
Cinque Ports Pilots	– – –	– – –	104 3 –		
Land Revenues	– – –	– – –	20 12 –		
Dublin Ship Canal	– – –	– – –	315 12 –		
Victualling House Licenses	– – –	– – –	3 – –		
County Rates	– – –	– – –	– – –	43 4 –	
Election Expenses	– – –	– – –	– – –	6 3 –	
Church Patronage, Scotland	– – –	– – –	– – –	518 7 –	
Leamington Spa Petition	– – –	– – –	– – –	112 15 –	
Judges' Salaries, Scotland	– – –	– – –	– – –	74 8 –	
Lighthouses	– – –	– – –	– – –	45 4 –	
Medical Education	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,236 3 –	
Colonial Military Expenditure	– – –	– – –	– – –	91 8 6	7 15 7
Sinecure Offices	– – –	– – –	– – –	39 10 –	
Sale of Corn	– – –	– – –	– – –	321 4 –	
Inns of Court	– – –	– – –	– – –	394 – 6	
Weights and Measures	– – –	– – –	– – –	32 7 –	
Drunkenness	– – –	– – –	– – –	315 7 6	
Hand-loom Weavers	– – –	– – –	– – –	430 5 –	111 15 –
Law of Libel	– – –	– – –	– – –	3 3 –	
Education	– – –	– – –	– – –	10 10 –	12 12 –
Shannon Navigation	– – –	– – –	– – –	86 17 –	
Glasgow Lottery	– – –	– – –	– – –	63 8 1	
Steam Communication to India	– – –	– – –	– – –	21 – –	
Chatham Election and Petitions	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	75 18 –
Bribery at Elections	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,017 6 4
Leith Harbour	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	174 18 –
Public Works in Ireland	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	158 5 –
Channel Islands' Corn Trade	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	52 1 –
Orange Lodges	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,056 8 2
Accidents in Mines	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	289 15 6
Connaught Lakes	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	103 7 –
Ipswich Election	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	158 9 –
Consular Establishment	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	179 13 –
Aborigines British Settlements	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	26 5 –
Arts and Manufactures	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	6 – –
Education, Ireland	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	173 5 –
Timber Duties	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	101 11 –
Yarmouth Election Petition	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	479 14 6
York City Election Petition	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	410 18 6
TOTALS £.	2,496 11 –	3,943 – 9	5,775 7 2	3,858 12 7	4,595 17 7

Treasury Chambers,
26 Aug. 1835.

437

Appendix, No. 14.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

AN ACCOUNT of FEES, SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS received by Mr. *William Grant Rose*, in the Years 1833 and 1834, so far as the same can be made up.

Session 1833:	£.	s.	d.
From the Committee Clerks' Office	821	2	4
Salary	50	–	–
	871	2	4
From the Recognizance Office, after paying expenses, about	200	–	–
£.	1,071	2	4
Session 1834:			
From Committee Clerks' Office	1,383	13	3
Salary	50	–	–
	1,433	13	3
From Recognizance Office, about	30	–	–
£.	1,463	13	3

The whole of the Recognizance Accounts being deposited in an iron chest at the House of Commons, at the time of the Fire, were, upon opening the same found reduced to ashes, together with a variety of my private accounts and papers. I am therefore unable to give a more accurate account than the above respecting that office.

Committee Clerks' Office, 28 July 1835. *William Grant Rose.*

RETURN of Mr. *Thomas Beeby*'s Amount of SALARY and EMOLUMENTS received in the Years ending 31st December 1833 and 1834 respectively, as one of the Committee Clerks of the House of Commons.

1833:			£.	s.	d.
Salary as one of the Committee Clerks, £.50, deducting £.1. 12. 5. paid Land Tax			48	7	7
Net amount received for attending Public Committees after paying for assistance			347	1	11
Amount of Fees received in the Committee Clerks' Office	410	11	2		
Gratuities on private business	111	9	–		
			522	–	2
£.			917	9	8
1834:					
Salary as one of the Committee Clerks, £.50, deducting £.1. 16. paid Land Tax			48	4	–
Net amount received for attending Public Committees, after paying for assistance			343	17	–
Amount of Fees received in the Committee Clerks' Office	691	16	7		
Gratuities on private business	103	12	–		
			795	8	7
£.			1,187	9	7

29 July 1835. *Thomas Beeby.*

RETURN of the Amount of the FEES, ALLOWANCES and EMOLUMENTS received by *Robert Chalmers* (one of the Committee Clerks), in the Years ending 31 December 1833 and 1834 respectively.

	1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Fees on Private Bills	410	11	2	691	16	7
For attending Public Committees	264	12	–	328	–	–
Gratuities on Private Business	87	10	–	181	10	6
	762	13	2	1,201	7	1
For abstracting Poor Returns	280	–	–	280	–	–
£.	1,042	13	2	1,481	7	1

28 July 1835. *Robert Chalmers.*

Appendix, No. 14.—*continued.*

RETURN of Mr. *George Whittam* to the Order of the SELECT COMMITTEE on HOUSE of COMMONS OFFICES, for an Account of his Receipts for 1833 and 1834.

	£.	s.	d.
1833:			
Public Committees	409	10	–
Fees	410	11	2
Gratuities, about	90	–	–
£.	910	1	2
1834:			
Public Committees	270	6	–
Fees	691	16	7
Gratuities, about	95	–	–
£.	1,057	2	7

29 July 1835. *George Whittam.*

ACCOUNT of Mr. *John Rose*, Clerk in the Committee Clerks' Office.

	£.	s.	d.
Session 1833:			
Salary and Sittings	155	15	4
Copying, &c.	246	17	8
£.	402	13	–
Session 1834:			
Salary and Sittings	129	1	–
Copying, &c.	288	15	5
£.	417	16	5

RETURN of Mr. *Pole*'s Official RECEIPTS and INCOME for the Years 1833 and 1834.

	£.	s.	d.
1833:			
By Office, copying, &c.	250	–	–
By Mr. Ley's Salary, &c.	55	–	–
By Account to the Clerk of Elections, for copying, &c.	110	–	–
£.	415	–	–
1834:			
By Office, copying, &c. &c.	390	–	–
By Mr. Ley's Sessional Salary	25	–	–
Extras	5	–	–
£.	420	–	–

C. M. Pole.

Note.—Mr. Pole cannot give a more minute return, having lost every account and paper at the Fire.

ACCOUNT of Mr. *Charles M. Gunnell*, Clerk in the Committee Clerks' Office.

	£.	s.	d.
Session 1833:			
Salary	83	–	–
Copying, Attendances, &c.	230	–	–
£.	313	–	–
Session 1834:			
Salary	58	–	–
Copying, Attendances, &c.	345	–	–
£.	403	–	–

I believe the above to be nearly correct, but having lost my books and papers by the Fire, I am unable to give the items, except the Salary, which is correct.

C. M. Gunnell.

Appendix, No. 14.—*continued.*

RETURN from Mr. *Charles Frere.*

	£.	s.	d.
Session 1833:			
For attending Committees, &c. and copying for the Office -	225	–	–
Salary - - - - - - - - - - - -	50	–	–
£.	275	–	–
Session 1834:			
For attending Committees, &c. and copying for the Office -	300	–	–
Salary - - - - - - - - - - - -	25	–	–
£.	325	–	–

Charles Frere.

THIRD
REPORT

FROM

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRINTED PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

HOUSE OF COMMONS OFFICES:

WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *September* 1835.

606.

441

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SINECURE OFFICES;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *August* 1835.

Martis, 24° die Martii, 1835.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into Sinecure Offices in the Colonies, and into the Returns ordered by The House on the 24th February 1834, of all Compensations for Sinecure Offices and Civil Offices abolished, and to report their Observations thereupon to The House.

And a Committee was appointed of,—

Mr. Francis Baring.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr. Grote.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Pendarves.
Sir Thomas Fremantle.
Mr. Ewart.
Mr. Gladstone.
Mr. Scholefield.
Sir Edward Knatchbull.
Mr. Ord.
Mr. Bethell.
Mr. David Roche.
The Earl of Lincoln.
Mr. Bannerman.
Sir James Graham.
Mr. Ruthven.
Mr. Bramstone.
Mr. Hume.
Sir Oswald Mosley.
Mr. George Evans.
Mr. Robert Palmer.
Mr. Lennard.
Mr. Thomas Greene.
Mr. Robert Steuart.
Mr. Alexander Pringle.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Fector.
Mr. George Cavendish.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.
Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Veneris, 27° die Martii, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Nicholl and Mr. Edward John Stanley be added to the Committee.

Mercurii, 13° die Maii, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Ord be added to the Committee.

Mercurii, 12° die Augusti, 1835.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them.

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - - p. 7

1H3

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into SINECURE OFFICES in the COLONIES, and into the RETURNS ordered by The House on the 24th February 1834, of all COMPENSATIONS for SINECURE OFFICES and CIVIL OFFICES abolished, and to report their Observations thereupon to The House, and who were empowered to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them:——HAVE inquired into the Matters to them referred, and have agreed upon the following REPORT.

THE Returns referred to Your Committee, of Sinecure Offices, of Offices executed wholly or principally by Deputy in the Colonies, comprise the following Offices:

1. The Receiver-general of Jamaica.
2. Secretary of the Island of Jamaica, Commissary and Steward-general, and Clerk of the Enrolments, and also Clerk of the Council of Jamaica.
3. Provost Marshal of Barbadoes.
4. Provost Marshal of the Leeward and Charibee Islands.
5. Registrar in Chancery and Clerk of the Crown in Barbadoes.
6. Captain of Fort Charles, Jamaica.

The Office of Provost Marshal of the Leeward and Charibee Islands has, since the date of the Return, become vacant by the death of Sir George Pownall; and Your Committee refer to the Evidence of Mr. Gladstone, and the Despatches of Lord Aberdeen, which will sufficiently show that arrangements have been made to ensure the performance of the necessary duties of this Office in person.

During the sitting of Your Committee, the Office of Provost Marshal of Barbadoes has also become vacant by the death of Mr. Carter.

Your Committee, on this point, have taken the Evidence of Sir George Grey, and have the satisfaction to feel assured that it is the intention of the Government to make similar arrangements with regard to that Office, and put an end to the continuance of this Sinecure.

With respect to the remaining Offices, Your Committee have to report, that the Office of Receiver-general of Jamaica is held by patent for life.

Your Committee, therefore, acting on the principles which have been laid down in the Report on the Sinecure Offices, in the former session, cannot recommend any interference with the present existing interest. They have further to report, that the Acts of 22 Geo. 3, c. 75, and 54 Geo. 3, c. 61, will, upon the termination of the existing interest, have the effect of preventing any grant of the Office of Receiver-general of Jamaica to any person who shall not reside and perform the duties in person.

The Office of Secretary of the Island of Jamaica, and the other Offices held by Mr. Greville, are held by patent under the 22 Geo. 3, c. 75, so long as he shall discharge the duty thereof in person, and behave well therein.

The 22 Geo. 3, c. 75, after reciting that the practice of granting Offices in His Majesty's Colonies to persons resident and intending to reside in Great Britain, has long been complained of as a grievance, enacts, that from henceforth no Office to be exercised in any Colony or Plantation, now or at any time hereafter, shall be granted or grantable by patent for any longer term than during such time as the grantee thereof, or person appointed thereto, shall discharge the duty thereof in person.

By the 2d section it is enacted, that if any person holding such Office shall be wilfully absent from the Colony wherein the same is or ought to be exercised, without a reasonable cause, to be allowed by the Governor and Council for the time being of such Colony, or shall neglect the duty of such Office, or otherwise misbehave therein, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Governor and Council to amove such person from every or any such Office. The section likewise provides an appeal to the King in Council, for any person who shall consider himself aggrieved by the exercise of such power.

The 3d section of the Act provides, that it shall be lawful for the Governor and Council of any Colony or Plantation to give such leave of absence, as they shall see occasion.

It appears that Mr. Greville, since his becoming possessed of the Office, has been absent under a leave of the Governor and Council of Jamaica, granted under the Act; and Your Committee have come to a Resolution, that, "In their opinion, the absence of Mr. Greville from the Colony of Jamaica, under leave of the Governor in Council, is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act 22 Geo. 3, c. 75."

The Office of Registrar in Chancery, in Barbadoes, is held by Mr. Disbrowe under a similar patent, and under the same Act of Parliament.

From the Evidence before Your Committee, it would appear that Mr. Disbrowe has never performed the duties in person. No record exists in the Colonial Office of any leave of absence granted to Mr. Disbrowe, in pursuance of the 3d section of the Act; and Mr. Disbrowe being at present abroad, Your Committee have been unable to ascertain all the facts of this case.

They are of opinion that the Government should institute an inquiry how far Colonel Disbrowe is absent with leave, under the Act of 22 Geo. 3, c. 75; and in case he is absent without leave, shall take measures to remove him from his Office, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act.

The Office of Governor of Fort Charles, in Jamaica, is held by Lord Bloomfield; and Your Committee consider this Office should be dealt with on the same principles as regulated the Report of the Sinecure Committee of last year, in similar cases in Great Britain.

They therefore recommend that the Government should, in the case of the Governor of Fort Charles, pursue the same course as was recommended in the Sinecure Report in similar cases.

Your Committee having submitted to the House their opinion as regards the Colonial Sinecures which still remain, feel it their duty, before they close their Observations on this branch of the subject, to bring before the House a comparison of the number of Colonial Sinecures now existing, with those which existed at a former period.

In the Return laid upon the Table of the House, and which was printed in the Report of the Sinecure Committee of last session, it

appears that in the year 1812 there were 71 Offices in the Colonies, either Sinecures or executed by Deputy. Of this number it appears that 24 have been abolished; that 30 have been re-modelled, and new arrangements made; that one is now vacant, and new arrangements are in contemplation; and that of the remainder, four only are held by persons who are not resident in the Colonies, and in performance of the duties attached to their Offices.

Your Committee now proceed to report their Observations respecting the Returns of Retired Allowances, referred to them by the House.

These Returns consist not only of allowances made on the abolition of Sinecures, but of all allowances made, either in the nature of compensation or retirement, upon abolition or reduction of Office.

They appear to have been granted, either under the specific provisions of some particular Act of Parliament, or under the general authority of the Treasury.

Your Committee have not felt it their duty to enter into the consideration of the individual cases, with a view of re-considering the amount of retirement granted in each particular instance; these arrangements have, in general, been considered to partake of the nature of a compact, in which the party possessing certain emoluments gives up his tenure, for some consideration which he receives in exchange, or where the Government, upon making a reduction or abolition of Office, have, in consideration of the hardship which might fall on individuals, granted some Retired Allowance, under the authority vested in them.

To re-open the adjustment made in each case, and often, as in the more remote instances, without the means of obtaining the necessary information, would occasion great individual hardship, and be liable to some unfairness, as regards the parties.

As regards the public, Your Committee feel that the power of granting some Retired Allowances, under proper checks, upon reduction of Office, is of great public benefit. If every reduction could be made only at the expense and ruin of Officers who might be reduced, Your Committee feel that the most serious difficulties would be thrown in the way of the efficient review of public establishments; and they are persuaded that it is the more economical, as well as the more honourable, course to permit a fair discretion to the Government to mitigate, by some retirement, the hardship which individuals must otherwise suffer.

With reference to this most material point, they felt that the re-opening each case must have the effect of throwing doubt upon such arrangements in future, and of shaking that security which public Servants place in the faith of the Government.

Your Committee, therefore, have not considered it necessary to carry their inquiries through the whole of the list referred to them; and much of the Evidence which they have taken, consisting principally of an examination of official documents, they have not felt it necessary to report to The House.

They have, however, upon an examination of the Returns laid before them, been persuaded of the expediency of placing some more effectual checks upon the future exercise of the powers vested in the Government.

At the present moment, the only positive limit which seems by law to exist is, that the amount of the Retired Allowance granted should be within the saving which, by the proposed reduction, would accrue to the public.

Your Committee willingly admit, that the practice of the Government has not been to act up to the power which has been given them; on the contrary, the principles upon which Retired Allowances have been granted have gradually approximated to those which Your Committee consider just. As, however, there seems to be no general rule, and as it appears to Your Committee that Parliament has not sufficient cognizance of or check over these Retired Allowances, they venture to propose some further Regulations, which they consider should be adopted for the future:

1. That the scale of the Superannuation Act should be the scale adopted in granting such Retired Allowances, and that no allowance exceeding that scale should be given, except in special cases; and that in all such special cases the Minute granting such allowance shall state the special circumstances and grounds of granting the allowance, and shall be laid upon the Table of the House of Commons.

2. That there be annually laid before Parliament a Return for the preceding year of all Retired Allowances, upon abolition and reduction of Office; specifying the total amount at the beginning of the year, the diminution occasioned by death or otherwise, the addition made during the past year, the age and length of service of each party so added, and the saving of establishment which shall have been made in each such case.

3. That in each Department of the Public Service, a List of all Officers reduced, and who shall be capable of further service, shall henceforth be kept, and shall be called the Redundant List; and that in each year there shall be laid before Parliament a Return for the preceding year, stating the number of the persons on the Redundant List of each Department at the commencement of the year, the number who shall have died, or from age or infirmity shall have become incapable of service during the year, the number who shall have re-entered into the Public Service, and the number who shall have been added.

12 August 1835.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Mercurii, 1° die Aprilis, 1835.

William E. Gladstone, Esq. M. P. - - - - - - p. 7
Charles Cavendish Fulk Greville, Esq. - - - - - - p. 7

Martis, 30° die Junii, 1835.

John Ker, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - p. 13

Jovis, 2° die Julii, 1835.

Sir *George Grey*, Bart. M. P. - - - - - - - p. 17
John Ker, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - p. 18

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Mercurii, 1° die Aprilis, 1835.

FRANCIS T. BARING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William E. Gladstone, Esq., one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Colonial Department, and a Member of the Committee, gave the following Evidence.

Wm. E. Gladstone, Esq.

1 April 1835.

1. IS Sir George Pownall, who held the office of Provost Marshal of the Leeward and Charibee Islands, now dead?—Yes. He has died since the Returns printed in the Appendix to the Report on Sinecure Offices in the last Session, and provision has been made by which in future the duties of the office will be performed by those who, under a previous arrangement, were the deputies of Sir George Pownall, so that nearly the whole of the sum which was received by that officer, will be applied to the improvement of the prison discipline in the Colonies, from which his emoluments were derived. This plan has been communicated by the Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Evan M'Gregor, Governor of the Leeward Islands, in a despatch transmitted by the last packet, and dated 16th March, which, if it be the pleasure of the Committee, I will read to them, as it will put them in full possession of the steps which have been taken with respect to this office.—[*The Despatch was delivered in, and read.*]—I have one fact to mention to the Committee, with reference to a portion of the arrangement which it will thereby be seen has already begun to be carried into execution. The office of the Provost Marshal of Antigua, with a salary of 600*l.* sterling, has been bestowed upon Captain Lowen, a government officer of the Island of St. Lucia, and the appointment which he held in that island has been consolidated with another office; of which consolidation a considerable saving has been the result.

2. Do you know what Mr. Barclay received as Deputy Provost Marshal General?—Mr. Barclay's emoluments are stated under the term "Rent," indicating the sums paid by the several Deputy Provost Marshals to him as Deputy Provost Marshal General; adding together these items from the several islands, I find the total amount of his receipts purports to be 735*l.*

Charles Cavendish Fulk Greville, Esq. called in; and Examined.

C. C. F. Greville, Esq.

3. YOU hold the office of Secretary of the Island of Jamaica, Commissary and Steward-general, and Clerk of the Enrolments, and also Clerk of the Council of Jamaica?—Yes; the date of my patent is October 1801.

4. According to the copy of your appointment, you hold it during such time as you discharge the duty, and behave well therein?—Yes, I do.

5. Why are not you in Jamaica in performance of your duty at this time?—I am absent by leave of absence from the Governor and Council of Jamaica, under the statute of 22d Geo. 3, c. 75.

6. Have you a copy of the licence granted?—Here is the resolution of the Governor and Council, dated 21st February 1829, which I will read to the Committee; it is not a separate document, but forms part of the whole of the proceedings on the subject.

[*The same was delivered in, and read, as follows:*]

Jamaica, Ss.

C. C. F. Greville, Esq.

1 April 1835.

Jamaica Ss.

AT at a Council held at *St. Jago de la Vega*, on the 21st day of February 1829,

Present: His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Honourable George Cuthbert, the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Honourable Samuel Jackson, Honourable James M. Whyte, Honourable David M. D. Grant; of the Council.

His Excellency the Governor submitted to the Board a letter from the Colonial Office, addressed to Major-general Sir John Keane, accompanied by a memorial from Charles Cavendish Fulk Greville, of the city of Westminster, esquire, which were read, and are as follows:

Sir, Downing-street, 17 July 1828.

By the direction of Sir George Murray I have the honour herewith to transmit to you a memorial addressed to yourself and the members of the Council of Jamaica by Mr. Greville, and which that gentleman has forwarded to this department, with a request that it might be transmitted to you.

I have, &c.

Lieutenant Governor Major-General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. *R. W. Hay.*

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Keane, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Island of *Jamaica*, and the Honourable the Members of Council of the said Island;

THE Memorial of *Charles Cavendish Fulk Greville*, of the City of Westminster, Esquire;

Sheweth,

That by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster on the 30th day of July 1801, your memorialist was appointed to be Secretary and Steward-general of the Island of Jamaica, to hold such office immediately after the death of the Honourable Charles William Wyndham.

That the said Charles William Wyndham hath lately departed this life, and your memorialist hath thereby become entitled in possession to the said office, with all profits and emoluments thereof.

That your memorialist is one of the clerks of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and in that capacity is bound to attend the person of His Majesty in Council when thereunto required.

That in consequence of such his necessary attendance on the person of His Majesty, your memorialist is unable to execute in person the duties of his office in the Island of Jamaica aforesaid.

Your memorialist therefore humbly prays that your Excellency and Council will be pleased to grant to him leave of absence from the Island of Jamaica, in order that he may be enabled to attend on the person of His Majesty in Council in discharge of his said office, as clerk of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

And your memorialist will ever pray, &c. &c.

Charles Cavendish Fulk Greville.

The Board having taken the said memorial into their consideration, came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That Charles Cavendish Fulk Greville, esquire, have leave of absence as secretary of this island, conformably to a proviso contained in an Act passed in the 22d year of his late Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent the granting in future any patent office to be exercised in any colony or plantation now or at any time hereafter belonging to the Crown of Great Britain for any longer term than during the time that the grantee thereof or person appointed thereto, shall discharge the duty thereof in person, and behave well therein." And that such leave do continue as long as the attendance of the said Charles Cavendish Fulk Greville on His Majesty's person be required, and until His Majesty's further pleasure be known.

(True Extract.)

W. Bullock.

7. Had you any other leave of absence previously?—I had no other leave of absence; I never had any other.

8. When did you come in possession of your office?—I came into my office in July 1828, when Mr. Wyndham died.

9. Have you performed any of the duties in person?—None. I have been constantly non-resident under the licence. My office in England requires my constant attendance.

10. Would

449

C. C. F. Greville, Esq.

1 April 1835.

10. Would it be impossible to perform the duties of both offices at the same time in person?—It would be quite impossible.

11. Is the Return in the Appendix correct?—I believe the Return to be correct in the main. I wish to afford to the Committee every information, but it is very difficult, from the varying nature of the profits, and from the accounts running from one year into another, to apportion them properly. Some parts are received daily, and accounted for quarterly; others annually; and the accounts of one year are sometimes not settled till the year following. The registration of slaves took place only once in three years, but the whole sum for that registration appears in the account of one year. There was another registration in 1834, which I did not anticipate when I made the Return, (a proportion of the profits of which I have of course received). I apprehend it is impossible there can be another registration.

12. When were you appointed to your office of clerk of the Council in England?—I was appointed clerk to the Council in June 1804, in reversion. I came into possession of the office on the 20th March 1821.

13. What is the salary of your office as clerk to the Privy Council?—I receive now for my salary, as clerk to the Privy Council, 2,000*l.* per annum.

14. Is that to be increased or diminished in any way hereafter?—It would be better to explain that. Before the year 1808 all officers in the Council-office were paid by fees, which were excessively large. An order in Council on the 4th April 1808 passed to regulate them, by which it was settled, that the two clerks then in being should receive 3,000*l.* per annum; and for those in reversion (of whom I was one), the salary was fixed at 2,000*l.* a year for the first three years, and 2,500*l.* afterwards, but "subject, nevertheless, to the condition, that the amount of any places of profit or pension held under the Crown shall be considered (in so far as such places of profit or pension shall go) as part of such additional salary;" as the emoluments of my office in Jamaica exceed 500*l.* a year, I have received no part of that additional sum.

15. Has the office of the clerk of the Council been granted to any one beyond your life?—No; the Reversion Bill passed in 1808, and no grant had been made to any other person in the interval.

16. Did your predecessor in the office in Jamaica hold any other office in the same manner that you do; or did he reside there and perform the duties?—He never resided there, and to the best of my knowledge, he never held any other office.

17. He was not obliged to reside by his patent?—No; he held his office previously to the passing of the Act of 22 Geo. 3.

18. Mr. Bathurst has been appointed clerk of the Council since you were appointed?—Yes.

19. What does Mr. Bathurst receive?—He receives 1,200*l.* a year. You remember probably the circumstances of his appointment; he was appointed, but the appointment was not completed when the Government went out of office. I was the last officer in reversion, and it was competent to the Government to make any fresh arrangement as to his salary.

20. Are his duties exactly the same as yours?—Yes.

21. Does it require two clerks to perform the duties of the Privy Council?—Yes, it does; it is impossible for one to perform them; one must always be present. The question of that necessity was discussed before the appointment of Mr. Bathurst, and the completion of it was made contingent on that necessity being made apparent.

22. You say you never were absent from the duties of your office, without leave of absence from the Governor and Council of Jamaica?—Only from the period of Mr. Wyndham's death till the 29th May following, when the leave of absence was granted.

23. Did you send the memorial direct to the Governor and Council, or through the Colonial Office?—I sent it through the Colonial Office.

C. C. F. Greville, Esq.

1 April 1835.

APPENDIX to *C. C. F. Greville*'s Evidence.

Sir, Council Office, 7th April 1835.

I TAKE the liberty to address myself to you as Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons upon Sinecure Offices. In my examination before that Committee on the 1st instant, I endeavoured to answer accurately and completely the specific questions proposed to me. With the permission of the Committee, I am anxious now to lay before them, in a more methodical form, a statement of the grounds on which I rest my claim to retain the office of secretary and registrar of the island of Jamaica.

I apprehend it to have been established by Parliamentary precedents, too numerous, recent, and well known, to require any more distinct reference to them, that no advantage which the public could derive from the suppression of any particular office, would compensate for the injury inseparable from any encroachment upon those principles on which all proprietary titles, and every reasonable expectation of the future enjoyment of property, must ultimately repose. High and irresistible as is the authority of the House of Commons on such questions, I yet assume, with entire confidence, that in the exercise of it they will subject themselves to the restraint which those general principles impose. If the office which I hold could be shown to be useless, or even injurious, still I persuade myself that I should not be deprived of it without an adequate compensation, if the strict legal right should be found to be with me. The concession which, for the purpose of the argument, I am thus ready to make of the inutility, or even public mischief, of the station I occupy as the absent secretary and registrar of Jamaica, I must crave leave to withdraw for every other purpose. I am prepared respectfully to submit to the Committee reasons which, to myself at least, appear to prove that in this case the obvious and the popular is not the sound conclusion; and that the division of the responsibility and emoluments of such an office between an absent principal and a resident functionary, is an arrangement recommended in the British Colonies by some substantial advantages. I am further ready to explain why the enforcement of an extreme right (if really existing) against me, would scarcely be consistent with enlarged views of justice. For the present, however, I propose to confine myself to the single question of my legal position; convinced that if my right in point of law be established, the Committee will admit, that the necessity of all ulterior inquiry is superseded.

I commence by a statement which, though it may seem adverse to my own views, I have no wish to avoid. Before the American war, the practice of granting patent offices in the Colonies, with a power of deputation, had prevailed very extensively, and formed one of the grievances of which the Colonists complained. On the accession of Lord Shelburne's Administration to office, it was amongst their earliest cares to prevent the recurrence of that practice. Accordingly, in the year 1782, the stat. 22 Geo. 3, c. 75, was passed. The evil to be remedied is thus described in the preamble. It is said, that "the practice of granting offices in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America and the West Indies to persons resident, and intending to reside, in Great Britain; in consequence whereof such offices are exercised by deputy, and have been frequently farmed out to the best bidder, has been complained of as a grievance," &c. The mischief therefore consisted in the farming out Colonial offices to deputies. The remedy provided was, that "no office in the Colonies should be granted by patent for any longer term than during such time as the grantee thereof, or the person appointed thereto, should discharge the duty thereof in person, and behave well therein." Wilful absence, without a reasonable cause, to be allowed by the Governor and Council, was to render the officer liable to removal by the Governor and Council from his office. The provision respecting leave of absence is in the following words: "That it shall be lawful for the Governor and Council of any Colony or Plantation to give such leave of absence as they shall see occasion; and in such case, as likewise in the case of vacancy occasioned by death or amotion, to provide for the due discharge of such office or offices until the King's pleasure shall be known." I understand it to have been maintained, that the final words of the preceding sentence, "until the King's pleasure shall be known," are to be understood as qualifying each of the powers given by the preceding terms; so that both the leave of absence and the provision for the discharge of the duties of the absentee are to be conditional upon the subsequent declaration of the Royal pleasure. I humbly conceive that this is alike opposed to the grammatical structure of the clause, and to the probable meaning of its authors.

It is a difficult task to discuss a mere question of grammar for a practical purpose such as that which I have in view, without seeming to give a minute and trivial character to the inquiry. Yet there are some few remarks of that kind which I should be reluctant to omit.

The third section of the statute which I have transcribed is elliptical. If expanded into an absolute completeness of expression, the former words, "it shall be lawful for the Governor and Council," &c. must be understood as repeated immediately before the words "to provide for the due discharge of," &c. Assume this interpolation to be actually made, and Parliament will then appear to have laid down two rules entirely distinct from, and independent

independent of each other. The first, that the Governor and Council may permit the absence of patent officers. The second, that they shall make provision for the due discharge of the duties of the absentee. The first power will appear to be confined by no restraint except the discretion of the Governor and Council, while the second must be exercised subject to His Majesty's pleasure.

Passing from mere verbal criticism, the probable motives of the Legislature will, as I apprehend, be found most consonant with the sense I thus ascribe to their words. The grievance, of which mention is made in the preamble, was the Act of the King's Ministers. The remedy for that mischief consisted in refusing to the King, that is to the King's Ministers, the power of recurring to this practice. The adjudication of what was a reasonable cause of absence, and the removal of an officer absent without such cause, were transferred from the Executive Government of this country to the Colonial Governor and Council. To them also was given the power of granting leave of absence as they should see occasion. The policy of the year 1782 was to give to the remaining Colonies the best practicable security against the future abuse of that power which, in its improper exercise by the King's Ministers, had been so successfully resisted by the revolted provinces. Non-interference with their internal government was emphatically the new and popular doctrine of that day; and of that doctrine the traces are distinctly visible throughout this statute.

The maxim, however, was not to be carried so far as to denude the King of His prerogative of appointing all public officers; therefore, even a provisional appointment was to be subject to His Majesty's approbation. Parliament were consistent with themselves in thus at once denying to the King the power of granting a leave of absence to patent officers, and in giving to His Majesty the right of affirming or disallowing the provisional and substituted appointments to be made during their absence. The two apparently opposite rules were suggested, and are to be defended, by the two conflicting principles between which it was necessary to find a compromise. To have given the King the power of granting leaves of absence, would have been to endanger the revival of the ancient abuse. To have given to the Governor and Council an unrestricted power of substitution, might have been to call a different abuse into existence. The Act was intended to obviate either danger.

This is not my view alone of the effect of this statute. I conceive the same construction to have been distinctly recognised, or virtually adopted, by the Lords of the Treasury, by the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, by the Secretary of State, by the Governor and Council of Jamaica, and by the House of Assembly of that island.

My patent, as Secretary and Registrar of the Island of Jamaica, is dated on the 30th day of October 1801; it was a grant in reversion, and took effect in my favour on the 10th of July 1828, when my immediate predecessor died. I was at that time in possession of the office of one of the clerks in ordinary of His Majesty's Privy Council. To execute the duties of both offices was plainly incompatible; and the question immediately arose, whether, consistently with the law, I could retain both.

I do not think that I am at liberty to refer to the communications which took place between myself and the then Secretary of State for the Colonies on this subject, because what passed was not reduced into writing. I confine myself, therefore, to the general statement, that I was informed by the head of that department, that he had not authority to give a leave of absence to the holder of a patent office in the British Colonies, that power having been entrusted by Parliament to the Governor and Council.

To them I accordingly addressed a memorial, representing my inability to discharge the duties of the office of Secretary and Registrar of Jamaica, in consequence of my necessary attendance on His Majesty's Privy Council, and on that ground I requested a leave of absence. It was accordingly granted, and bears date on the 21st of February 1829. Mr. Bullock was appointed to discharge the duties of the place during my absence; and subsequently Mr. Stewart was selected for the same purpose.

In the month of February 1831 the House of Assembly of Jamaica addressed to the then Governor a memorial, representing the inconvenience sustained by the Colony from the absence of Sir Molineux Nepean, the patentee of the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, and of Mr. Sullivan, the patentee of the office of Provost Marshal.

On the 23d of April of the same year, the Secretary of State appears to have answered this application, by informing the Governor, that understanding the absence of those officers to have been expressly sanctioned by a leave of absence obtained from the Governor and Council in pursuance of the statute 22 Geo. 3, c. 75, s. 3, he, the Secretary of State, was not aware that it was in the power of His Majesty's Government to revoke that leave of absence, or to command their attendance in Jamaica.

On receiving this despatch, Lord Belmore, on the 4th of June 1831, acquainted Lord Goderich that the leave of absence of Sir M. Nepean and of Mr. Sullivan, was not, as Lord Goderich had supposed, in conformity with the provision of the statute 22 Geo. 3. On receiving this intelligence, the Secretary of State directed those gentlemen forthwith to repair to Jamaica. They obeyed that order, and have ever since continued to reside in the Colony.

The silence of the House of Assembly during these communications upon the subject of my own office, is to be accounted for only from the circumstance that I was legally residing in England under a leave of absence properly obtained. There is no other reason why the

C. C. F. Greville, Esq.

1 April 1835.

demand made for the return of the other absent officers might not have been extended to my case. The ground on which the Secretary of State avowed his inability to interfere respecting Sir Molineux Nepean and Mr. Sullivan, though adopted under a mistake as to the matter of fact, affords conclusive evidence of the view taken by him of the question of legal right.

The patent I hold constitutes me Commissary and Steward-general, as well as Secretary and Registrar, of the Island of Jamaica. In that character I preferred to the Lords of the Treasury, in December 1831, a claim to a certain part of the emoluments of that office, payable by their Lordships. The validity of that claim was referred, on the 20th of March 1832, to the then Attorney and Solicitor Generals, for their joint opinion. Their report was in my favour, upon the assumption that the patent itself was valid.

On that question, a second reference was made to them by the Lords of the Treasury, and the law officers of the Crown made a report, of which the following is an extract:

"The letters patent and the leave of absence granted to Mr. Greville being in conformity with the language of the Act 22 Geo. 3, and assuming that the provisions of the Act 54 Geo. 3 were complied with when the leave of absence was granted to Mr. Greville, by its being regularly reported to one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and confirmed by him, we do not see any sufficient reason for altering our opinion."

To ascertain whether the forms required by the 54 Geo. 3, had been observed, reference was then made by the Lords of the Treasury to the Colonial Department. To that reference an answer was returned, pointing out the circumstance, that my case, and that of all other persons similar to mine, had been expressly excepted from the statute 54 Geo 3.

Resuming the consideration of the subject, the Lords of the Treasury directed a third reference to the law officers of the Crown, to ascertain whether the Secretary of State was well advised in his opinion that my case did not fall within the last-mentioned Act. The opinion of the law officers was in the following words:

"The date of Mr. Greville's appointment being prior to the Act 54 Geo. 3, neither the appointment nor the leave of absence comes within the provisions of that Act."

Having thus, after three different references to the Crown lawyers, ascertained that my patent, and the leave of absence granted to me under it, were strictly according to law, and in that respect invulnerable, the Lords of the Treasury, by a minute of the 4th of September 1832, directed the payment of my demand upon their Lordships. No claim could have been subjected to a more rigid scrutiny, nor admitted at last with less of indulgence or peculiar favour to the claimant. Their Lordships yielded to the force of a strict legal right, which, when established, they did not feel themselves at liberty to gainsay.

The preceding detail will, I trust, be thought to justify the assertion I have already made, that my title to the office conferred on me by the patent has been recognised as legal, notwithstanding my absence from the island, by the Lords of the Treasury, by the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, by His Majesty's Secretary of State, by the Governor and Council of Jamaica, and by the House of Assembly of that island.

The power of the House of Commons upon every question touching the emoluments of any public officer is so evident, that even to disavow any purpose of controverting it may appear a misplaced and idle declaration; yet, with all due humility, I would venture to remark, that this is a question upon which the Colonial Legislature may justly claim an equal or a greater authority. It is as competent to the King to abolish or to regulate my office, with the advice and consent of the Council and Assembly of Jamaica, as with the advice and consent of the Lords and Commons of the United Kingdom. It is rather a subject of Colonial than of Imperial interest. It presents questions, for the right solution of which the Legislature of Jamaica are better prepared, by local information and experience, than the British Parliament can be; and the principle of leaving to them the settlement of the internal affairs of their own constituents, which was recognised by Lord Shelburne's Act, has lost nothing of its value or truth at the present day.

I would make it my most respectful request, that the Committee would have the goodness to consider this statement, in forming their judgment upon my case; and that, if necessary, I may be allowed an opportunity of laying before them such further statements as apply rather to the justice and general expediency, than to the lawfulness, of the title by which my office, and the emoluments derived from it, are at present holden.

I have, &c.
C. Greville.

To the Chairman of the Committee
upon Sinecure Offices.

Martis, 30° die Junii, 1835.

FRANCIS T. BARING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Ker, Esq. called in; and Examined.

John Ker, Esq.

30 June 1835.

24. WHAT office do you hold in the Customs?—Assistant Secretary.

25. Have you got the List of the Abolitions of Office, p. 3, before you?—Yes, I have.

26. Turn to the first, the Duke of Manchester's case?—Under a Treasury warrant, dated 18 December 1811, a compensation, on the abolition of the patent office of collector outwards, was granted pursuant to the Act of 51 Geo. 3, c. 71.

27. Was that patent for life or during pleasure? does the Treasury order state that?—It does not; but grants the allowance to her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Manchester, to or for the use of such person or persons as would have been legally entitled to demand and receive, during the lives of William Duke of Manchester, and Frederick Montague, commonly called Lord Frederick Montague, the profits and emoluments of the office of collector outwards, in the port of London, in pursuance of an Act of 38 Geo. 3, in case such office had not been abolished by the Act of 51 Geo. 3, c. 71; those were the terms of it.

28. What was the allowance he received as collector?—I have no statement of that; he was paid partly by fees, I apprehend, as it was before the abolition of fees.

29. Have you any Return, or do you know what the amount received by the Duke was before the abolition of the office?—That does not appear.

30. When did he cease to receive the fees; was that at the time the Act passed?—Yes; they ceased from 5 January 1812.

31. Have you any information to give the Committee with regard to the Rev. George Burrard?—It is the Rev. J. Burrard in the copy of the Treasury order which I have, dated 23 April 1812, which directs payment to be made to this party of 1,100 *l.* as compensation for the abolition of office, under the Act of 51 Geo. 3, c. 71.

32. By what tenure did he hold it; was it for life?—It was a patent office.

33. Patent offices are both for life and at pleasure; does it state for what tenure?—It does not.

34. Is there any statement of what the fees were in the Treasury minute?—There is not.

35. Is this held for his life?—The order does not state that.

36. It would be paid until further directions?—Yes; he would go on receiving it until this order is revoked.

37. Will you read the order?—It is addressed to the Commissioners of the Customs. "The Lords of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your memorial of the 11th instant, submitting that by the Act of 51 Geo. 3, c. 71, the following patent offices were abolished from the 5th January last: viz. under patent searcher, the Rev. J. Burrard, annual salary 1,100 *l.*; ditto at Gravesend, N. Webb, Esq., 620 *l.*"——

38. Was that the annual salary then, or the emoluments to be granted?—The annual salary at that time, I apprehend. The order goes on to say, "that the said salaries were allotted by warrant of this Board on the 19th of November 1806, on the abolition of fees received by those officers; that, as no provision appears to have been made for paying the said salaries, and application has been made to you for the same, and you request their Lordships' direction thereupon, I have received their Lordships' commands to desire you will continue to make the payment directed by the said warrant of the 19th November 1806, and to charge the payment to the same account to which allowances to the other patent officers, abolished by the Act of last Session, are charged by warrant of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of December last. (signed) *G. Harrison.* Dated Treasury Chambers, 23d of April 1812." There was an Act, passed in 1806, for abolishing the fees of certain

John Ker, Esq.

30 June 1835.

offices in London. The 51st Geo. 3. abolished Customs' fees generally throughout the kingdom.

39. Now, as to the Earl of Abergavenny, what have you as to that?—"By a Treasury warrant, dated the 18th of December 1811, this allowance was granted as a compensation for the abolition of the office of inspector of prosecutions, under the same Act of the 51st Geo. 3."

40. Have you anything with regard to Daniel Stowe?—By a Treasury warrant, dated 8th December 1812, the allowance in this case was granted as a compensation for the abolition of the office of patent searcher, under the Act of the 51st Geo. 3, c. 71, to be continued during his life. The words are "to continue during the lives of several persons mentioned in the said table annexed." There are two persons named in the table; Mr. Stowe is one, and the other is dead.

41. Now, as to the storekeepers?—H. B. Beresford, and J. C. Beresford?

42. Was the storekeeper a sinecure office?—There were duties to be performed.

43. Was it not executed by deputy?—Yes; deputies were employed and paid. A warrant of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated the 1st of March 1810, directed the Commissioners of Customs to pay these parties under the provisions of the Fee Abolition Act for Ireland, the 48th Geo. 3, c. 56, the sum of 5,935 *l.* 13*s.* 1 *d.* Irish currency, equal to 5,479 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* British, per annum, by way of compensation for loss of fees, from the 1st of January 1809, to continue during the time that they should continue to hold the said office. The Treasury warrant, 22d February 1821, refers to a warrant of the same date, directing the abolition of this office, and authorizing the Commissioners of Customs to pay to the said H. B. Beresford and J. C. Beresford 4,679 *l.* Irish, equal to 4,315 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* British, per annum, in equal moieties, during their joint lives; and after the death of the one of them, to pay the whole to the survivor during his life, in lieu of compensation for salary and all other emoluments.

44. What was the nature of that appointment; how was it made?—By patent during pleasure, and the office executed by deputy. That I find stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into Fees, &c. in Ireland in 1805.

45. Does the minute refer to any Act?—It refers to a warrant of the same date, directing the abolition of the office, and authorizing the Commissioners of Customs to pay the party the sums stated here.

46. Do they state the ground on which they fix that sum?—The same Report, of 1805, states the salary of the parties to have been 40 *l.*, compensation for loss of fees, 5,935 *l.*, making 5,975 *l.*; and that the deputies were paid 1,300 *l.*, making a net sum to the principal of 4,675 *l.*, which is equal to the sum now paid.

47. Then this is the net emolument of the whole office, granted during pleasure?—Yes; the office was abolished, and the net emolument was granted during life.

48. Now as to the examinator of Customs, Thomas Staples?—I have a copy of a Treasury letter, dated 15th April, 1828, which runs thus:—"The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having had under their consideration your further Report of the 27th ultimo, relative to the abolition of the sinecure office of the examiner of the Customs of Dublin, held by Mr. Thomas Staples, and the compensation allowance to which he would be entitled in consequence, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, as Mr. Staples has not been required to execute, or pay any other person for executing the office of an examiner of Customs for Dublin, for many years past, and as the office was abolished by Act of the 47th of the late King, upon the termination of the then existing interest therein, my Lords are of opinion Mr. Staples should continue to receive, during the existence of that interest, the full salary theretofore attached to that situation."

49. What was Mr. Staples' interest?—It appears by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry in 1805, that this office was then held by the Right Honourable J. Staples and T. Staples, by joint commission, during pleasure; the duties were executed by assistants. The salary of the office was 850 *l.* Irish, equal to 782 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* British.

50. When was that office abolished finally?—The Act of the 47th Geo. 3, c. 12, directed the office to be abolished when it might become vacant; it will cease with his death or resignation.

51. There are no duties now performed?—No.

52. Are the Committee to understand Mr. Staples now receives 782 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* for

for life, and that was the full amount which he received when the office existed, and which he held during pleasure?—Yes; the Lords of the Treasury say they are of opinion Mr. Staples should continue to receive, during the existence of his interest in the office, the full salary theretofore attached to the situation.

53. Now refer to the Earl of Leitrim, searcher, packer and gauger, in Dublin; state what you know with regard to him?—There is, I am informed, a letter from Lord Leitrim to the Treasury, in which he states, that as soon as the interest should devolve on him, he would take that opportunity of at once declaring it was not his intention to receive the allowance; and it has not been paid for the last four years.

54. Now, as to Lord George Seymour, what is he?—He was craner and wharfinger at Dublin.

55. Were there any duties attached to that office?—Yes. By a Treasury warrant, dated 4th October 1822, 1,955*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was granted to Lord H. Seymour, the then patentee, as compensation for loss of fees during the continuance of the patent. A further Treasury warrant, dated 16th September 1825, directs payment to Lord H. Seymour during his life, and after his death, to Lord George Seymour, his heirs and assigns, during the lives of him the said Lord George Seymour, and George Hamilton Seymour, his son, and the life of the survivor of them, as a consideration for the surrender of the patent, 1,355*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum, from the 29th September 1825." The warrant says, "Whereas, we did, by our warrant to the late Board of Customs in Ireland directed, bearing date the 4th of October 1822, amongst other things authorize and require them, from and after the 10th day of that month, to cause to be paid unto Lord Henry Seymour, the present patentee of the office of craner and wharfinger of the port of Dublin, or to his assigns, the annual sum of 1,955*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* during the continuance of his patent, in compensation and full satisfaction from thenceforth of his claims on account of and for the loss of the fees of his said office. And whereas we did, by our minute of the 3d of December 1823, authorize you to negotiate with the patentee of the cranage and wharfage dues in Dublin, for the surrender of his patent, upon payment of the sum awarded by our said above recited warrant, less the annual amount (viz. 600*l.*) paid by him to the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, for performing part of the duty attaching upon him; and it appearing from your report, dated the 19th ultimo, that the patentee has acceded to the terms mentioned in our said warrant, and has delivered up his patent, and also that you have desired your solicitor to draw a deed of surrender of the said patent accordingly: Now we being pleased to approve thereof, these are, therefore, to authorize and direct you to pay to Lord Henry Seymour during his life, and after his death, to Lord George Seymour, his heirs and assigns, during the lives of him the said Lord George Seymour, and George Hamilton Seymour, his son, and the life of the survivor of them, as a consideration for the surrender of the patent of the offices of craner and wharfinger within the port of Dublin, the sum of 1,355*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum, from the 29th day of September next, the day on which the lessees will take possession of the dock premises in Dublin; for which this shall be your warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the 16th day of September 1825."

56. What was the tenure of that office?—The Report of 1805, to which I before referred, stated that Lord Henry Seymour held the office by grant under the Great Seal, subject to a quit-rent of 5*l.* per annum, and that letters patent, dated the 22d of August, in the 35th year of George the Third, granted the office to Lord Henry Seymour for life; and letters patent, dated the 13th of August, in the 42d year of George the Third, granted the office to Lord George Seymour and George Hamilton Seymour, his son, to commence on the death of Lord Henry Seymour.

57. Now as to the searcher, packer and gauger at Belfast, William Cooper?—A warrant of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated 1st of March 1810, granted compensation to various officers for loss of fees, to be continued so long as they should hold their respective offices, and among others to this party. The sum is 224*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

58. Is not the office abolished?—It is to be abolished when vacant.

59. Is it not abolished now?—It is not; it is marked out by law for abolition on the death or resignation of the present holder. This sum is a compensation for the loss of fees; there is no salary, payable by the Customs, attached to the office.

John Ker, Esq.

30 June 1835.

60. The office exists?—Yes; the emoluments of the office consisted of fees, and this sum is a compensation in lieu of the fees.

61. Lord Avonmore's; what is the nature of that?—Lord Avonmore, searcher, packer and gauger at Cork; his allowance is a compensation for loss of fees, granted also by the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.

62. Does Lord Avonmore's case stand under the same circumstances as Mr. Cooper's?—It does.

63. What is the amount in Lord Avonmore's case?—£. 679. 17 *s.* 8 *d.*

64. Henry Hamilton, customer of Newry, Drogheda and Dundalk; what is the allowance to him?—There is an allowance of 241 *l.* 17 *s.*, under the same circumstances as the two preceding parties; it is a compensation for loss of fees.

65. Searcher, packer and guager, Waterford, John Hasler; what is his allowance?—His is an allowance of 444 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.*, also under the same circumstances. The warrant is dated 30th July, 1811, and runs thus: "By the Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland: (signed) *Richmond.*—Whereas the officers in the Customs department hereinafter named, have, in consequence of the Act passed in the 48th year of His Majesty's reign, for abolishing fees received by officers in the service of the Customs in the several ports of Ireland, applied for compensation for loss of fees, perquisites and gratuities abolished by the Act aforesaid, we do hereby, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, direct that the said Commissioners of Customs and Port Duties shall annually pay, or cause to be paid, to the several officers the sums to their names respectively hereinafter annexed, by way of compensation, as aforesaid. The said yearly sums to commence and be payable from the 1st of January 1809, and to continue respectively during the time that such officers shall continue to hold their said offices respectively." There are several names mentioned besides that of Mr. Hasler.

66. Now the searcher and packer of Wexford?—Thomas Orde Lees; his allowance of 504 *l.* is payable under a Treasury order, which I will read: "Treasury Chambers, 6th February 1828. Gentlemen; Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your Report of the 14th ultimo, upon the recommendation that the sinecure office of searcher, packer and gauger of the port of Wexford, on the Dublin establishment, held by Thomas Lees and Thomas Orde Lees, may be abolished. and that the possessors be compensated as submitted in your memorial of the 10th of May 1826; I have it in command to acquaint you, that this office appearing to have been granted to the parties by letters patent, during their lives, my Lords do not conceive that they can, without the consent of the parties, take any measures for revoking the patent. They imagine that the parties have not lately been required to perform any duty, and that although they have a power to execute the office by deputy, yet if they appoint such deputy, he would be to be paid out of the salary of 504 *l.* per annum, received by the patentee; if this be so, it does not appear to my Lords that there would be any object in seeking the revocation of the patent, as the income now payable to the patentee, under his patent, would, in the event of the revocation of the patent, be secured to him during his life. Their Lordships, therefore, have only to desire, that upon the expiration of the present patent, no other person be appointed to the office."

67. Was that a complete sinecure?—Quite so.

68. That is an existing office?—It is not abolished.

69. The next is customer of the port of Youghal?—The Honourable R. Meade; the allowance is 18*l.* 9*s.*; the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant is the 11th August 1814, which directs payment to this party of an annual allowance of 20*l.* Irish, as a compensation for loss of fees as customer at Youghal.

70. Is that office abolished?—No, it is one of those marked out for abolition as soon as it becomes vacant.

71. Look at the minute for the abolition of the office; see if Youghal is not in it?—It is in the recent order of the Treasury.

72. Was the patent during pleasure, or for life?—During pleasure.

73. The next is searcher of Newry and Dundalk?—That is R. Penefather; the allowance is 149 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.*, that is compensation for loss of fees, granted by the Lord Lieutenant.

74. Turn to the Treasury minute, and see if that is not included in that minute, which directs the Lord Lieutenant to abolish the office?—It is included.

75. The

457

75. The next is the customer of Wexford?—John Falkner, 48*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; this is also a compensation for loss of fees.

76. That is under the same circumstances as the last?—Yes.

77. Do you know whether it was during life?—The office was granted by patent, during pleasure, as appears from the printed Report of 1805, to which I have before referred.

Jovis, 2° die Julii, 1835.

FRANCIS T. BARING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *George Grey*, Baronet, a Member of the House, Examined.

Sir *George Grey*, Bart. M P.

2 July 1835.

78. HAVE you got any information of the death of Mr. Carter?—No; I have heard that he is dead, but no official information of his death has been received at the Colonial Office.

79. Consequently no arrangements have been made at the Colonial Office with regard to the vacancy?—No; but I have no doubt the same principle will be applied to this office which was applied to a similar office held by Sir George Pownall, upon his death.

80. There would be no intention on the part of the Colonial Office to fill up a sinecure vacancy?—No; on the sinecure vacancy occurring, some person would be appointed to discharge the duty before performed by the deputy, receiving either the whole of the emoluments, if small, or a sufficient portion of them to constitute an adequate remuneration, carrying over the balance to the colonial treasury. That was the arrangement which was made on Sir George Pownall's death.

81. In page 80 of the Appendix, it appears that Colonel Disbrowe holds the office of chief clerk, registrar and sole-examiner in Chancery, and clerk of the Crown and peace of Barbadoes, so long as he shall discharge the duties thereof in person and behave well therein; does Mr. Disbrowe discharge the duties of that office in person?—He does not.

82. Has he ever been there?—I do not know when Colonel Disbrowe obtained the office, the appointment having been in reversion; nor do I know that he has ever been there. I am informed he is at present resident on the Continent.

83. Is there any record of his leave of absence?—There is no record of any leave of absence granted to him in the Colonial Office.

84. The Colonial Office are not at all aware why he is absent?—No information upon the subject can be obtained from the records of the Colonial Office.

85. How does Colonel Disbrowe receive the emoluments of his office?—There appears to be an arrangement between him and the deputy.

86. Was there no control exercised over that office; because, according to the warrant of appointment, it appears that the emoluments are to be received no longer than while he is in attendance in the office?—There appears to be an arrangement between him and the deputy. I presume Colonel Disbrowe must be absent under some colonial leave, but no record of that leave exists in the Colonial Office.

87. Have you got any account of the duty of Colonel Disbrowe's office?—Yes; the person executing the duties of registrar in Chancery and clerk of the Crown in Barbadoes is obliged to keep an office in Bridge Town, for which he has not any allowance. In that office all the proceedings in the court are deposited, (in like manner as in England.) He attends all the sittings of the Chancery Court monthly, makes out and furnishes lists of business to each member and the masters; makes out and enters up minutes of each sitting of the court; enters in a journal all proceedings had in each suit, under its respective head; is obliged to attend at office, and be in readiness to receive all process filed in suits; to furnish all parties with copies of proceedings, and record the same; to issue the necessary writs and receive returns made thereon by the marshal (or sheriff); to attend the courts of quarter sessions appointed to be held in each parish (11 in number); to attend thrice a year at the courts of grand sessions in Bridge Town, to make out

Sir *George Grey*, Bart. M.P.

2 July 1835.

and record minutes of the same; which business requires a daily attendance of about seven hours in office. From the length of time since the establishment of those offices, it must be supposed the papers deposited therein are very numerous; those papers the officer is bound to keep and take care of. The fees of office, as settled for the last 50 years, and which arise upon the respective proceedings in each suit, are fluctuating.

88. Is there any other payment to a deputy besides what is entered there?—I am not aware of any; it is derived entirely from the fees of office.

89. Have you got any account of the duties of Lord Bloomfield's office?—The only intimation with regard to the duties is to be found in a despatch from the Duke of Manchester, then governor of Jamaica, to Earl Bathurst, dated the 26th of November 1825, in which he states that Captain Bissett, the acting deputy governor of Fort Charles, having been ordered to England, and great inconvenience and confusion having arisen from the frequent changes that had taken place in the officers who discharged Lord Bloomfield's duty as governor of Fort Charles, the Duke of Manchester had requested Sir J. Keane to hold the appointment; and it is added that the pecuniary emoluments were very inconsiderable. It appears from that letter, there is some duty to be performed.

90. You have no specification of the duty?—No; I should imagine it a military duty, and if so, a specification might be obtained at the Horse Guards.

91. You have no account of the emoluments?—I have no account of the emoluments received by the deputy. They are stated to be very inconsiderable: Lord Bloomfield has given a return of the emoluments received by himself.

92. Have you the leave of absence for Mr. Carter?—The only record of leave of absence in the Colonial Office is contained in the following letter: "Downing-street, 13th March 1809. Sir; Thomas Carter, Esq., of the office of provost-marshal in Barbadoes, being prevented from executing the duties of that appointment on account of the necessity of his attendance as a Member of the House of Commons, I am to desire that leave may be granted to him in due form, and properly recorded, to absent himself from the execution of the duties of provost-marshal of the island under your government, until His Majesty's pleasure be further signified in that behalf. I am also to desire that in the meantime a person properly qualified may oe nominated to execute the duties of the office, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the 22d Geo. 3, c. 75. (signed) *Castlereagh*, and addressed to Lieutenant-general Beckwith."

93. I presume the emoluments of the office are going on still, and the deputy is receiving them for Mr. Carter?—The deputy is still receiving the emoluments, but I presume he holds the balance formerly received by Mr. Carter, subject to the future arrangement as to the proceeds of the office.

94. And Mr. Carter has been dead for some time?—No, only recently dead; I only heard of it last week.

John Ker, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

John Ker, Esq.

95. HAVE you got the authority under which Mr. Earnshaw receives his salary?—I have got a Treasury order, dated the 12th of October 1832, directing Mr. Earnshaw, assistant-solicitor, to be placed on the compensation list of the department of the Customs, at an allowance of 1,000 *l.* per annum.

96. Were the salaries of the other solicitors augmented?—No.

97. What has become of them?—They remain.

98. Under what arrangements are they now?—They do the duty.

99. At a salary, or putting in their bills?—At fixed salaries. The alteration made in 1832, with regard to the three solicitors, was the discontinuance of one of them.

100. At the expiration of Mr. Earnshaw's life 1,500 *l.* will be saved, and the other two will receive 1,000 *l.* a year each for doing their duty?—I beg to put in this Statement in explanation of the arrangement of 1832.

[*The same was delivered in and read, and is as follows:*]

STATEMENT

459

John Ker, Esq.

2 July 1835.

STATEMENT of the FORMER and PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT of the Solicitor's Department, Customs, as approved by the Treasury Order of 1st September 1832.

FORMER ESTABLISHMENT:			PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT:	
1 Solicitor - - -	£. 2,000		1 Solicitor - - - - -	£. 2,000
More for brief sheets -	500	£.		
		2,500	Assistant ditto - - - -	1,000
1 Assistant Solicitor - - -		1,500		
1 ditto - - ditto - -	£. 800		First Clerk - - - -	400
More to present possessor -	165			
		965	Second ditto - - - -	350
First Clerk - - - -		400		
Second ditto - - - -		350	Third ditto - - - -	300
Third ditto - - - -		300		
Fourth ditto - - - -		250	Fourth ditto - - - -	250
Fifth ditto - - - -		175		
Sixth ditto - - - -		140	Fifth ditto - - - -	150
Seventh ditto - - - -		130		
Eighth ditto - - - -		110	Sixth ditto - - - -	130
Ninth ditto - - - -		100		
Tenth ditto - - - -		90	Seventh ditto - - - -	100
		£. 7,010	Eighth ditto - - - -	90
		4,770		
				£. 4,770
ULTIMATE SAVING - -		£. 2,240		
Deduct,				
Allowance to Mr. Walford for brief sheets - -	500			
Allowance to Mr. Earnshaw	1,000			
Compensations to Clerks, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 (if all continued), the difference between their present and proposed salaries - -	85			
		1,585		
IMMEDIATE SAVING - -		£. 655		

101 Have you got anything with regard to Mr. Breffet?—An allowance of 130 *l.* a year was granted to this officer as a compensation for the loss of his office, to be continued until otherwise provided for in His Majesty's service; afterwards he was employed occasionally in aid of the Landing Department of the Customs, and paid at the rate of 200 *l.* per annum. Whilst so employed, and when no longer capable of duty, he was placed on the compensation list, at an allowance of 135 *l.* per annum.

102. Do we understand that the 130 *l.* has ceased?—That particular allowance has ceased; he has finally left the service, and has now 135 *l.* a year. The 130 *l.* was only until he could be otherwise provided for.

103. And he was otherwise provided for?—Yes, he was provided for temporarily in the way I have stated until he became incapable of further duty.

104. After the time he was provided for, did he receive the 130 *l.*?—He received, altogether, at the rate of 200 *l.* a year, including the 130 *l.*, whilst employed.

105. And now he has retired back again upon 135 *l.*?—He has now finally retired from the service with that allowance.

106. Do you know anything about the office of comptroller of the Coffee Warehouse?—That office became unnecessary on the transfer of the duties on coffee and other articles to the Excise in the year 1820.

107. Are you aware whether it was an efficient office at that time?—No doubt; it only ceased to be efficient by the business being handed over to the Excise.

108. It was not transferred?—The management of the duty on coffee and other articles, in 1820, was transferred from the Customs to the Excise.

109. Was there a special officer appointed?—When the Excise took it in hand the Customs' officer became unnecessary.

110. Was there any new office made in the Excise for it?—I cannot say.

111. Mr. Silvester?—A Treasury order, dated the 19th May 1823, granted this allowance as a compensation for the abolition of office.

John Ker, Esq.

2 July 1835.

112. What was his salary?—£. 600 a year; the compensation was 500 *l.*: it is called a compensation because the office was abolished, and a saving was made of 100 *l.* a year; he was 60 years of age at the time.

113. He had been serving since he was 17?—Yes, he must have come in when there was no limitation as to age.

114. That is strictly within the Superannuation Act?—Yes.

115. Have you got Mr. Lock's?—That is exactly under the same circumstances, a compensation for the abolition of office.

116. That is also within the Superannuation Act?—Yes.

117. Will you read the order for Mr. Lock's appointment?—I have not the Treasury order, but I have an extract from the minutes of the Board of Customs which recites it.

118. Do you know the nature of the office of surveyor of the King's warehouse at all?—I have no knowledge of it personally; it has been abolished since 1826; there is no such separate office in existence now; but the same duties are discharged by the landing surveyors.

119. The duty then was transferred from one office to another?—Yes.

120. Is the salary received in the office to which the duty was transferred?—I should say not; that there was a saving of the entire salary of the office suppressed.

121. Mr. Anderson, surveyor of the searchers?—He is dead; the office is abolished.

122. Mr. Saumarez?—This allowance was granted upon the abolition of the office by an order dated the 20th of December 1827.

123. Does it state any particular circumstances?—No, the office is abolished; it is on the same footing as the others.

124. Mr. Albert, searcher?—That is also compensation for loss of office, granted by Treasury order, dated the 17th of November 1827.

125. Is it suppressed?—Yes; there was at this period, in the arrangement of the particular department to which Mr. Albert belonged, a reduction of numbers, and he was one of the parties whose office was suppressed.

126. Mr. Wade?—He was precisely under the same circumstances, included in the same order, and Mr. William Manning and Henry Jackson.

127. What has become of Forster?—He is dead.

128. Here is Manning 400*l.*, and then 100 *l.* compensation; what is that 100 *l.* compensation?—A compensation for loss of office.

129. H. Jackson?—Jackson is included in the same order, and R. D. Woodford also.

130. All suppressed?—Yes.

131. Raymond?—This is also compensation for loss of office.

132. Is the office abolished?—Yes.

133. Leeson?—Clerk of petitions in Dublin; I have not been able to find the papers relating to the case of this party.

134. Are these payments made without a certificate of the parties being alive?—No; the officer who pays the money requires that; in fact, it would not be allowed in his accounts without a certificate, stating that the party was living on a given day. If a party appears in person to take his allowance, the paymaster certifies to the fact of his being alive; if he does not appear in person, a certificate of his being alive is produced, from the minister of the parish, or other competent authority.

135. In this enormous list, has he the means of ascertaining if the individual who presents himself is the person?—I think there are sufficient means, with ordinary care, of preventing imposition.

136. Have you got anything with regard to Mr. Watt?—He is dead.

137. Mr. Villiers?—I have the order.

138. W. Paddon?—This is also an allowance by way of compensation for loss of office, granted by Treasury order, dated the 22d of December 1831; it is an order on the usual printed form; but the duties performed by these persons were transferred to another office in the Custom-house, without any increased charge, whereby the salary was saved.

139. And suppressed?—The separate office is suppressed, the duties of it were consolidated with those of another office in the Custom-house; one person now performs the duty formerly discharged by two.

140. Mr. Mason?—This is a compensation for loss of office, granted by Treasury warrant, dated the 27th of April 1825.

461

John Ker, Esq.

2 July 1835.

141. Does it state at all the arrangement made?—This is a warrant containing the names of several persons, and runs thus: "After our hearty commendations, these are to authorize and require you to place on the compensation list of your department the undermentioned persons, who have retired from the service of the Customs in Ireland, in consequence of their being unfitted for the duties which they would have to perform under the system lately introduced, for assimilating the constitution and practice of your department in England and Ireland."

142. Is Mr. Mason one of those?—Yes.

143. Mr. Seymour Harvey?—Yes, he is another. The change of system alluded to was accompanied by reduction of expense to a very large amount.

144. Are you quite sure that is the case?—Yes, quite sure.

145. Thesiger and Silvester?—These are compensations for the abolition of office; they were deputies in a certain office, and they received what the principals gave them.

146. Have you got the general minutes of the arrangement of 1825?—Here is a Treasury letter, dated the 2d of February 1835, which relates generally to the arrangements then in progress in Ireland."

[*The same was delivered in, and read, and is as follows:*]

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 2d February 1835.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your Report of the 2d June 1824, upon the establishments of your department in the various out-ports of Ireland, in which you state, that in order to carry into effect the arrangements for the complete assimilation of the constitution and practice of your departments in Ireland and England, (under which the saving in management which will eventually accrue is estimated at 100,000*l.* per annum), it is expedient that certain individuals now employed in various offices in Ireland, who would be unfitted for the duties which they would have to perform under the new system, should retire from the service: and you also observe, that of these individuals, many have been long in the service, and are highly respectable, although, for the reasons assigned, you strongly urge the expediency of their removal.

I have it in command to acquaint you that my Lords, being convinced that the retirement of the officers designated in the list accompanying your said Report will be essentially conducive to the complete and speedy introduction of the English system and practice into the Customs in Ireland, and considering the great saving which will be effected by the general alteration, of which these retirements would form a part, are pleased to authorize you to dispense with the services of the several persons mentioned in that list; and as their removals are adopted, not upon the ground of age and infirmity, but because by a change in the duties attached to them, the offices become wholly unsuited to the habits or capacities of those who now occupy them, my Lords are of opinion that the present possessors are entitled to such liberal consideration as may, consistently with a due regard to public economy, be extended to them, and they, therefore, will grant to them, by way of compensation, the following allowances:

To those who have not served 10 years, one-half of their official income.

To those who have served 10 years and under 20, two-thirds.

To those who have served 20 years and under 30, three-fourths.

To those who have served 30 years and upwards, four-fifths, or such larger allowance as might in any case be awarded upon the retirement of the party on the ground of age or infirmity, under the provisions of the Act 3 Geo. 4, c. 113.

My Lords desire that these retirements and allowances may take effect from the 1st day of March next, and that you will prepare a schedule of the amount which will be payable under these directions to each of those individuals, in order that their Lordships may issue their warrant accordingly.

I am commanded at the same time to acquaint you, that my Lords are of opinion, that the allowance for house-rent should not be considered as forming part of the official income upon which any party is entitled to a retired allowance: and also, that it does not appear to their Lordships that the daily allowance to the surveyors-general for personal and travelling charges, should be taken as being part of their official income, for the purpose of a superannuation allowance; but as these allowances were larger in Ireland, than to the same rank of officers in England, and the salary of the office proportionably smaller, it may reasonably be concluded, that they were considered as being, in some degree, a part of the clear beneficial remuneration of the labours of the office. My Lords, therefore, are of opinion, that it will be reasonable to compute the retired allowance of those surveyors-general on the Irish establishment at the same rate as it would be allowed upon in the case of a surveyor-general in England, or 800*l.* a year.

I am further to acquaint you, that my Lords have not thought fit to give any directions upon the present occasion on the cases in list (A.), recommended by you for superannuation; but I am to desire that you will bring those cases before this Board upon the first occasion on which you submit superannuation cases for the consideration of their Lordships.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To the Commissioners of Customs. (signed) *J. C. Herries.*

John Ker, Esq.

2 July 1835.

147. The offices of Mr. Silvester and Mr. Thesiger were abolished?—Yes.

148. How could they make a calculation of the fees; for it seems the amount of salary and emoluments were unknown?—It is not stated in the printed list.

149. Is it stated in the warrant?—The sums are said to be in Thesiger's case, twelve-sixteenths of the annual amount of the net emoluments; in Silvester's, eleven-sixteenths.

150. Duval, have you got?—That was an allowance by way of compensation for the loss of office.

151. Is the office of searcher abolished?—Yes.

152. Harrison?—This is a compensation for the loss of office, under precisely the same circumstances as Mr. Monck Mason and Mr. Seymour Harvey. W. B. Smith, landing surveyor at Liverpool; this was a case of compensation for loss of office; his office was struck off the Customs.

153. That is not under the arrangement of 1825?—No.

154. Do they state any ground upon which they give more than the usual allowance?—His salary was 500 *l.*, and his service was 40 years.

155. His service here is stated 28?—I think that is inaccurate; it is a pencil memorandum in the margin.

156. Inspector-general Mr. Pitts, do you know anything of that?—His office is abolished.

157. Mr. Easton, tide surveyor?—That office is abolished.

158. Mr. Terry?—That is a compensation for loss of office.

159. Does it state any ground?—The office being no longer required.

160. Is Mr. Bowcher's a similar case?—He is under the same circumstances.

161. Is the office abolished?—Yes.

162. Is Mr. Robson's the same?—He is dead.

163. Mr. Wood, of Greenock, have you got any order for him?—It is the usual printed order from the Treasury, granting Mr. Wood a compensation of 100 *l.* a-year.

164. And the office abolished?—Yes.

165. Gilchrist?—The same.

166. Mr. Veitch, commissioner?—He retired upon the consolidation of the separate Boards of England, Scotland and Ireland; he was one of the members of the Scotch Board.

167. Have you got the saving at all?—No, that does not appear; his office was abolished.

168. Have you got the amount at all?—I have merely got the letter of the Treasury.

169. What does the letter of the Treasury say?—"The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the scale of allowances to be made by way of compensation to the following gentlemen who have retired from the Boards of Customs in England and Scotland, on the consolidation of the several Revenue Boards of Great Britain and Ireland, under Act 4th Geo. 4, c. 33; viz. from the Board of Customs in England, Mr. Snowdon Barne, late deputy chairman, Mr. Buller; from the Board of Customs in Scotland, Mr. Veitch, Mr. Osborne; and their Lordships having adverted to all the circumstances attending the removal of these gentlemen, for the execution of a measure of public utility, and bearing in mind the recommendation of the Parliamentary Commissioners of Inquiry, that such cases of removal should be liberally dealt with, my Lords are pleased to fix the following allowances to each of the gentlemen, being at the rate of about two-thirds of their present salary; to all those commissioners who have served less than 20 years, about three-fourths; for all who have served a longer period, with the exception of Mr. Osborne, who by the length of his services is entitled, under the existing regulations, to the whole amount of his present salary; viz. Mr. Snowdon Barne, 1,200 *l.* per annum; Mr. Buller, 1,100 *l.* per annum; Mr. Veitch, 750 *l.* per annum; and Mr. Osborne 950 *l.* per annum; the said allowances to commence and take effect from the 13th day of September, 1823, the date of the letters patent appointing the present Board of Customs. I have it therefore in command to desire that you will place those gentlemen on the compensation list of your department, at the allowances set against their names respectively: (signed) *J. C. Herries.* To the Commissioners of Customs."

170. Is Mr. Osborne still alive?—He is dead, and the next in the printed list, Rutherford, is dead.

171. How

171. How do we have them in the list, if they are dead?—They were not dead when the list was prepared.

172. Bruce?—This was allowance by way of compensation for the abolition of office, under the suppression of the Local Board in Scotland at the end of 1829.

173. Mr. Bruce was a commissioner before, was he not?—He received this allowance as late assistant commissioner in Scotland.

174. Have you got the minute under which Mr. Bruce got his allowance?—Yes: "Copy of Treasury minute, dated 20th October 1829. Read Report of Commissioners of Customs of the 2d May last, submitting, in compliance with their Lordships' orders of the 26th February last, relative to the Local Boards in Scotland and Ireland, the cases of those persons who will by such reduction be dispossessed of office in Scotland. The Commissioners particularly advert to the amount of allowance granted by their Lordships, on the consolidation of the Board of Customs of the United Kingdom, and on subsequent revisions of the establishments, to certain officers, who, although not disqualified from age or infirmity, were, from their habits of life and other circumstances, not considered fit to be appointed to other situations in the service; these allowances were granted according to the following scale: viz. to officers who had served 10 and under 20 years, two-thirds of their incomes; to those who had served 20 and under 30 years, three-fourths of their incomes; to those who had served 30 years and upwards, four-fifths of their incomes. The Commissioners, in submitting the allowances to be now granted to those persons in Scotland whose situations have become unnecessary, and whose services cannot be made available, observe, that they have applied the above scale only to such cases; but with respect to those officers who are considered fit to serve in other situations of the revenue as opportunities offer, they have applied the scale directed to be observed on the retirement of officers under the Superannuation Act. The Commissioners add, that it will be necessary to continue the officers undermentioned until legal provision shall have been made for the audit of the accounts of the Customs revenue in Scotland, and the payment of the warrants of the Barons of the Exchequer.—[*Then the names of certain officers and their clerks are set forth.*]—And in addition to the above it has been found necessary to continue the undermentioned officers for the present.—[*Here follow the names of other officers.*]—My Lords read the minutes which laid down the scale of allowance to be made by way of compensation to the gentlemen who retired from the Customs and Excise on the consolidation of the several Revenue Boards of Great Britain and Ireland, under the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 33; my Lords considered that the abolition of the Local Boards in Scotland and Ireland must be regarded as a continuation of the measures adopted under the 4th Geo. 4, c. 33, for the consolidation of the Revenue Boards of the United Kingdom, and consequently, that such of the parties as were in office at that period have a title to be considered, in the abolition of their offices at present, as favourably as they would have been if reduced in 1823. My Lords, therefore, entirely approve of the suggestion of the Commissioners with regard to the amount of allowances to be granted to the several officers whose situations are abolished under the order for the discontinuance of the Local Board in Scotland, and are pleased to direct that the officers undermentioned be placed on the compensation list of the Customs department, at the allowances set against their respective names." Lewis Henry Ferrier, esq., assistant commissioner; that gentleman is since dead.

175. Is Mr. Dunning in that amount?—Yes, he is; there are two.

176. Is Mr. Benham in that amount?—Yes; John A. B. Benham.

177. John Blackwood and David Stewart?—Yes.

178. They all come under that arrangement?—Yes.

179. Have you anything with regard to Mr. White?—That is a compensation for the abolition of office; all these are cases of compensation.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SINECURE OFFICES;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *August* 1835.

507.

465

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *July* 1835.

Jovis, 25° die Junii, 1835.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to consider so much of the Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 84, as relates to the Salary of the Office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

And a Committee was appointed, of—

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr. Attorney-General.
Mr. Pollock.
Sir Thomas Fremantle.
Mr. Aglionby.
Mr. O'Connell.
Mr. Estcourt.
Mr. Shaw.
Mr. Rigby Wason.
Mr. Solicitor-General.
Mr. Lynch.
Sir Robert Inglis.
Sir William Follett.
Mr. Harvey.
Sir Robert Peel.
The Master of the Rolls.
Mr. Charles Wynn.
Mr. Bonham Carter.
Sir George Grey.
Lord Viscount Sandon.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Serjeant Perrin.
Mr. Warburton.
Mr. John Parker.
Mr. Nicholl.
Mr. Tooke.

Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, That Five be the Quorum of the said Committee.

467

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider so much of the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 84, as relates to the SALARY of the OFFICE of CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY;——HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the matter to them referred, and agreed to the following REPORT:

THAT by 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 84, s. 4, the yearly Salary of the Clerk of the Crown is fixed at £.800; and by the 6th section it is enacted, that such Salary shall be taken in full satisfaction of the duties of the Office, and of all Expenses incident to the performance thereof.

That the Expenses of the Office vary in different years, and according to the business done, and in 1830 amounted to £.734, in 1831 to £.328, in 1832 to £.274, in 1833 to £.231, exclusive of the Salary of Chief Clerk, which was formerly paid by Fees, and which are now carried to the Consolidated Fund. That it is expedient that a yearly Salary of £.500 should be fixed for the Clerk of the Crown, and that the Expenses of the Office should be allowed under the supervision of the Treasury, and charged upon the same Funds as the present Salary.

That the Lords of the Treasury, in concurrence with the Lord Chancellor, or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, should have power to alter the Scale of Fees now taken by the Clerk of the Crown.

31 *July* 1835.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CLERK OF THE CROWN

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *July* 1835.

457.

469

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

EAST INDIA MARITIME OFFICERS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THEM.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *May* 1835.

Mercurii, 13° *die Maii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed, to whom shall be referred the Petitions of certain Maritime Officers of the East India Company's Service (presented 11 March and 18 April last), and who are to examine into the circumstances by which some officers have been excluded from compensation, under the 7th clause of 3 & 4 Will. IV; and to Report their Opinion thereupon to The House.

And a Committee is appointed of—

Mr. Robinson.
Sir John Hobhouse.
Sir Robert Peel.
Mr. Robert Gordon.
Mr. Praed.
Mr. Cutlar Fergusson.
Captain Alsager.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Stewart Mackenzie.
Mr. Charles Barclay.
Mr. O'Connell.
Mr. Clay.
Mr. Serjeant Talfourd.
Lord Stanley.
Mr. Mackinnon.
Mr. G. F. Young.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Robert Steuart.
Mr. Marjoribanks.
Sir George Strickland.
Sir William Geary.
Colonel Evans.
Mr. Arthur Chichester.
Mr. Parrott.
Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Carruthers.
Mr. Sydney Herbert.
Mr. Angerstein.

Ordered, THAT the said Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the said Committee.

Mercurii, 27° *die Maii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them.

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - p. 5

471

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE, to whom were referred the Petitions of certain MARITIME OFFICERS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE, presented on the 11th March and 18th April last, and who were empowered to examine into the Circumstances by which some Officers have been excluded from Compensation under the 7th Clause of 3 & 4 Will. IV., and to Report their Opinion thereupon to The House;—HAVE considered the Matters to them referred, and agreed to the following RESOLUTIONS:—

Resolved,

THAT it appears to Your Committee, That under the Provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, s. 7, it is lawful for the East India Company to grant Compensation to all the Maritime Servants of the said Company, whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the Company's Trade.

Resolved,

THAT it further appears to Your Committee, That a Rule restricting the grant of such Compensation to Officers who have been in active employment under the said Company within the period of Five Years, has been adopted by the said Company, and sanctioned by the Board of Control, with a view to ascertain the Officers whose interests may be so affected.

Resolved,

THAT the strict adherence to this Rule appears to Your Committee to have excluded from compensation the cases of Officers who are fairly entitled to it; and Your Committee therefore recommend the Court of Directors of the East India Company to consider the cases of Officers hitherto excluded, whose interests may have been affected by the discontinuance of the Company's Trade.

27 *May* 1835.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Jovis, 21° die Maii, 1835:

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq. - - - - - - p. 5

Lunæ, 25° die Maii, 1835:

Captain James Smith Scatcherd - - - - - p. 14
Captain David Sutton - - - - - - p. 15
Captain John Charity - - - - - - p. 16

Martis, 26° die Maii, 1835:

The Right Hon. Lord Glenelg - - - - - p. 17
Captain Alsager, M. P. - - - - - - p. 19

473

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Jovis, 21° die Maii, 1835.

G. R. ROBINSON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

21 May 1835.

1. WHAT situation do you hold under the East India Company?—I am the financial secretary.

2. Do you happen to be cognizant of the facts under which the arrangement was made by the East India Company to compensate their maritime officers, under the clauses of the Act of Parliament which provided for their so being compensated?—Yes, I am.

3. With the whole of the facts?—Yes, I am.

4. Will you be so obliging as to state to the Committee, in your own terms, the course of proceeding which was taken by the East India Company, with a view to the arrangements made to carry into effect the clauses of the Bill?—In the first instance a committee of the Court of Directors prepared a plan for the grant of compensation to certain of the maritime officers of the service, which was sent, in an unofficial shape, to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, who, after keeping it some time, expressed his acquiescence in it. After the plan was finally adopted by the Court of Directors, and whilst it was waiting the official confirmation of the Board of Control, a desire was expressed, on the part of the Court of Proprietors, that they might exercise their judgment upon the plan of compensation to the maritime servants. The Court of Proprietors disapproved of the plan in contemplation by the Court of Directors, and requested them to revise it. The Court of Directors did so; and materially enlarged the plan; which was submitted to the proprietors, who, not thinking it sufficiently liberal, framed a plan of their own, which has been approved by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with certain modifications and reductions.

5. Will you be obliging enough to state whether the adoption of the different scale by the proprietors involved the amount or degree of compensation, or anything relating to the principle?—It involved an alteration in principle. The Court of Directors proposed to compensate by the grant of sums of money; the proprietors determined to grant annuities. It involved another alteration as regarded the time within which the claimants must have been in the service. The plan of the directors was five years antecedent to the 22d of April 1834, when the new arrangements regarding the Company came into operation. The period fixed by the proprietors was five years antecedent to the 28th of August 1833, when the India Act passed.

6. That is, when you say five years, the officers must have been serving within that period?—It was a condition of both plans that no party should be granted compensation who had been out of the service for a longer period than five years.

7. What further proceedings took place?—I am not aware of any further proceedings connected with the arrangement of the plan of compensation.

8. Will you explain to the Committee whether the first proposition made by the Court of Directors involved the principle of exclusion within the period of five years, as you have stated?—In the plan originally contemplated by the Court of Directors (previously to its being revised at the desire of the Court of Proprietors), the period was more restricted.

9. But it did involve the exclusion of persons who had served within some period or other?—It did.

10. And that period was three years?—Yes.

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

21 May 1835.

11. Was the extension of it an act of the Court of Directors before it was submitted to a Court of Proprietors?—No; the period was extended when the plan was revised.

12. The Court of Proprietors merely altered the period from the 22d of April to the 28th of August?—Yes.

13. But concurred with the directors in the principle of exclusion for a certain number of years?—They did.

14. Can you put the Committee in possession of any reasons which induced the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors concurrently to adopt this principle of exclusion towards any of the officers?—In forming regulations for the grant to a large body of persons of compensation for prospective losses, it was necessary as far as possible to limit the compensation to the cases of those who might actually suffer by the alteration of system, and although no general principle could be laid down which would not involve some cases of hardship, yet it was thought that men who for some years had ceased to be employed by the Company during the period of their exclusive trade, when they employed a large quantity of shipping, were not likely to benefit by the Company's service if the Company had embarked in a competition trade, when their quantity of shipping must have been greatly reduced. That I apprehend to have been the general consideration which influenced the Company in imposing a limitation. The precise period of five years, I apprehend, was fixed, because it was deemed sufficiently comprehensive, and also because it was the period prescribed by the regulations of the Poplar Fund, which was the only institution on which this description of servants had any claim to pecuniary relief in the event of their falling into decay.

15. Then the rule laid down by the East India Company, in prescribing a period of five years antecedent to the 28th of August 1833, was a rule adopted by them, in order that it might operate as nearly as might be to the exclusion only of those officers who might naturally be supposed, by not having served within that period, voluntarily to have quitted the service?—I do not apprehend that the regulation was prescribed for the purpose of excluding any set of men, but simply because five years was a period sufficiently comprehensive, as a general rule, to embrace all who could be supposed to suffer by the change of system.

16. So far as you are acquainted with the circumstances of the case, do you suppose then that it was the intention of the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors, in forming this rule, that no officer should be excluded from the compensation whose future prospects might fairly be considered as prejudiced by the suspension of the East India Company's trade?—The general object of the rule was undoubtedly to grant compensation to the real sufferers. The framers of the rule were of course perfectly aware that in its operation it would in some cases fall unequally or press hardly.

17. Were there not, after the adoption of this rule, many cases submitted to the Court of Directors of officers who, being excluded under the operation of that rule, considered themselves aggrieved, and who stated that they were excluded notwithstanding they were enabled to show that their not serving afloat subsequently to the 28th of August 1828 arose from circumstances over which they had no control themselves, and that they had not voluntarily abandoned the service, but did look forward to the hope of future employment and advantage?—There have been several applications from officers excluded, praying, notwithstanding the exclusion, that they might be granted compensation for loss of prospect.

18. Will you be so obliging as to inform the Committee what was done with respect to such claims for the consideration of special cases?—The claims were altogether rejected, as not coming within the rule of compensation.

19. That has been the reply universally given to such applications, has it?—Yes it has.

20. That rule has been acted on as the concurrent act of the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors?—With respect to the Court of Proprietors, one of their regulations provided for the consideration of "special cases," but the Board of Commissioners, in the letter from their President, dated the 12th of November last, desired "that the compensation, whether as a pension or as a gratuity, should be given to such commanders and officers only as have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 28th of August 1833."

21. Was there any distinction made between the officers who commanded the ships of the East India Company and those who commanded freighted ships?—There was.

22. In

475

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

21 May 1835.

22. In the amount of the compensation or the principle?—In the amount of compensation.

23. They were all clearly considered as coming within the scale of compensation?—Yes.

24. The difference only was in the degree of amount?—Exactly; the Company's own got more than the freighted.

25. Did not the Court of Directors originally address letters through Mr. Carter, the assistant secretary, to all the officers, with certain queries, calling on them to answer those queries before any plan of compensation was agreed upon?—There was a circular letter of that kind written, in consequence of a general memorial having been preferred to the Court, to all persons known to be in the maritime service of the Company.

26. One of those letters was addressed to those officers, to inquire whether or no they had abandoned the service voluntarily, and to know if it was their intention of entering into it in future?—I believe there was a question of that kind, but I have not a copy of the letter to refer to at present.

27. If I understand you right, the rule laid down by the East India Company has been rigidly acted upon?—It has.

28. And that all claims on the part of those officers who were excluded under the operation of that rule, and who considered themselves as having an equitable claim under the Act of Parliament, have been entirely rejected without consideration, because they did not come within the rule prescribed?—They have been rejected on the ground that they were not included in the plan of compensation.

29. You have referred to the Poplar Hospital; will you have the kindness to state to the Committee the nature of the claims that are admitted on the applications for relief to the Poplar Hospital; the grounds of claim?—The persons receiving relief must have been 10 years in actual employ in the service, and must have preferred their claims within five years from the date of the termination of the last voyage; they must also produce proof of sickness or infirmity; and all private income goes in abatement of the amount of relief.

30. Is it necessary, in preferring a claim for relief from the funds of the Poplar Hospital, to state there is any intention of continuing in the maritime service of the East India Company?—No; the claimants must produce medical certificates to show they cannot go.

31. Is it necessary to show that they would have gone but for sickness?—No, it is not.

32. They must make their claims within five years of actual service?—Yes.

33. Do you not consider then that the relief that is afforded by the Poplar Hospital is in the nature of a remuneration for the service, or forms a portion of remuneration for persons who have been employed in the maritime service of the East India Company?—I consider it to be a compassionate grant to maritime servants, rendered incapable from the state of their health, and unable from poverty to support themselves.

34. Under those circumstances can you assign a reason why the Court of Directors adopted the rule laid down for dispensing relief from the funds of the Poplar Hospital; can you give any reason why they took it as a rule so prescribed in guiding them in giving compensations to persons for the loss of prospective services; what parity of principle does it appear to you there is between the two cases?—The Company, in granting compensation for prospective losses, considered it necessary to draw the line somewhere. Five years was fixed upon as being sufficiently comprehensive, and as being a period with which the service had become familiar, from the practice of the Poplar Fund.

35. What description of officers contribute subscriptions to the Poplar Fund?—All.

36. Though they have been contributors for a number of years, they cease to be claimants after a number of years unemployed?—They do.

37. Are there any of those persons who have received compensation who had in their answers declared they resigned the service and did not mean to join it?—Not any.

38. Was any question put to any of them respecting their property, as pointed out in the Poplar Fund, or was it granted independent of their fortune?—The compensation has been granted without reference to fortune.

39. Was that taken into consideration by the Court at all? are there any proceedings to show that?—No; the plan of compensation had no reference to the property

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

21 May 1835.

property of the individual. In the revised plan of the Court of Directors, they proposed that the advantages of the Poplar Fund should be given without proof of sickness or infirmity, in cases where the parties could not get employment; requiring, however, that the other rule of the Poplar Fund, deducting private income from the allowance, should be strictly applied; but the compensation was not in any degree dependent on the amount of private property. The relaxation of the rule of the Poplar Fund, to which I have referred, was suggested from a consideration that some of the commanders and officers, in consequence of the change of system, might not be able to obtain employment.

40. State on what principle they give to a commander 200 *l.*, as appears to have been done, whilst by the Poplar Fund the greatest allowance is 150 *l.*?—I can only say that the annuity of 200 *l.* arose out of an act of the Court of Proprietors. The Court of Directors never proposed that in any case a higher amount of annuity should be granted than as fixed by the Poplar Fund regulations.

41. Did the Court of Directors address any remonstrance to the Court of Proprietors against the large amount of pensions so granted?—The subject was discussed at great length, and the directors, by demanding a ballot, appealed to the whole of the proprietors against what was proposed.

42. Did the Court, as a Court, bring that before the Court of Proprietors to show the great increased amount beyond that which, under the existing fund at Poplar, commanders would have had a claim for?—Estimates of the expenses of the proposed plans were prepared, and they were laid before the General Court.

43. Did that estimate of expenses limit the amount of pensions to the amount that would be granted under the Poplar Fund?—The estimates embraced the expenses that would be entailed by the plan of the proprietors compared with that of the Court of Directors.

44. Are you aware if the excluded officers were in the constant habit of applying for employment or not?—Applications for employment were not made to the East India Company, but to the owners of ships in their employ.

45. Are you aware if they were in the habit of attending and soliciting employment in the way that persons usually do, through a certain degree of influence of course?—I really have no means of satisfying the Committee on that point.

46. Will you state whether among all those officers were there some who did did not or who omitted to answer the queries as to their intentions with regard to the service; did the answer to that query direct the Court in excluding or including any one?—The best answer I can make to that question is to state that the Company, in concurrence with the Board of Commissioners, prescribed the following form of declaration, to be subscribed by all claimants; viz. "I do hereby declare that I had not, previous to August 1833, quitted the maritime service of the Company for the purpose either of retiring from it or of following any other pursuit, and that if the Company had gone on trading in common with the public, it was my intention to follow the maritime profession in their service."

47. Are we to understand that no individual is included in the list of compensation who does not receive the amount for the loss of the opportunity or chance he had of serving in the service?—No one receives a compensation without making this declaration.

48. Although any individual might be disposed to make such a declaration, yet if he did not come within the limited period he would not be entitled to compensation?—Clearly not.

49. Was no question asked of those individuals as to their competence or independence on retiring from service?—Not any.

50. Would not such a question be put to every person claiming any pension or allowance from the Poplar Fund?—Yes.

51. Is there any declaration of the Court of Directors in any of their public records which gives to officers of their own, or vessels hired by them, a claim to pension or superannuation other than of the Poplar Fund?—Not any.

52. Was it ever before the Court, or are there any documents before the Court drawing the attention of the Court of Proprietors to that fact, as also to the increase of the amount even beyond that which they would have had a claim upon for services or otherwise?—The attention of the Court of Proprietors was directly called to the regulations of the Poplar Fund in the minute of the Court of Directors, dated the 5th of August 1834.

53. There is one word you mentioned in the first answer you gave, the original plan of the Court of Directors was restricted or limited to three years, and restricted

to

477

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

21 May 1835.

to certain persons; what do you mean by certain persons?—I mean that the original plan of the Court of Directors was to grant compensation only to such commanders and officers as could prove an interest in the existing bottoms, that is the ships in existence which had been built for the Company's service.

54. Did that exclude all those who had retired, and who might have expected to get a ship, but at that time actually had not any interest?—It excluded all who could not prove an interest in a ship.

55. Do you know whether those officers who were employed during the limit of the five years antecedent to the period of the 28th of August 1833 had private capital in any way employed in those ships in which they sailed; were they put to any expense in fitting out those ships on their own private accounts?—Whether commanders had any shares in the ships, I am of course unable to say. The contracts under which the ships were engaged, provided that no command should be sold.

56. Did the question of the property possessed by any of those included for compensation become a question in the Court of Proprietors?—No, it did not.

57. Then neither in the Court of Proprietors nor in the Court of Directors has any reference been made to the amount of property which those who claimed compensation had?—The plans of compensation were all irrespective of property.

58. If any such claim had been made by the master or commander to benefit by the Poplar Fund, would not that necessarily have been, as you have stated, a consideration with the Court?—Yes, it would.

59. Then are the Committee to understand that this grant of compensation is contrary altogether to the principle on which the allowance would have been made from the Poplar Fund?—Clearly.

60. Then was any opinion taken as to the interpretation of the seventh clause in that Act of Parliament under which the grant has been made, as to the nature of the claim, whether for past service or for prospective loss of employment?—The Company always distinguished between compensation for prospective losses and relief in consideration of past services.

61. Put this fact, which is a possible case: if an applicant for this relief having four stars to his name in the list of proprietors, would it not exclude him?—It would not.

62. Then is the Committee to understand that the object and intention of the Court of Directors was over-ruled by the vote of the Proprietors in Court?—The object and intention of both Courts were the same. The difference was as to the extent and mode of compensation.

63. Can you state what would have been the amount in value, or what would have been charged to the Company's funds if the plan originally suggested by the Court of Directors had been adopted and approved by the Board of Control, in contrast with that which the charge will now be, even for those included?—The estimated charge of the original plan of the Court of Directors was 204,000 *l.*

64. Is this the result of the proceedings of the Court without any interference of the proprietors?—Yes.

65. What is the date of that?—The 7th of May 1834.

66. Did that 204,000 *l.* contemplate the paying individuals a sum of money in full, and thus at once settling those claims?—Yes, it did.

67. On what day did the Board of Control approve of that amount?—There was, as I have before stated, only an unofficial understanding with the Board of Control that it would be approved.

68. And it was approved?—Not formally approved, for it never got into the shape to be regularly submitted, the Court of Proprietors having interfered.

69. It was understood it would be sanctioned?—Yes.

70. Did the Court of Directors understand, in the ordinary way in which confidential communications are held with that Board, that the Board of Control would sanction an allowance to that amount?—They did. Their chairman received a demi-official letter from the President to that effect.

71. At what time was that proposition, when so understood, submitted to the Court of Proprietors?—I think it was at the quarterly meeting of the Court in June. The proposition was dated in May; it remained for some time at the Board of Control; and at the quarterly meetings of the General Court in June some questions were put regarding the plan of compensation to the maritime servants, when the proprietors came to resolutions that the Court of Directors should not carry that plan into effect without previously consulting them.

 72. Were

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

21 May 1835.

72. Were they all included who are now included in the plan of compensation?—Certainly not. The original plan was more limited.

73. In numbers?—Yes.

74. That plan extended only to service of three years from August?—It extended only to the number of commanders and officers necessary to officer the ships existing in the service. There were, I think, 32.

75. What was the next step to increase that amount, and what was the increase?—The Court of Proprietors referred it to the Court of Directors to revise their plan. The Court of Directors did so by a minute, dated the 5th of August 1834; and instead of limiting the compensation to the commanders and officers of the existing ships, they extended it to all who had been in the service five years antecedent to the 22d of April 1834.

76. Was that resolution without any resolution of the Court of Proprietors; did that five years originate with the Court of Directors?—The Court of Directors extended the term to five years upon the revision requested by the proprietors, and at the same time they determined to relax that part of the regulation of the Poplar Fund which required that the claimant for an annuity should produce proof of sickness.

77. Did they come to any minute on that subject?—They did; it is printed.

78. Can you state why the Court, without any interference of the proprietors, extended the period for five instead of three years, as originally?—It was in consequence of the strong representations that were made in the Court of Proprietors in the course of the debate, of the hardship of the limitation first proposed by the Court of Directors.

79. What is the amount of the second of that revised consideration of the 5th of August, which you have alluded to?—The estimated charge of the revised plan is 508,000 *l.*

80. Does that contemplate the putting all the included in one sum of money, and then discharging their claim?—So far as respects compensation in one sum of money; but the estimate also includes the effect of that relaxation of the Poplar Fund regulations which embraced the grant of annuities in cases where individuals might fall into decay, and yet not be sick.

81. Did that revised plan include all those which are now included?—No, it did not.

82. Then on what occasion, and why were others included?—That revised plan went before the Court of Proprietors in September, and they came to a resolution to grant the compensation to all persons who had been in the service five years antecedent to August 1833, instead of April 1834.

83. Was that the only difference?—They also determined, that instead of granting sums of money they would grant annuities to all who had served 10 years, and to all under 10 years gratuities equal to the value of the annuity for the proportionate period of service.

84. Did the Court of Directors approve of these alterations, or what steps did the Court take?—The directors demanded a ballot on this proposition.

85. What was the result?—It was carried by a large majority, there were 385 votes for it, and 137 against it, making a majority of 248 in favour.

86. Were any means taken to exclude any of those from voting who were interested in the grant?—The Court of Directors had no power to exclude from voting any proprietors qualified to vote.

87. Then in consequence of that vote of the Court of Proprietors, what steps were taken by the Court or the Board of Control?—The Directors transmitted the proprietors' plan, and both their own plans to the Board of Control.

88. What answer did you receive?—The Board of Control on the 12th of November 1834, returned the proprietors' plan approved, with certain modifications and reductions.

89. What was the amount stated by the Court of the total expense when sent up, and what the reduction?—The estimated charge of the proprietors' plan was 1,520,000 *l.*

90. On what principle is that calculation made?—The annuities are valued according to age, at the Government rate, regulated by the price of consols.

91. Are the Committee to understand that the determination of the Court of Proprietors raised the money to be paid, as first recommended by the Court of Directors, from 204,000 *l.* up to 1,520,000?—Yes.

92. And

479

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

21 May 1835.

92. And that was done by a number of voters, of how many?—The number of persons who voted was 365.

93. What was the reduction made by the Board of Control; what was the amount, and what the principle on which that reduction was made?—A general reduction of one-fifth was made by the Board of Control.

94. On what principle?—The principle is not explained in the letter from Mr. Grant, dated the 12th of November 1834.

95. What other reduction was made?—The Board directed, that no pension or gratuity should be granted to any person, unless he had been at least two voyages in the service.

96. Did that include the Company's own or hired ships, or both?—Both. The gratuities were also greatly reduced by the Board's prescribing a rule, that "in the commutation of pensions and the computation of gratuities the same rules and rates were to be followed as are now applied to the Company's commercial servants;" that is, that instead of taking the Government rate and the price of consols, we should take the Northampton Tables for the value of life, and 6 *l.* per cent. for the interest of money.

97. What is the difference, and why did you select the one in preference to the other?—The Court of Directors had established that rule for their own servants, from a wish to discourage applications for the commutation of the allowance.

98. Is the effect of the adoption of the Northampton Tables in favour of the Company, or in favour of the individuals?—Greatly in favour of the Company. My impression is, it would be a saving in the cases of commutation of from 25 *l.* to 30 *l.* per cent.

99. Are the Committee to understand that the Court of Directors, in granting pensions to their commercial servants now losing their employ by the cessation of the Company's employment, have had all their annuities calculated on the Northampton Tables?—They have, in all cases, where they have granted commutations.

100. It is on that account this plan has been suggested?—Yes.

101. You have stated the amount of reduction; state what is the net claim that will be payable in consequence of that; what is the estimate of the present charge?—The estimated charge of the plan as sanctioned by the Board, is 750,000 *l.*

102. What is the difference between that sum and the larger sum?—A reduction of one-half. But the Committee will allow me to explain as to the last estimate, that the annuities are all calculated at the high rate of interest and on the Northampton Tables, which benefit to the Company will be limited to the gratuities and such annuities as may be commuted.

103. But you will have to pay the proportionate annual annuity until the commutation takes place?—Yes.

104. Have you any estimate, or has any estimate been formed of what that amount would be in the later calculation, in the present valuation of life?—Upon a rough calculation, the difference would probably be not less than 200,000 *l.*

105. That would be 950,000 *l.*?—Yes.

106. Can you state to the Committee what number of officers are now claiming for compensation on the principle on which you have already granted compensation, except the duration of years?—The number who can claim?

107. Yes; there are a certain number who consider themselves entitled to claim, and some are admitted to be within so nearly a few days or months that it has been thought they might be admitted, how many can claim compensation?—The numbers who are in a condition to claim are stated in the printed papers.

108. Their claims are admitted;—No, they are in a situation to claim and come within the rule.

109. Are they excluded from or included in that sum of 750,000 *l.*?—The estimate includes the whole. Supposing all claim who can, the expense will be as stated in that estimate.

110. Have you attempted to form an estimate of the number of officers excluded by the rule in question?—No; my general impression, however, is, that but for the exclusion 160 or 170 more would be in the situation to claim.

111. Will you state generally what proportion, in your opinion, the excluded officers bear in number to those who are included?—The Committee may possibly find some means of calculation in the following facts: during the last charter the Company have employed in their service 830 commanders and officers. The total number that come within the rule of compensation is 293; 537 remain, consider-

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

21 May 1835.

able numbers of whom are dead, or not in the situation to make the declaration. We may pretty safely estimate that about 150 would claim.

112. Could you in that way form a rough estimate of what the amount will be, suppose they get in in the same manner?—About 400,000 *l.*

113. That comprises the whole, supposing all of them were prepared to make a declaration?—No, I have made an allowance for that. My impression is, that 150 would claim; probably, however, some abatement should be made from my calculation, upon the ground that the claimants are older than those who come within the rule.

114. Would that include widows and children; would that be admitted in the excluded?—It supposes the same prineiple to be applied to the excluded as to the included.

115. Of the list of officers who were included, have any of them now applied for the payment of that gratuity which was awarded?—Payment has been made to a very considerable extent.

116. When?—Within the last fortnight, as soon as the period of two months had expired from the date of the particulars being laid before Parliament.

117. Do the Board of Directors fortify themselves by any legal opinions in their proceedings?—They satisfied themselves by legal opinion that the payments might be made.

118. Was it intimated to the Court of Directors, that if they did not pay they were liable to prosecutions?—No, there was no such intimation.

119. They did not so feel it?—They acted, I apprehend, under the legal opinion they received.

120. They found they had no right, but did not the Court of Directors feel themselves obliged to pay, without waiting for the decision of this Committee or any inquiries on the subject?—They did.

121. When you spoke of the lapse of two months, did you mean after the period when the first paper was laid on the table of the House of Commons?—No; two months from the time when the particulars of each case were laid before Parliament.

122. Have there not been within the last two or three days some papers laid on the table of the House of Commons?—Certainly; and in those cases payment will not be made until the expiration of two months.

123. According as the two months elapse where persons are included in the papers, from that period the Company consider themselves bound to pay, without waiting until the whole of the papers are laid on the table?—Yes.

124. Have many received compensation for their pensions? have many commuted, or only received one year's pension?—I am not aware of a single case of commutation.

125. Then it is only a pension for a single year?—The grant is an annuity in some cases and a gratuity in others.

126. Is any document granted to the parties showing that they are entitled to an annuity?—As soon as the compensation has gone through all its forms, and has been two months on the table of both Houses of Parliament, a letter is addressed to the party stating the result.

127. The principle upon which the East India Company have acted in granting these compensations and allowances has been for the loss of prospective services, and not for the length of service previously rendered?—Clearly.

128. Have you any doubt yourself that among the excluded officers there are some at least who had not voluntarily abandoned the hope of future advantages from the East India Company?—I can have no doubt that there must be among the excluded some cases of hardship.

129. Have you any doubt that among the excluded officers there are some at least who had not abandoned all hopes of prospective advantage, supposing the East India Company had continued to be a trading Company?—The only opinion which I am able to form on that point is gathered from past experience. I find on inquiry that during the last charter 59 persons left the service and afterwards resumed it. Of those, 29 had not been out of the service more than five years, and only five had been out of the service 10 years. Now I find of 57 persons who sign a petition for relief as being now excluded, 38 have been out more than 10 years.

130. Have not some at least of the excluded officers, in their applications to have their claims considered as special cases, expressed their willingness to subscribe to the declaration required from the other officers, that they had not abandoned the service?—

service?—They have some of them made declarations tantamount to that in their memorials.

131. But the rigid application of the rule which you have previously explained precluded the Court of Directors from taking their claims altogether into consideration?—Yes.

132. Have not some of those who have presented claims been upwards of 25 years out of the service; that is, since their last voyage?—Yes, they have.

133. Has not one of those been at home 26 years since the last voyage?—Yes.

134. Has not another been 25 years?—Yes.

135. Has not another been 20 years?—Yes.

136. And several 19 years?—Yes.

137. Eighteen and seventeen years?—Yes.

138. Do you consider that all the cases of hardship are nearly all included in the 57 who signed the petition?—It is impossible for me to say. I imagine those who feel aggrieved would put their case forward.

139. Were there not among the individuals included in the list of those compensated many who had quitted the service for more than five years, and had returned to the service?—I have not any statement on that point. I understand, however, that the cases are very few of individuals within five years being entitled to compensation who had previously been out of the service for more than five years.

140. There are such cases?—I am not able to speak positively that there are. I imagine there are.

141. Would you furnish the Committee with a list?—Yes.

142. Will you inform the Committee whether it has come to the knowledge of the Court that any of those who are now included in the compensation had commenced business on their own account in any line, as distinguished from that of the sea?—There has been such a case.

143. Were any exemptions applied to those?—In the first instance the directors refused to admit the claim; but upon a further application they admitted it; subject, however, to the opinion of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and their opinion was that the officer in question having subscribed the declaration, should be admitted.

144. What was the date of that?—The Board's decision was dated the 30th of April last.

145. You have been asked whether among the excluded officers there were not some who had retired from the maritime service of the Company from the period of 25 to 19 years; are you not aware that among the excluded officers there are some who had retired but a few months before that period?—There are.

146. And who, having spent their whole lives up to that period in the junior branches of the service, still looked for remuneration to obtaining a command; who had not in fact left the service, but still looked to remuneration for the previous loss of their time?—I am not able to speak to that.

147. Will you furnish the Committee, as far as you can, with a list of all those who are now claimants for compensation, stating their length of service; when they left it; when they performed their last voyage, and whether any, to the knowledge of the Court, are engaged in other businesses, that is, of the excluded officers?—Yes.

148. All claimants at the India House as well as those who have petitioned?—Yes, I will.

149. Can the Committee be furnished by the East India Company with a list of the names of the excluded officers, all of them, as well as those who have petitioned the House, without regard to whether they have petitioned or not, and some short statement of their circumstances?—No; I think it would be impossible to furnish any accurate statement of the names of the excluded officers.

150. You have mentioned to the Committee that a circular letter was addressed by the Court to each officer, with certain queries; have answers been received from all the officers to those queries?—No.

151. From those who have not answered, have the demands been repeated?—No.

152. Why not? and why have not the answers been enforced?—The circular arose out of a memorial. If parties to whom it was addressed did not think proper to answer it, it was not thought necessary to require them to do so; besides which the plan of compensation superseded those queries.

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

21 May 1835.

153. The plan of compensation appears to have been granted without attention being paid to the circumstances of the parties who were claimants?—Clearly.

154. And compensation has been awarded without reference to the queries?—Yes.

155. All the included officers have signed that declaration, stating that they had not abandoned the service?—Yes.

156. Can you inform the Committee whether the Court of Directors consider it to be within their competency now to extend the compensation to the officers excluded, provided they should see the equity of making such an extension?—I consider it is perfectly open to the Company, if they think fit, to form another plan of compensation, and send it up to the Board of Control.

157. Even to the extent of reversing the claim of those persons who are included, and without the proprietors?—No. The Company cannot reverse the grants already made. As matter of propriety, the proprietors having indicated a wish to exercise their judgment on the claims of the maritime servants, the directors would probably consult them on all such questions; but the Court of Directors are the Company as well as the Court of Proprietors.

158. You have been already asked whether it is in the power of the East India Company to furnish the Committee with a tolerably accurate list of the names and cases of those excluded officers; can that be done?—I do not think it will be possible to furnish the Committee with an accurate list.

159. Could you furnish all the names and particulars of those who have sent answers to the queries?—Yes, we could give the particulars in each case as they appear on our records.

160. It is the wish of the Committee that they should be furnished, as early as may suit the convenience of the East India House, with such a list, giving accurately and succinctly the date and period of the service, the nature of the service (that is the grade), and the time they left their employ; you will do that, will you?—Yes, I will.

Lunæ, 25° die Maii, 1835.

G. R. ROBINSON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR,

Captain *James Smith Scatcherd*, was called in; and Examined.

Captain *J. Smith Scatcherd*.

25 May 1835

161. WERE you an officer in the maritime service of the East India Company?—Yes.

162. What rank did you fill?—Second officer.

163. Did you make any claim to the East India Company under the late Act of Parliament which put an end to the trading of the Company?—Yes.

164. When did you make a claim?—There was a petition drawn up by all those who were excluded from compensation.

165. Did you make a claim separately by yourself, or did you make it generally on behalf of others as well as yourself?—First, I signed a petition generally and afterwards I made a personal application in writing.

166. Can you state the date of your personal application?—The 12th of December 1834.

167. Will you state as near as you can from memory what was the substance of your application?—I think what I stated was the number of voyages I had been; and I was asked the reason of my having quitted the service, or rather, why I had not been employed recently, and my answer was, that having been soliciting amongst my friends for constant employment without being able to succeed, I retired into Devonshire, still leaving my friends to solicit employment, and ready to embark the first opportunity I could obtain it. Then I remained still in Devonshire till within the last four years, and I still made application without being able to succeed.

168. Can you lay before the Committee a copy of your application, and the answer to it?—I can.

[*The Witness delivered in the same, which were read as follows:*]

"To

483

Captain *J. Smith Scatcherd.*

25 May 1835.

" To the Honourable Court of Directors.

" Gentlemen,

" By the line of exclusion which has been drawn for compensating your maritime officers your petitioner is debarred from participating in its intended benefits, at the same time not doubting that your honourable Court will, on a plain statement of facts be induced to think favourable of your petitioner's claim, and award such compensation, either as annuity or specific grant, as the apparent justness of the case may be considered deserving.

" Your petitioner entered at an early period into your honourable service, with the intention of remaining so long as health would permit, little aware of the difficulty of obtaining appointments, and after an expiration of ten years services, in which your petitioner has been actively employed, at the taking of the Isle of France and Batavia, and also a detention of several months in China, during the expedition of Admiral Drury, at Macao, a sacrifice of near 3,000 *l.*, and a constant application for employ without success.

" Your petitioner, rather than solicit assistance from the Poplar Fund, retired to the country, and have been since subsisting on the bounty of his friends.

" It may be quite unnecessary to remind your honourable Court, that after 10 years active service at sea, totally disqualifies him for any other profession or business. Your petitioner having a large family to support, will ever feel grateful for any remuneration, however limited.

" I remain, &c.

" 2, Oliver Terrace, Mile-end-road, *J. S. Scatcherd.*"

" 12 December 1834.

" Sir, East India House, 24th December 1834.

" With reference to your letter of the 12th instant, soliciting compensation as having belonged to the maritime service of the Company, I am commanded to acquaint you, that as your case does not come within the regulations lately established for the grant of such compensation, the Court are under the necessity of declining to comply with your request.

" I am, &c.

" Mr. J. S. Scatcherd. *P. Auber*, Secy."

169. After receiving that answer did you make any other application for compensation under the late Act of Parliament?—Yes, I think I made another application to the Court of Directors.

170. Will you deliver in to the Committee a copy of each of the applications you made and the answers you received?—I will.

171. Did you receive from the East India Company one of the letters sent to the officers with certain queries, calling upon you to answer them?—Yes, I did.

172. Did you answer those queries?—Yes, I did; in fact that is what I have now spoken of.

Captain *David Sutton*, called in; and Examined.

Captain *David Sutton.*

173. ARE you an officer in the East India Company's maritime service?—Yes; I was a commander.

174. After the passing of the late Act of Parliament did you make an application to the East India Company for compensation under that Act?—I did.

175. Have you a copy of it?—I have.

[*The same was delivered in and read as follows:*]

" Memorial of Captain *David Sutton* to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

" Honourable Sirs,

" Your memorialist showeth that he was commander of your regular ship Walmer Castle, and begs to attach to this his letter to Mr. Secretary Auber, dated 12th July 1834 as a reference, and to prevent trouble.

" In addition to the services enumerated in the letter alluded to, your memorialist begs to draw the attention of your honourable Court to the arduous task of the

Captain *David Sutton.*

25 May 1835.

officers and crew of the honourable Company's ship Boddam, on her homeward voyage from China to England in 1798–99, in which ship your memorialist was third mate; the above-named ship sprang a leak after passing the Straits, making occasionally from 20 to 30 inches of water per hour, and that the pumps were kept constantly going day and night from that period till the ship was cleared in the River Thames, by which means a valuable cargo was saved to the honourable Company.

"Your memorialist could enumerate many other services of 22 years, during a a period of war, but does not wish to claim any merit to himself, as he ever considered it his duty to use all his energy and exertions whilst in your honourable employ.

"Your memorialist particularly wishes to bring to the notice of your honourable Court the long period of his services at sea, having entered into your honourable employ in 1794, and still continuing the sea for the maintenance of his wife, a large family of children, and himself; that he was anxious to continue in your service, but that the Walmer Castle being worn out, and the difficulty of procuring a berth increasing, he was under the necessity of having recourse to the free trade, but was chartered by your honourable Court in 1829–30.

"That your memorialist was at all times ready to attend the call of the honourable Company when they might require his services; and from the assistance of his friends in retaining the command of free traders, has kept himself from the Poplar Fund.

"Your memorialist is now in his 59th year, and has no other means of providing for himself and large family, otherwise than following the sea.

"That the hopes of your memorialist in returning to your regular service being now at an end, he therefore humbly trusts that his being obliged to fly for support to the free trade will not militate against his claim to your favourable consideration. Had your memorialist left the sea, it might have been presumed that he had other means; but he respectfully submits that his case is exceedingly hard, having been driven from a service in which he had been reared, for no fault whatever, but from there being no employment for him; he therefore humbly trusts his case is a special one, coming within the 7th clause of the India Bill, and that it may be deserving of the honourable Court's consideration. Your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) "*David Sutton,*
"30 Sept. 1834, late Commander H. C. S. Walmer Castle.
"4, Union-place, New Road."

176. Have you got the answer to that application?—I have.

[*The same was delivered in, and read as follows:*]

"Sir, East India House, 12 December 1834.

"With reference to your letter of the 30th September 1834, soliciting compensation as having belonged to the maritime service of the Company, I am commanded to acquaint you, that as your case does not come within the regulations lately established for the grant of such compensation, the Court are under the necessity of declining to comply with your request.

"I am, &c.
"Captain David Sutton. "*P. Auber,* Secretary."

177. What was the date of your last voyage in the service of the East India Company?—In the end of 1816.

Captain *John Charity,* was called in; and Examined as follows:

Captain *John Charity.*

178. WERE you lately an officer in the service of the East India Company?—Yes, as a commander.

179. When did you quit the service?—In 1828 was my last command.

180. At what period of the year?—I think the ship was paid off the 20th of May.

181. Did you make any application to the East India Company for compensation under the late Act of Parliament?—I did.

182. Was

485

182. Was it in writing?—In writing.

183. Will you furnish the Committee with a copy of your application, and of the answer you received?—I will send it to the Committee to-morrow.

Captain *John Charity.*

25 May 1835.

Martis, 26° die Maii, 1835.

G. R. ROBINSON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Right Honourable Lord *Glenelg* (who attended by permission of the House of Lords) Examined:

184. I BELIEVE your Lordship was President of the Board of Control during the period of those negociations which preceded the passing of the India Act?—I was.

Right Hon. Lord *Glenelg.*

26 May 1835.

185. Of course, therefore, your Lordship is cognizant of all the circumstances attending those negociations?—I am.

186. Was it a part of those arrangements that a clause should be introduced into the Act of Parliament to enable the East India Company to compensate such of their maritime officers, whose interests might be injuriously affected by the cessation of the trading Company's interest?—It was one part of those arrangements. I may mention that when the Bill was brought into the House of Commons, the clause which provides for that compensation was worded generally, not specifying the maritime officers. The feeling of the House was very strongly expressed on the occasion; petitions were presented; applications were made by the officers to the Board of Control; and in consequence, in the House of Commons, the words which provide for the maritime officers were introduced into that clause expressly in order to bring them within the compensation.

187. Was it the impression of your Lordship's mind that the clause so framed was intended to comprehend all the maritime officers of the Company who could show a reasonable and probable cause of loss by the operation of that Act?—The words of the Act are, I think, "those whose interests shall be affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trading."

188. Without any other limitation or qualification whatever, save and except that which related to the probable loss arising from the discontinuance of the Company's trade?—Yes.

189. Is your Lordship aware that a rule has been adopted by the East India Company, the effect of which has been to exclude all the maritime officers who had not served since the period of August 1828?—I am.

190. Was your Lordship consulted as to the probable effect and operation of such a rule as that?—The rule was supported by the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors; both concurred in that rule. In that state it was brought up to the Board of Control. I cannot say exactly that I was consulted whether the rule should be adopted; but in that shape it was brought before the Board of Control for the exercise of my judgment, and I acquiesced in the rule.

191. I believe that that was not the rule originally intended to have been adopted?—I think there was always some term of years proposed. I think the Court of Directors proposed a shorter term, and the Court of Proprietors enlarged it; but the principle of a term of years I think was always intended, as far as I now recollect.

192. Is it your Lordship's opinion that by the wording of the 7th clause in the Act of Parliament, which prescribes that the directors shall not pay any portion of the compensation money until the lapse of two months after the papers shall have been laid on the table of the two Houses of Parliament, that the effect of that part of the clause is to give Parliament any controlling power over these arrangements?—Until the lapse of two months I think that clause does give Parliament the power of controlling them.

193. Then when your Lordship states that until the lapse of two months it gives them a controlling power, I presume your Lordship means by that to state that it would give them a controlling power over those officers who have been compensated?—Over the scheme of arrangement laid on the table.

Right Hon. Lord *Glenelg*.

26 May 1835.

194. Is it the impression on your Lordship's mind that although two months have elapsed since some of these papers were laid upon the table of the House of Commons, yet that others are being laid upon the table even now daily, that that would exclude Parliament from a consideration of those officers whose petitions were presented to the House of Commons as long ago as the 11th of March, and who claimed the intervention of Parliament?—Do you mean whether that clause should in my opinion preclude the excluded officers from claiming some consideration on the part of Parliament?

195. Precisely so?—I should think they are not precluded.

196. Am I to infer then from your Lordship's answer to the last question that you consider that it is now in the power of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the concurrence of the Board of Control, to consider equitably the claims of these excluded officers?—That is my impression.

197. In the letter dated the 12th, there is this sentence, "The compensation, whether pension or gratuity, to be given to such commanders and officers only as have been in the employment of the service within the period of five years." Your Lordship did not intend that to exclude the consideration of all special cases, that word "only"?—I intended to draw the rule strictly. I do not say I intended to exclude all special cases. It is my opinion that special cases should be considered.

198. Your Lordship's object in sanctioning the rule, and probably the object of the Company in procuring it for your Lordship's opinion, was to adopt a compendious method of determining what officers were affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, and therefore the compensation embraced by the rules in every case to be given to those officers who should sign a certain declaration as being included, from the very circumstance that they had been employed within five years, and that they were affected?—Yes.

199. Then I presume, if any officers who were not included in that compensation, could make out clearly their interests were affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, it would be still your Lordship's opinion that it was in the power of the Company to compensate them?—You have expressed precisely my opinion.

200. Is your Lordship of opinion that the declaration hitherto signed by the included officers, connected with the fact of their service within five years, is sufficient to protect the interests of the public against abuses?—I think those two circumstances united are sufficient.

201. Is your Lordship of opinion that the declaration hitherto signed by the included officers, unconnected with the fact of their service within five years, would be sufficient to protect the interests of the public from abuses?—I think the more securities you have, the better for the public interest. I think some rule should be drawn, and in drawing that rule I would say a five years rule of itself affords a very strong presumption of not having quitted the service.

202. Will your Lordship explain why a severer test is necessary in the case of an officer who may have quitted the service one month before the period, and the case of an officer who quitted the service one month after the period prescribed by this rule?—The whole of it turns on the propriety of having a rule of time. If you have a rule of time, you must be prepared to expect hard instances close to the line. If you take the line strictly, you ought not to admit a single special case; and it is for the sake of admitting special cases that I admit the deviation from the rule.

203. Your Lordship having previously stated your opinion that the Act was formed in so comprehensive a manner as to include all the maritime officers whose interests might be prospectively injured by the operation of the Act, would not the same test, independently of the rule, be fairer in both cases, the case of one who quitted the service shortly before, and the case of one who quitted the service shortly after the Act?—Then I must revert to the rule again. "Shortly before:" of course it is impossible to say, that an officer quitting a month before or a month after is in different circumstances.

204. Your Lordship has been asked, whether you think it desirable, independently of the rule, that one line of evidence should be required where the service is discontinued in July, and another where the service is discontinued in September; and your Lordship has answered, that in such a case it is quite impossible to say, generally, any great difference should exist. Now I will ask the other extreme case: in the case of an officer who has left the service for 27 years, do you think that

Right Hon. Lord *Glenelg*.

26 May 1835.

the same slight evidence should be required for the probability of his service which you ask from an officer who has left it only within the last five years?—Certainly not.

205. Does not that establish in your Lordship's mind the necessity of having a rule somewhere?—It does in my mind. I abstain from arguing the question of the propriety of a rule, because I have shown my opinion on that subject.

Captain *Alsager*, a Member of the Committee, Examined.

Captain *Alsager*, M. P.

206. CAN you inform the Committee why, when the boatswain, and gunner, and carpenters have been considered as entitled to compensation, the ships' stewards have been excluded?—The boatswain, gunner and carpenters are considered in the light of warrant officers; they are allowed indulgences and take precedence of all others in the ship, and they have always been considered as warrant officers; I never heard that they had any commission.

207. The ships' stewards have never been classed with them?—Never.

208. But in what respect are they warrant officers?—It has been adopted from the Navy. I cannot say that any warrant is granted them.

209. In the appointment of a boatswain, or a gunner, or a carpenter it was not at all necessary that they should previously have sailed in a Company's ship in either that or an inferior capacity?—They generally were promoted from good conduct.

210. "They generally were:" but was it necessary according to the regulations of the Company?—The Company did not descend so low with their regulations.

211. But was it necessary?—Why it is customary; I cannot say it was absolutely necessary.

212. Was the consent of the Company or any of its officers necessary to give validity to the appointment of these officers?—No. In their own services they appointed them.

213. Was either of these classes of officers entitled to any small pension after a certain number of years?—The boatswain and carpenter always were; the stewards were not reckoned.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

EAST INDIA MARITIME OFFICERS;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *May* 1835.

242.

489

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *June* 1835.

Mercurii, 18° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to examine into the provisions of the Act of last Session, for establishing Uniformity of Weights and Measures, and to consider of such Amendments in that Act as may be calculated to carry its Objects more fully and satisfactorily into effect:—

And a Committee was appointed of,—

Lord Viscount Ebrington.	Mr. William Miles.
Mr. Secretary Goulburn.	Mr. Thornely.
Mr. Baring.	Mr. Ainsworth.
Sir George Clerk.	Mr. Davenport.
Mr. Scholefield.	Mr. John Edward Stanley.
The Lord Advocate.	Sir John Wrottesley.
Mr. Gisborne.	Mr. Charles Arthur Walker.
Mr. Wallace.	Sir Robert Ferguson.
Admiral Adam.	Sir Oswald Mosley.
Sir Edward Knatchbull.	Mr. Ormsby Gore.
Mr. Jephson.	Sir Samuel Whalley.
Sir Eardley Wilmot.	Mr. Oliphant.
Mr. Patrick Maxwell Stewart.	Mr. Wilks.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Jovis, 19° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Tooke be added to the Committee.

Martis, 24° *die Martii*, 1835.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Walker, of Bury, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Wigney and Mr. Wakley be added to the Committee.

Ordered, THAT the Report from the Select Committee on Weights and Measures in the last Session of Parliament be referred to the Committee.

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - p. iii

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - p. 1

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to examine into the Provisions of the Act of last Session, establishing Uniformity of WEIGHTS and MEASURES, and to consider of such Amendments in that Act as may be calculated to carry its Objects more fully and satisfactorily into effect;——HAVE agreed to the following REPORT:—

YOUR Committee having examined into the Provisions of the Act of last Session, have found that it requires various Alterations; and they have therefore agreed to the Heads of a Bill repealing that Act, and making other Provisions in lieu thereof, and have directed their Chairman to prepare and bring in such Bill.

17 *June* 1835.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Mercurii, 25° die Martii, 1835.

Mr. *Thomas Poynder* - - - - - - - - - p. 1
Mr. *William Lee* - - - - - - - - - - p. 5
William Henry Whitbread, Esq. - - - - - - - - p. 8
Thomas Gisborne, Esq. - - - - - - - - - p. 8
Mr. *Lewis Sleight* - - - - - - - - - p. 11

Veneris, 27° die Martii, 1835:

Sir *Robert Williames Vaughan*, Bart. M. P. - - - - - p. 15
Laurence Oliphant, Esq. M. P. - - - - - - - - p. 16
Mr. *Andrew Knowlys* - - - - - - - - - p. 16
Mr. *James Howlin* - - - - - - - - - - p. 17
Richard Walker - - - - - - - - - - p. 19
Robert Wallace, Esq. M. P. - - - - - - - - - p. 20

Lunæ, 30° die Martii, 1835:

Arthur Eden, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - p. 21
Benjamin Rotch, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - p. 24
Mr. *Charles Stock* - - - - - - - - - - p. 30

Mercurii, 1° die Aprilis, 1835:

Mr. *Charles Stock* - - - - - - - - - - p. 34
Mr. *Richard George Baker* - - - - - - - - - p. 36
Mr. *Edward Whitfield* - - - - - - - - - - p. 38
Mr. *Brooke Smith* - - - - - - - - - - p. 44
Sir *Eardley Wilmot*, Bart. M. P. - - - - - - - - p. 45
Mr. *William Richards* - - - - - - - - - - p. 45

Jovis, 2° die Aprilis, 1835:

Robert Wallace, Esq. M. P. - - - - - - - - - p. 47
Mr. *Brooke Smith* - - - - - - - - - - p. 48
Mr. *Edward Whitfield* - - - - - - - - - - p. 49

Veneris, 3° die Aprilis, 1835:

Mr. *Edward Whitfield* - - - - - - - - - - p. 51
Mr. *Brooke Smith* - - - - - - - - - - p. 54

Lunæ, 6° die Aprilis, 1835:

Mr. *John Gray*, jun. - - - - - - - - - - p. 54
Mr. *John Bate* - - - - - - - - - - p. 58

493

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Mercurii, 25° die Martii, 1835.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Thomas Poynder*, called in; and Examined.

1. WHERE do you reside?—In Earl-street, Blackfriars.

Mr. *T. Poynder.*

25 March 1835.

2. Have you for some years been extensively engaged in the sale of lime?—Yes.

3. By what measure were you in the habit of selling it previous to the passing of the late Weights and Measures Act?—We sold by a nominal measure, called a hundred, which was originally supposed to be 100 pecks; but it was in point of fact reduced to the cubic yard, and the lime was measured from the vendor to the consumer in the cubic yard, a yard of 3 feet wide and 3 feet high, and 3 feet 1 inch the other way. Instead of being a perfect cube, it was 3 feet 1 inch the other way, in order that there might be no question as to the quantity of the measure.

4. That quantity which was given over, was merely given with a view of giving full measure?—Precisely so.

5. What effect has the operation of the late Act had upon your trade?—The effect of very much increasing the expense of carrying it on, by conforming strictly to the Act, which directs that it shall be sold by the bushel strike measure. Now to strike every bushel, increases the labour very materially, and is not in point of fact done by vendors. Having ascertained a measure which corresponds with the bushel, they use that measure in lieu; and the vendors feel that, under the provisions of that Act, a person choosing to resist the payment of their demand, might be enabled to do so; for unless it could be proved that every bushel had been so struck as the Act directs, the vendor would not be able to enforce his payment: at least it is considered the vendors might be in that predicament. Then the operation of endeavouring to carry into effect the directions of the Act is found to be impracticable; as thus, the lime comes from the works in nodules; the more fresh the lime is, the more it is esteemed; and the fresher it comes out of the works, the larger are the nodules. The consequence is, that in attempting to strike the measure in that manner, you must either strike out particles which go above the surface of the lime, by a stick being drawn over the top, or leave a larger quantity than an actual bushel. If lime was to be all ground, or in a pulverized state, there might be no difficulty in it; but lime that is in a pulverized state, is, in the terms of the trade, called "slack," and is not esteemed. The fresher the lime is, the more beneficial it is for building purposes.

6. Is the construction which you put upon the 4th section of the late Act, which abolishes heap measure, one derived merely from your own interpretation of it, or have you taken a legal opinion upon the subject?—We have not taken a legal opinion, but it is the construction which the trade, at a meeting held for the purpose, unanimously thought it would alone bear. There was a legal opinion obtained, an eminent legal opinion, I think, upon the construction of the Act, as applied to vegetables, which was exhibited at the meeting of the lime trade, but it was not considered analogous to lime. I think that opinion was, as far as I recollect, that the Act was not obligatory upon the vendors of vegetables in the way in which we

Mr. *T. Poynder.*

25 March 1835.

consider it to be upon lime merchants. The reason I come to that opinion is, that I find in the Act of the 4 Geo. 4, that lime, culm and coal are to be measured: lime is therefore one of the articles that is to be subject to the operation of the late Act.

7. It is therefore by taking the provisions of the Act of the 4 Geo. 4, by which the imperial standard is established, in conjunction with the 4th clause of the present Act, that you, and the trade generally, so far as you know and believe, have come to that conclusion?—Precisely so; because, prior to that, we considered that we were at liberty to sell by the old measure which we had been accustomed to, but the new Act, we thought, rendered it obligatory upon us to conform to its provisions.

8. You have stated that previous to the passing of the late Act, you were in the habit of selling by the cubic yard?—Yes.

9. Have you ever ascertained what number of stricken bushels are contained in a cubic yard?—I have, with as much accuracy as I possibly could, by two or three experiments. I find 22 bushels is the number which fill the real cubic yard, without the inch over. In working the figures out, it would come to 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels; but we call a cubic yard equal to 22 stricken bushels, and we conform the measure sent out of our yard to that quantity. We do not in point of fact measure every cubic yard out, because it is a very great operation to do that; but we have baskets containing a corresponding quantity. At the same time, if any persons buy lime, and say, "we should wish to have this measured before us," we do it. The cubic yard is at the different depôts where the lime is vended in London. Belonging to the concern I am appearing for, there are no less than four or five different depôts, in Scotland-yard, Earl-street, Pimlico, and other places. There is always a cubic yard kept there.

10. Will you have the goodness to state in what manner you measure by the cubic yard?—By putting the lime into the cubic yard.

11. Will you describe the cubic yard?—It is a three foot frame or box, formed of boards and grooved together at the angles, and the lime is filled in till it comes to the top, and then struck across, or rather smoothed across, not struck with a stick or anything, but smoothed. It is open at the bottom, and put upon flat ground.

12. Do you then consider that the inconvenience now suffered by the lime trade, by the operation of the present law, will be effectually remedied, if the cubic yard of 22 stricken bushels were recognized as the legal measure for lime?—I do, most distinctly.

13. Do you consider, if that were the case, the convenience of the trade would be as well consulted as it would be by the mode of selling by heap measure, as it existed anterior to the passing of the late Act?—I think it would be a great deal better promoted than by the heap measure. The heap measure is an extremely inconvenient mode. Any measure that is small is proportionately inconvenient; the lime itself being a bulky article.

14. The inconvenience then to which you refer, you consider to arise not from the enactment which requires the bushel to be struck, but from the inconvenience of being compelled, as you consider you are, by the terms of the present Act, to use the single bushel for the measurement of all the lime you sell?—Yes; but not only so, I feel, as one of the vendors of lime, that it is impossible strictly to comply, in the article of fresh lime, with the strike bushel measure, from the natural conformation of the lime. There is a greater difficulty in doing that than where it is heaped, because the direction or form of the frustrum, as it is called, above the level of the bushel, is directed by the Act of the 4 Geo. 4. It states it shall be formed by a cone in the centre, of so many inches high, and from the point of that descending down to the edge of the bushel. Now it is easier to conform to that, to fill the bushel in that shape, than it is when you are to strike it to a level surface over the rough surfaces of the lime.

15. You are aware that lime is frequently used by parties requiring a much less quantity than a cubic yard?—Yes; and these parties certainly ought to have the power of purchasing by the bushel, if it is thought wise to continue it to them, or by the aliquot part of the cubic yard; but the parties who buy smaller quantities than a yard are really very inconsiderable indeed. Lime is a very cheap thing, and used in such great quantities in general, that parties who want a small quantity of lime are comparatively very few indeed.

16. Can

Mr. T. Poynder.

25 March 1835.

16. Can you suggest any mode by which those parties requiring a small quantity would be conveniently supplied, without retaining the heap measure?—I think, by permitting the trader to sell by fractional parts of the cubic yard, by aliquot parts, you might reduce it down to anything you please.

17. By aliquot parts you might reduce it to as small quantity as you pleased?—Yes; they would have a right to demand that it should be measured by the cubic yard.

18. Are you of opinion, upon the whole, that if the cubic yard and its aliquot parts were recognized as the criterion of measure for lime, that both the interests of the seller and buyer would be better consulted than by retaining the heap measure?—Most decidedly.

19. Would there be any great difficulty in selling lime as well as other articles by weight as well as measure?—A great deal.

20. Will you state what that difficulty is?—The great merit of lime is that it shall be as light as possible. In proportion as it is well burnt it is light; and I submit to the Committee that it would be most unjust to make it an article of weight, inasmuch as the interests of vendors of lime and the interests of the consumer would be at direct variance.

21. Are you aware that lime is actually now sold generally, if not universally, in Liverpool and other places by weight?—I was not aware of it; but I presume if lime is sold by weight at Liverpool, it is for the purpose of export; lime is ground frequently and sent out in that state to the West Indies, I suppose from Liverpool, that being a great place of exportation; it is then in a pulverized state, it is put into bags or into casks, and I should think it would be a very convenient thing there to sell it by weight.

22. But weight generally to the public would be an inconvenient and injurious mode of purchasing lime?—Certainly; for the best burnt lime is the lightest.

23. Is all the lime sold at Liverpool by weight of that description?—I have never been at Liverpool to make any inquiry on the subject; and therefore I am only presuming to offer a suggestion to the Committee, and not from any knowledge of the fact; I do not speak from my own knowledge. I should expect that lime sold for home consumption at Liverpool must be sold by measure and not by weight; I should hardly think it possible it could be sold by weight.

24. Would it answer the purposes of the trade were they permitted to have vessels stamped of 20, 30, or 40 bushels, as they might think fit, supposing they were permitted to go to the Assay-office, and have a measure of any definite number of bushels stamped to answer the purposes of the London trade?—Such a mode would ultimately remove the difficulties at present existing; but I submit to the Committee, that the great consumers of lime know of no measure that they can assimilate to their minds when they deal for the article, but what they call the hundred or the cubic yard. It might be reformed in any manner the Legislature might think proper, but it would be very inconvenient in the first instance.

25. Would it not answer the purpose of the merchants to have a measure stamped to hold any given quantity?—It certainly would be convenient.

26. Would it be inconvenient to the trade to permit any man to go to the Assay-office, and have a measure of so many bushels stamped?—There would be a great deal of difficulty in carrying on the operation if they are to use a measure of that sort; the mode of sale would be to fill that measure, and it would then be a very difficult operation indeed, requiring great strength and machinery, for when a large measure is filled they have to upset it.

27. Could not you take a smaller one?—It is our earnest desire that you should not legalize a small measure, by making it compulsory on the dealer to have recourse to it to validate their bargains, because it increases their labour so much.

28. Are you entirely in the wholesale trade?—No, very much in the retail.

29. Is it not within your knowledge that in the country they very often sell by the bushel?—Not very often; the quantity is very inconsiderable. I do not wish to urge upon the Committee, if they consider it is securing the purchasers, the abolition of the bushel. I only wish that the trade may be protected in its large dealings, or in its dealings when they come up to the cubic yard, that they should not have to verify the quantity they sell by the standard bushel strike measure. I do not at all wish, if the Legislature think it necessary for the security of the purchaser to recognize some small measure, to abolish the bushel; I have no objection to that measure; I only wish, for the facility of carrying

Mr. *T. Poynder.*

25 March 1835.

on the business, that we may have the opportunity of measuring large quantities by some recognized measure, and I submit there is nothing so convenient as the cubic yard.

30. You consider the cubic yard would be a measure large enough to answer all the purposes of the trade?—Quite so.

31. And do you consider that, recognizing that as the legal measure, it would be more advantageous than giving to traders the opportunity of having a measure containing a certain number of imperial bushels, according to their own discretion, stamped as the legal measure?—A great deal.

32. Do you export lime?—We do export some, but not a great quantity.

33. Your own sale is principally in the metropolis?—Yes, and its neighbourhood.

34. Do you purchase lime?—We do not; but the reason we do not purchase it is, because we have our own material from which we procure it.

35. From whence do you obtain it?—The common chalk is dug from cliffs at Northfleet, in Kent; the grey chalk, which makes superior lime, we obtain in the neighbourhood of Halling, in Kent. It is carried from the kiln to the Medway, put into barges, and brought to London; it is burnt on the shores of the Medway.

36. You stated it was burnt on the shores of the Medway?—Yes.

37. How do you ascertain the quantity put in and taken out of those barges?—The barge is gauged to hold a certain quantity; and it comes to London, and is then landed at the different wharfs where it is appointed, whether Scotland-yard, or Earl-street, or Pimlico; when it is there, the purchaser sends and he has it measured to him. It is of no consequence what the barge brings up, and in point of fact, it is a larger quantity and sometimes a smaller, according to the convenience of the bargemen; for the measure that is sent from the works is not at all binding on the purchaser in town, for he has nothing to do with it, unless a man says, "I will take a quantity equal to a whole barge full," and then he has it measured at his wharf. At any of the Government works, for instance, at Woolwich, or other places, when the lime goes there, it is measured out; there the man, who has the using of it, will not take the vendor's account of the quantity without satisfying himself.

38. What measure is used in that case?—The hundred or the cubic yard.

39. The cubic yard is used for the measurement of the stone before it is burnt, as well as after?—No, it is not. In the works in which I am interested, the stone is dug from the cliffs and carried in carts upon railroads to the kiln, and the kiln is obliged to be charged in a particular way with the larger pieces over the funnel. It is not measured at all.

40. How do you ascertain the quantity of limestone or chalk that is burnt?—We do not think it necessary to trouble ourselves with that; we have, as men of business, an impression that a kiln, containing a certain quantity of lime, ought to be fired with a certain quantity of fuel, but that will vary according to the strength of the fuel and the precise quality of the chalk itself. It forms no part of our consideration, acting in the mere manufacture of it, whether a certain quantity of stone yields a certain quantity of lime. It might be important to a man who has to buy a certain quantity of chalk for making lime, but not to us. There are in the neighbourhood of London, certain persons whom we call little burners of lime, who purchase their chalk in the country or in the metropolis, and it is brought up to them and delivered at the place where their kiln is, in order to burn it; and it may be an object to them to ascertain that they have delivered to them a certain quantity of chalk, but we never make any question as to that.

41. In that case do they buy the chalk by the ton?—Yes.

42. How do you pay your workmen for quarrying the chalk?—In various ways.

43. If you were to let a piece of chalk or limestone, would you make a contract with the person who is to do it by the cubic yard?—That depends a great deal on the quality of the chalk, which varies very much. The chalk lies in strata, some of it yielding a great deal more that is fit to be burnt, but of the chalk that is dug there are various proportions of that which is fit to burn.

44. Do you pay the workmen who quarry the chalk by the day?—Yes.

45. Are you aware that in other parts of the country the raw material is quarried and sold to individuals very often, who burn it themselves?—I am aware of that.

46. In that case there must be some means of ascertaining the quantity of raw material that is sold?—Yes, it is sold by the ton, I apprehend; it is sold as chalk, not as lime.

47. If

Mr. *T. Poynder.*

25 March 1835.

47. If it was limestone, it would be sold according to a certain measure?—Yes, but I would submit, it would not affect the question as to lime, whether they purchased it by the ton, or whether they purchased it by any measure whatever.

48. You have stated that in order to ascertain the quantity contained in a barge, it is the practice to gauge the barge?—The fact is, that with respect to the barges which are employed in the trade in which we are concerned, we have the barge constructed of a size that takes two kilns. I do not know the exact operation undergone at the works, but we have a barge constructed to take two kilns, for it would be an awkward thing to take a kiln and a half and leave half a kiln; the barge usually contains 84 hundreds of lime, our kiln being made to contain 42 hundreds; but if we were to build more kilns, and we fancied we could advantageously, by building a larger kiln, make a saving of fuel, we should not be controlled by that; we should have a barge that would accommodate itself to that.

49. You do not buy lime?—No.

50. Neither on the Medway, nor at Northfleet?—No. Circumstances may occur that a demand may come upon us of a sudden for a quantity of lime greater than we could supply, and our agent would go to Mr. Whitbread, or some one else, and say, let us have a barge of lime; but we are manufacturers ourselves.

Mr. *William Lee*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *William Lee.*

51. ARE you considerably engaged in the lime trade?—Yes.

52. Do you concur in the opinion which has been expressed by Mr. Poynder, with respect to the adoption of the cubic yard as the legal measure for the sale of lime?—Yes; I think it is the only measure that can facilitate business.

53. And do you also think that the small purchaser, as well as the large one, would, by allowing the cubic yard in its aliquot parts to be the recognized measure for lime, be accommodated as well as by the old measure?—I think the bushel trade, if I may use the term, is so very small, that taking the yard to consist of 22 strike bushels, all the bushel trade might be done by the strike bushel, which would be the aliquot part of a yard.

54. Are you then decidedly of opinion that it would, upon the whole, be of advantage to the trade to substitute the cubic yard in its aliquot parts for the heap bushel, abolishing the sale by heap altogether?—It has ever been that we have gone by the yard measure; though we have sold by the heap measure, the builder has checked our measure by the cubic yard, or by the hundred.

55. Do you consider it would be an advantage upon the whole to the purchaser and the seller to abolish the mode of selling by the heap bushel?—Decidedly.

56. Are you in the habit of purchasing chalk or stone to burn?—No; I have my own.

57. I understand you to say that you do not think it necessary that the aliquot parts of the cubic yard should be struck; but you would leave the trade open to the bushel in the sale of small quantities; for instance, if I want to buy five or 10 bushels of lime, it should be sold by the bushel?—I think there could be no objection to a stamped bushel for the bushel trade.

58. In that particular line would there be a difficulty in striking the bushel?—Yes; but the trade is so small we should get over the difficulty.

59. If you sell by the bushel, the purchaser checks your bushel by the cubic yard?—Yes; he ever has done so.

60. If the cubic yard contains a real yard, does not the number of bushels contained in that more than fill the same number of bushel measures?—Previous to the commencement of the present year, we sent out 18 heap bushels to the yard measure; now 22 strike bushels fill the same measure.

61. Do you mean it filled the yard so as to have the top horizontal; or was it a strike measure?—No, the strike measure; the yard has ever been a strike measure.

62. Whilst the sale by heap measure was allowed, you still adopted the yard in preference to that measure?—Our tickets went out with the loads, specifying the quantity by the bushel; but the builder would check our measure by the cubic yard. We generally sent 54 bushels, which we call a large load; if a builder got three cubic yards he would be satisfied.

63. Those three yards were uniformly strike measure?—Yes.

64. The builders supplied themselves with these cubic yards?—Yes; the

Mr. *T. Poynder*, Mr. *William Lee*.

25 March 1835.

builder engaged in a large job, invariably takes his cubic yard to check the lime, and also sand. They check the quantity of sand in the same sort of way.

65. Do you burn chalk or stone?—It is between a stone and a chalk; it is called grey chalk.

66. Would there be any difference in the facility of striking a bushel from that lime made from stone and that made from chalk?—No; I should say not.

67. Do you concur in the opinion of Mr. Poynder that it would be disadvantageous to the public to substitute weight for measure in the sale of lime?—Quite so; because the worst lime weighs the heaviest.

68. Do you not think the public would very soon find out that the quality of your lime was not equal to what it was before?—I think not. In grey lime there is no core, but chalk lime we could not burn without core, and the greater quantity of core there is, the heavier it weighs. Our lime will run very nearly the same weight, provided it is fresh, taking one hundred with another, unless it should be air-slack.

69. Previous to the passing of the late Act, you were in the habit of using the imperial bushel for the sale of lime?—Yes.

70. The bushel to which you refer was always the imperial bushel?—Yes.

71. If you were in the habit of sending out tickets referring to the quantity of lime by the bushel, and as you sold it in that form, what is now the practical inconvenience of the substitution of the new system?—Because we always sent out lime by the heap bushel, according to the Act of Parliament, and the builder was satisfied of getting his 18 bushels by the cubic yard; but I believe we are of opinion that if we send out lime by the yard we are not acting agreeably to the late Act of Parliament.

72. But you used to send it out by the bushel under the former Act?—

[Mr. *Poynder* desired to explain his evidence on this subject, and stated as follows:—]

I think I could not have made myself understood on that point, by the questions the Committee are asking. The fact is, that the trade feel that, under the late Act of Parliament it is compulsory upon them to prove, if the purchaser calls for it, that they have measured the lime according to the directions of the Act. Now the effect of that would be totally destructive of working the trade, for they could not measure every bushel without a very great increase of expense, and it is to protect ourselves from a reluctant payer of a bill saying "you must prove you have had every one of these bushels measured," that we ask to be relieved from the operation of it. Prior to the passing of the Act of the 4 Geo. 4, there never was any question about it; but when the Act states that from and after the passing of that Act coal, culm and lime shall be articles to be measured by the heap bushel, which the late Act alters to the struck bushel, we think we are in a position then not to be able to refuse compliance with that.

73. (To Mr. *Lee*)—Would your objection to the abolition of the sale by the heap measure be got rid of by legalizing the cubic yard as another mode of selling lime?—Yes.

74. You are speaking of the cubic yard containing 22 stricken bushels?—Yes.

75. Have you ever ascertained by measurement that it does in point of fact contain that quantity?—I have; I find 22 bushels is the quantity.

76. Neither more nor less?—I think, if any thing, it would take a quarter of a bushel more to fill the yard, but, I think, 22 bushels is as near as it can possibly be taken.

77. (To Mr. *Poynder*.)—Have you any calculation of the number of bushels that the cubic yard has been found upon experiment to contain?—I have a calculation which was put into my hand before I came into this room by Mr. Rosier, which I will hand in. That calculation was to show what the figures work out; but I need not state to the Committee that with the utmost care the precise quantity will, according to the size of the nodules, a little vary. Every grain of the lime will not go quite close up to the sides of the measure, and, therefore, I can imagine that Mr. Lee might come and most truly and honourably attest, upon his oath or his honour, that he found 22¼ bushels required to fill the cubic yard; and another might as truly say that the quantity was 21¾ bushels; but I think the great object will be attained, if it is recognized that it should be a cubic yard containing 22 bushels; that is what we mean, to take it honestly and fairly, not to have any collusion about this figure or that, but the cubic yard containing 22 bushels, which shall be subject

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to an inspector to stamp it, and to make it obligatory that the trade shall sell by it. But in putting lime into any measure whatever, let it be ever so large or small, the quantity will vary. When we measured the cubic yard I had the experiment made at one of my wharfs, and it was as near as possible 22 bushels.

Mr. *T. Poynder*, Mr. *William Lee*.

25 March 1835.

Mr. *Lee*, further Examined.

78. Have you made the experiment as to the number of bushels the cubic yard will contain more than once?—I have done it two or three times; the trade having two or three meetings upon the subject. I have invariably tried it before going to the meetings.

79. What extent of variation have you, to the best of your recollection, found between the largest and smallest quantity that you have at any time put into a cubic yard?—I have invariably taken the large lime; therefore, having always tried the large lime, it has generally had the same effect.

80. Would it create any inconvenience to the trade if there was a regulation by law that the cubic yard should contain exactly 22 bushels?—I think it would be advantageous.

81. Do you ever sell by any proportions of the cubic yard?—Yes.

82. What are they?—Previously to this year we have sold by the bushel.

83. What bushel?—Heaped bushel.

84. Have you ever sold by the struck bushel?—Never.

85. But you do sell by a sub-proportion of the cubic yard, nominally a bushel?—Yes.

86. I understand the contents of the cubic yard are 22 struck bushels, not heap bushels?—Yes.

87. Then you find no difficulty in striking a bushel of lime?—A very great difficulty.

88. What is the inconvenience, is it delay, or inaccuracy of measure?—Both.

89. What bushel do you consider preferable to use, the struck bushel or the heap bushel?—I would rather sell lime by strike measure than by heap measure.

90. Why so?—Because the trade would be better satisfied.

91. Do you contemplate it merely as a mode of giving more satisfaction, or would it be advantageous in a pecuniary point of view to the wholesale dealer?—I think the benefit would be mutual; I think we should then each of us know exactly the quantity. If we are to take the cubic yard, each man would know that he has a cubic yard; but when we have sold to buyers by the heap bushel, there has been a difference of opinion whether that is fair heap measure; whereas, if we sold by the cubic yard, there would be no difference of opinion.

92. Then you consider it advantageous, as being the most certain criterion to give to buyers?—I do.

93. Will not one bushel of lime, whether struck or heap, vary in quantity from another bushel, from the variation in the size of the stones?—Certainly.

94. Does not some lime fall so much easier than other lime, that when it is first measured there may be from that reason a considerable difference in the quantity?—When it is more slack, there would be a greater quantity in the bushel.

95. The mode of measuring lime which is burnt from chalk or limestone which falls easily, would not be so appropriate for measuring lime burnt from limestone which does not fall so easily?—I cannot see that there would be any objection to measuring lime, let it be of whatever sort it might, by the cubic yard.

96. Would it not be disadvantageous to small purchasers?—No, I think not.

97. Would the consumer be benefited more by the adoption of the strike measure in the sale of lime, than by retaining the old heap measure?—I do not see that he would obtain the least advantage either way. The heap measure would be a greater quantity; but if we adopted the strike measure, we should make our price accordingly.

98. Should you immediately drop the price in proportion?—Yes, the competition of trade would do that.

99. Do you think the consumer would be as fairly served, upon the whole, by a strike measure as by the heap measure?—I have no doubt of it.

100. It would be no injury to the small buyer?—No.

William Henry Whitbread, Esq., called in; and Examined.

W. H. Whitbread, Esq.

25 March 1835.

101. HAVE you considerable dealings in lime?—Yes; I am not very practically acquainted with the trade.

102. Are you in the habit of purchasing stone?—No, I burn my own chalk.

103. Are you of the same opinion with Mr. Poynder and Mr. Lee, with respect to the advantage, both to the seller and the consumer, in the substitution of the cubic yard for the heap measure in the sale of lime?—Yes, certainly.

104. Have you ever ascertained, by experiment, the number of struck bushels which the cubic yard will contain?—I have not done it myself, but I have had it done by those in my employ.

105. Have you seen it done?—No; I have had it done, and have had it reported to me: it contained, upon an average of experiments, 22 struck bushels. I cannot speak to it from my own knowledge.

106. From the nature of lime, must not the quantity contained in one cubic yard vary a good deal from another, in consequence of the unequal size of the lime?—I think, when you come to such a large measure as the cubic yard, there would be little variation, in careful measurement, between one cubic yard and another. That is the object of having such a measure; to be able to measure accurately and with ease, and without so much trouble and expense.

107. Do you put the same construction upon the late Act as Mr. Poynder and Mr. Lee, with respect to the inconveniences imposed upon the trade by the alteration in the mode of sale, which they conceive to have been made by that Act?—Yes; I may say in common with the whole trade, I am of opinion, that as it appears that coal, culm and lime are required by the former Act of Geo. 4, to be sold by heap measure, we consider those articles must be included in the operation of the late Act.

108. Have you had any dealings with parties purchasing small quantities?—To a certain extent; but that is not a matter of very great consequence. There are parties, of course, who want bushels of lime, but they are so small in number, that there would be no great difficulty in measuring a bushel of lime to such parties. In measuring one bushel to a party, we should make it as level as we fairly could. There is a difference, of course, in measuring one bushel and a hundred bushels.

109. Do you think the purchaser would, upon the whole, be as fairly accommodated by the strike as by the heap bushel?—Yes, I certainly think so. It would be a fairer measure, and there would be a better understanding among the trade; because when you have heap measure in the trade, one party may undersell another, by his pretending that it is the heap measure, whereas it is much less.

110. Your objection is not to the use of heap or strike measure; but the object is, to get rid of the difficulty attendant upon the individual measuring of each bushel?—Yes, to get rid of the difficulty of small measurements; but if I am asked as to the difference between heap and strike measure, I consider the strike the best.

111. What you understand by strike measure is, that it should not be below the edge of the vessel?—Yes; or if there is any variation, that it should be in favour of the buyer.

112. Do you burn from chalk or limestone?—I burn from chalk, both large and small, by the tunnel kiln, and by the flare kiln also.

113. Do you think the cubic yard is the measure best adapted for the sale of large quantities?—Yes; but we must have it in our power to sell a small quantity of lime, to accommodate any party who requires a small quantity.

114. Would the trade have any objection if the Act were so framed as to state that the measure should be exactly 22 bushels, without reference to the cubic yard, and permitting them to have that stamped, which would do away with any aliquot parts of a yard?—I certainly think it would be a much clearer way of proceeding, to legalize the cubic yard and do away with the question how many struck bushels it contains. If you legalize the cubic yard, parties would come and buy by the cubic yard, without reference to the quantity of bushels, and then you must apply another measure for those who want smaller quantities.

Thomas Gisborne, Esq., a Member of the Committee; Examined.

Thomas Gisborne, Esq., M.P.

115. DO you burn a considerable quantity of lime?—I do burn a very large quantity of lime.

116. What description of lime?—It is burnt from the primitive mountain limestone.

501

Thomas Gisborne, Esq., M.P.

25 March 1835.

stone. I get the limestone I burn in Derbyshire, but a great proportion of the lime goes to Manchester and different districts of Lancashire and Cheshire.

117. Do you purchase that limestone?—No, I get it on my own property.

118. By what measure are you in the habit of selling?—We sell only by weight. I sell a considerable quantity wholesale by boats, which are what is technically called "weighed in." There are water-marks on the outside of the boats, which show what weight the boat has in her. When the boat is brought down to a certain level in the water, she has 15 tons in her for instance, and there is a mark for every ton: so that in that way we sell by weight, ascertained by the sinking of the boat in the water; and I sell a great deal by weight, weighed by the weighing-machine in Manchester.

119. You sell entirely by weight?—Entirely by weight; by weight ascertained in these two ways. When I say entirely, the exceptions are so trifling, that they are not worth mentioning: for instance, there comes, every now and then, a waggon to the yard which cannot be weighed on the weighing-machine, and then it is guessed at, and charged by weight.

120. Your trade in lime has been in no respect affected by the abolition of heap measure, with respect to the sale of that article?—Not the least. I, and many other persons in my own neighbourhood, let limestone to private burners; it is then burnt where the stone exists, and that is sold by measure in general, by what is called the horse-load, which is supposed to contain 240 lbs.: it is two long cwts. That sale of lime in my district is considerable; but small, as compared with the amount which is sold by myself and others wholly by weight. The way in which the measure is ascertained is, that the cart is measured once, and found to contain so many horse-loads, as they are called, and then the cart is loaded by the eye: I believe there never was an instance of its being weighed. The origin of that custom was, that it was a sack-load of lime which was loaded on a horse, and it has existed from the time of pack-horses. When pack-horses were done away with, the dealers ascertained how many of those sack-loads, which were considered a horse-load, go into a cart; and of course that is called not so much lime by weight, but so many loads of lime. Practically, the weight of each load is about 12 score, or 240 lbs.

121. Although, in point of fact, it is sold by the cart-load of a certain measurement, that measurement is considered to represent a certain weight?—I cannot say that it is considered to represent it; it does generally run about that weight, but I cannot say it is considered to represent it. The carter generally does, and certainly always intends, to get something above that weight. If after it is loaded the cart is weighed, if the lime-burner found the carter has more than his weight, reckoning each load to be 240 lbs., he would have no claim to be paid for the surplus; and if the carter found it was less, he would have no claim to have the quantity made up. I apprehend the bargain is totally independent of weight.

122. Has that mode of dealing in lime been affected by the operation of the late Act?—I believe the late Act was never taken any notice of in that part of the country.

123. Do you consider that if the late Act were carried into execution, it would produce a change inconvenient to the dealers in lime in that part of the country?—It would produce no change inconvenient to the dealers who are circumstanced as I am, because they sell wholly by weight at present. With respect to the other dealers, I think it would produce this great inconvenience, that the lime-kiln being a small concern, in the hands generally of very poor men, (being a set of workmen who come and engage the kiln, undertaking to pay what is equivalent to so much rent,) as they are a long way removed from any public weighing-machine, and the expense of putting down a weighing-machine on which they could weigh the carts and their lime would be 50*l.* or 60*l.* by the time the erections were made and the machine was fit to go to work, the lime-kiln, which frequently exists in one situation only two or three years, might be removed half a mile off, for the convenience of getting stone in another quarter; and, therefore, if it were imperative that there should be a weighing-machine attached to each of those kilns, it would completely knock up that trade. At the same time, I do not know of any position in which a general weighing-machine could be put down which would be applicable to all the small separate lime-kilns in that district. Generally speaking, I look upon the carrying on of that trade in lime by weight to be a perfect impossibility.

124. You have stated that although the carts in which the lime is sold are supposed

Thomas Gisborne, Esq., M.P.

15 March 1835.

posed to represent a certain weight, in point of fact, there is no check upon that?—No check whatever.

125. Do you therefore consider, that by reducing the contents of the carts to a certain number of bushels, and therefore substituting measure for weight, there would be an inconvenience?—No, I do not see any inconvenience in that case, because it is now a certain number of sacks; and whether you measure by sacks or bushels is immaterial, that is, if you mean heaped bushels. I apprehend our lime is totally incapable of being measured in unheaped bushels, because it might consist wholly of lumps as large as my hat.

126. Then the strike measure would be wholly inapplicable?—The strike measure would; if you had a measure as big as a hogshead, it would make little difference, but the struck bushel would be wholly inapplicable. I have seen lumps that would not go into a strike measure.

127. Have you ever seen lime measured by the cubic yard?—No; I have never seen lime measured in any other way than the way I have described, which is practically by the cart-load, that cart-load having easily been ascertained, or judged by comparison with other carts, to contain so many sacks.

128. Is not the mode you speak of, of measuring lime by boats, a mode of ascertaining the quantity by measure, not by weight; because you suppose a certain space in the boat holds a certain weight?—No, a certain quantity of lime put into the boat sinks it to a certain depth in the water; it depends upon whether the lime is heavier or lighter to what point it sinks the boat.

129. In the large grained lime you spoke of, has the weather a great effect upon the difference of the weight?—I have made some experiments as to the increase of weight which lime acquires from the atmosphere, and I believe if you were to take a lump perfectly burnt, but only just burnt through, and you were to hang it up in this room, even in the dry atmosphere which now prevails, that it would gain five per cent. in weight in the course of 24 hours, without any perceptible difference to the eye. I believe that in 24 hours more it would gain an additional five per cent; but it would then begin to be tender and chip at the edges, which is the first stage towards pulverization. I only speak of lime burnt from my own limestone; I have never made the experiment upon lime of any other quality; but I think that lime may gain pretty nearly 10 per cent., or even a trifle more, in weight, without any perceptible change to the eye. I apprehend, however, that it would have gained in bulk likewise (though to what extent I am not prepared to state) by exposing it to the atmosphere.

130. Your explanation attributes the alteration in a lump of lime to a different cause from that which the question contemplated: you attribute it to the state in which the lime is, in any atmosphere, that is, if it is thoroughly burnt?—Of course the effect would be much more rapid if it were in a moist atmosphere; the warmth of the atmosphere has a material operation on the effect produced; in a warm atmosphere of a certain degree of dryness, lime will fall much sooner than in a cold atmosphere, equally dry; in fact, in very hot and sultry weather, in summer, lime will fall almost as soon as it will in the dampest and foggiest weather, let the atmosphere be ever so dry in that hot weather; the heat of the weather seems to communicate to the lime an additional facility in attracting moisture from the atmosphere.

131. There would be an increase of 10 per cent. in weight before there was any pulverization?—Before there was a pulverization perceptible to the eye; I think the point at which pulverization begins is probably the same under whatever state of atmosphere the 10 per cent. of moisture has been imbibed; it will only vary in point of time.

132. Does it increase in weight after pulverization?—Yes, it continues to increase; in fact, it attracts moisture from the atmosphere until it has fallen into dust, when it has increased immensely in weight; I am not prepared to state what the increase of weight is when it is reduced to powder.

133. How much would it increase in measure?—I should think 100 per cent.

134. Do you ever sell lime in small quantities to the labourers round the country?—I believe I sell pennyworths; but that is in Manchester, to cottagers for whitewashing; we give it for all such purposes in Derbyshire.

135. In what way; by weight?—No, by lump; we are not very scrupulous about the quantity.

136. Have you ever any complaints of the way in which lime is sold in your neighbourhood?—I am not aware of having heard any.

137. Does

503

137. Does it not strike you that this additional weight which is imbibed from the atmosphere is rather an objection to selling lime by weight?—It perhaps might be if it did not apply in exactly the same degree to measure, because the measure increases as much as the weight; I apprehend it is identical with it.

Thomas Gisborne, Esq., M.P.

25 March 1835.

138. Have you any objection to reducing the sale of lime wholly to sale by measure?—Yes, I see this objection: lime has this peculiar quality, that if it continues exposed to great heat after it has been perfectly burnt,—I mean thoroughly burnt through, so as to leave no core of stone remaining in the middle of it,—it becomes partially vitrified, and under these circumstances it shrinks exceedingly in bulk: it may be vitrified to that extent, but it will never afterwards fall into powder; but I have no doubt that lime partially vitrified may be reduced to nearly half its original bulk, and still be capable of falling into powder. In that state a piece of lime will retain all its weight, though diminished to half its bulk; when it falls into powder, it will regain its full size, as a piece of hard-burnt lime which was the size of one of my fists would fall into as much powder as a piece of perfectly burnt lime which is the size of two of my fists, and they would be both identical in point of weight; therefore, if you were to buy a bushel of that hard-burnt lime you would have just as much lime when reduced to powder as you would if you bought two bushels of the thoroughly-burnt lime.

139. You have stated you have large dealings in lime, and you make large sales of it in Manchester?—Yes, in the summer, which is the greatest season for the consumption of lime, I probably send down to Manchester 70 or 80 tons a day.

140. In what state do you send that lime?—We send it down as fresh as we possibly can, in the large lumps; in fact, when it has become pulverized our customers refuse it.

141. Do you sell much lime for manure?—A very considerable quantity; I should think 20 per cent. of the lime we sell in Manchester is used for land. I think at least 75 per cent. of the lime which is burnt at the country kilns which I spoke of is used for land.

142. Are you aware that the sale of lime by weight obtains in any other part of the country except the district with which you are connected?—I know that lime is sold by weight in Liverpool, because I send lime to Liverpool myself; but 95 per cent. of the lime which is sold in Liverpool is burnt in Liverpool, from Welsh and other stone, and is also sold by weight. In the south of Derbyshire, which is a distinct lime-field from that of which I am speaking, all or nearly all the lime is sold by weight, and that is almost wholly used for agricultural purposes.

143. Is it not obviously a disadvantage to the purchaser to buy lime by weight, as the heavier the lime is the worse it is in quality?—I can only admit that with considerable modification. If the lime is heavier from being imperfectly burnt, of course it is of worse quality; if it is heavier from being hard-burnt, it may be of better or worse quality according to the purpose to which the purchaser means to apply it. Distillers, and other persons engaged in manufactures, require hard-burnt lime; plasterers require tenderly-burnt lime.

144. Is hard-burnt lime as heavy as imperfectly-burnt lime?—Much heavier; it becomes partially vitrified.

145. Is there a demand for that hard-burnt lime?—Not a very extensive demand. I do not consider myself that the hard-burnt lime is at all worse for land, or that the person who purchases it for land has any disadvantage in consequence of its apparent inferiority of bulk.

146. Is it any better than thoroughly-burnt lime?—No better for land; it is for some chemical purposes. I should like to state one circumstance with respect to measure. I really do not see how with my quality of lime it would be possible to get through the quantity we have to send out in summer, by any system of measuring that I can think of.

147. Do you by weight?—Yes; we load it by shovels into carts, weigh the whole cart-load by one operation, and there is an end of it; but if you are to strike a quantity of unheaped bushels, it would be impossible to get through the business.

Mr. *Lewis Sleight*, Clerk to the Commissioners for managing the Town of Brighton, called in; and Examined.

148. HAS the trade of the town of Brighton suffered in consequence of the operation of the Act of last Session relative to weights and measures?—There is no doubt of it; a very considerable inconvenience as well as loss.

Mr. *Lewis Sleight.*

Mr. *Lewis Sleight.*

25 March 1835.

149. Will you state in what particular?—The particular object of my attendance before this Committee is as clerk to the commissioners of Brighton, who, under the local Act for the government of that town, take duties on coal, and tolls in the market, which amount to upwards of 7,000 *l.* a year. The whole of these tolls and duties are taken by measure.

150. On what articles are these tolls paid?—There is a duty of 3 *s.* a chaldron on all coal consumed in the town, a duty of 1 *s.* 6*d.* on culm, and a duty of 3 *s.* on charcoal. There is also a toll taken on all kinds of garden stuff and fruit that is brought for sale into the public market. The coal duties produce about 4,700 *l.* or 4,800 *l.* a year, and the market tolls about 4,300 *l.* or 4,400 *l.* The whole of these duties, the coal duty directly, and every one of them more or less, are affected by this Act of Parliament, and a great portion of the tolls taken at the market. The duty on coal is taken of course under the old standard measure, at a chaldron of 36 bushels, heap measure. It is described particularly in the local Act, by reference to the public Act, in what manner a bushel of coals shall be measured, by the cone and so on.

151. What is the date of that Act?—The 6 Geo. 4, the Brighton local Act. The commissioners have been in the habit of leasing the coal duties for a year by public auction. Very shortly after the late Act came into operation the lessee for the time being immediately raised the question as to the mode of admeasurement, and he insisted that the duty should be taken after the 1st January last upon the strike measure, in conformity with the Act, of which we now complain. The difference that appeared upon admeasurement was something like this: a chaldron of coal of the old 36 bushels on being admeasured by the new mode produced 42 bushels; consequently, a person who brought a chaldron of coals into the town, giving his account of the lading according to the old mode of 36 bushels, gave a false account, as he in point of fact brought in 42 bushels according to the new mode. The lessee immediately laid an information before the magistrates acting on the Brighton bench for having delivered a false statement of the quantity of coals in his cart, under a provision in that Act. The magistrates convicted him in the penalty; the coal merchant appealed; the case was taken to the sessions on appeal, and the magistrates at the sessions quashed the conviction, leaving the case open to be tried again. It is very evident, that under the present law there is no legal mode of measuring coals except by the strike, and the old and accustomed mode of heap measure is done away with; and, therefore, we have a conviction by the bench of magistrates at Brighton, and a quashing of that conviction by the court of quarter sessions. The commissioners seeing the difficulties which they were likely to be placed in by these continual convictions and appeals to the sessions, the lease for last year having expired as to-day (the 25th March), they have been compelled, in order to avoid all these litigating questions, to keep the duties in their own hands until this matter is settled.

152. The lessee then thought himself justified in requiring the same rate of toll upon the strike bushel as was imposed by the local Act upon the heap bushel?—Yes; that is the position the lessee took. Then it will have this effect again upon the tolls in the vegetable market, which the commissioners are also desirous of letting, and have been accustomed to let in former years. We take the toll in the vegetable market at per bushel; for instance, the first bushel of potatoes pays 2*d.* toll, every succeeding bushel 1*d.*; therefore, if a man brings 20 bushels of potatoes into the public market for sale, he pays 1 *s.* 9*d.*; but if the lessee, supposing the market tolls to be let, were to measure these potatoes according to the present legal mode, the person would have to pay very considerably more than 1 *s.* 9*d.* for his toll.

153. He would have to pay for that additional quantity, which would be equal to the difference between so many heap and so many strike bushels?—Just so; but the difficulty the commissioners are placed in is this: if they knew the question was settled, that coals, for instance, were to be measured by the strike, notwithstanding the impracticability of it (because, I say, it is impracticable to measure coals by strike measure; it is impracticable to measure turnips or potatoes by strike measure); but supposing it to be practicable, and supposing it to be the law at present, we have the magistrates of Brighton convicting on an information, and the magistrates at quarter sessions quashing that conviction. Therefore, what are they to do? what is the law at present? The commissioners are placed in that dilemma that they cannot get a decision.

154. I understand

154. I understand you to say that the Brighton Act makes it imperative that coals shall be sold by the chaldron?—By the chaldron.

155. Containing 36 bushels?—Yes.

156. And these were 36 heaped bushels?—Yes, of course, under the old law.

157. And is the manner of forming the cone in that heaped bushel properly ascertained?—Yes, and defined in the Act, as regards the sale of coal from the merchant to the consumer, but not as regards the taking of the duty. In the clause levying the duty, it merely says 3 *s.* on a chaldron of 36 bushels; then in another part of the Act, which was enacted for the purpose of preventing the coal-merchant from defrauding the public, it is there defined what is the proper mode of ascertaining a bushel of coal, and the cone is described agreeably to some public Acts which have been in existence for many years. That was the old law, but at present we are all at sea; and I should state, the public in Brighton are suffering very seriously. For instance, in the article of potatoes, we may say, for the sake of the argument, the public are giving 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per bushel for potatoes, as they were six months ago, when they were sold by heap measure. They order a bushel of potatoes and they still give 1 *s.* 6*d.* for it, supposing they are receiving a bushel measure as heretofore; but it is quite different, for the seller in delivering the potatoes only gives them a bushel strike measure; and therefore the public, without being aware of it, are paying a very considerable increase in the price.

158. Does not the competition between the dealers in those articles reduce the price?—No; if you were a visitor at Brighton you would send your servant to market for a bushel of potatoes, he would give 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for it, which is the same price that you gave when it was heap measure.

159. Are not the poor people more generally the dealers in those articles, who are more likely to see them measured?—The poor people suffer by it I am sure.

160. Cannot the magistrates take care that the persons who sell potatoes conform to the law?—If you stand by and see them measured you know what you get; but I am speaking of the ordinary course of business. I know that not one person in a hundred sees the quantity measured; he trusts to the person he is dealing with. It is the same with regard to coal. The coal merchants at Brighton are selling coals at different prices per chaldron. Many persons say the price is 37 *s.*, others will say mine is 44 *s.*; the difference being that in one case they will send heap, and in the other strike measure; but that is an unsatisfactory state of things.

161. Did it never occur to the magistrates to summon a jury to ascertain the exact number of stricken bushels contained in the chaldron referred to in their local Act?—No, the magistrates have never done it; they have no power to do it.

162. Did the magistrates ever make it public to the sellers as well as to the buyers, that the sale was to be by strike measure?—No; but I am satisfied that state of things is existing at the present moment to a serious extent in Brighton, and other large towns.

163. Would not the same fraudulent system which enables people to sell the strike bushel at the same price as the heap bushel enable them to impose a greater price upon the heap bushel if they chose to do so?—No; under the old system, the heap bushel, every body understood it, and knew they would have that quantity, and the public still think the system of the heap bushel is going on in practice, but in point of fact it is not. I am satisfied the opinion of the public in Brighton is that they are buying every thing by the old bushel, because by common consent it is understood that the measuring of potatoes, turnips, carrots, coal, and things of that sort, by strike measure is perfectly impracticable. The idea is laughed at by the public in general. We take a toll of so much per bushel on cabbages. Now, suppose a cabbage of the size of my hat, how could we strike a bushel of them? I have seen cabbages of that size, and turnips half that size.

164. They do not sell cabbages by the measure?—No; but we take our toll upon it.

165. Do you see any objection to selling by weight those things which are now sold by measure?—I think it would be a great public accommodation; and the best thing the Legislature could do would be to pass such a law.

166. Do you think that the sale of those articles by weight would secure the public against fraud better than the sale by heap measure?—I am quite satisfied of it. I know that very considerable difficulties or questions arise from time to time in Brighton as to the measuring of coal from the merchant to the consumer. Under our local Act, provision is made for these matters as to the delivery of proper

Mr. *Lewis Sleight*. 25 March 1835.

measure, and questions from time to time arise where persons imagine that they have short measure sent to them.

167. Do you not believe that the heap measure is liable to a great deal of uncertainty?—Yes, even with the honest coal-merchant: Supposing he sends a fair and honest and proper chaldron out of his yard, the coal by moving about, if measured a second time, will not measure so much as they did at first, and every time you measure the coals over again they will apparently be less in quantity, though not one ounce of coal has gone from them.

168. Will you enumerate all the articles that were sold at Brighton by heap measure previous to the passing of the Act of last Session?—Coals, culm, charcoal, lime, ashes, and cinders; apples and fruit of all descriptions, except some of the finer sorts; potatoes, turnips, and every thing of that kind.

169. Is fish sold by weight?—Fish is not sold by the bushel; they are sold by the tale. Sprats they sell by the measure occasionally, when they are sold in large quantities. In fact, every thing is sold by measure in Brighton.

170. Have all those things been sold by the heap measure?—Yes, every one of those things.

171. Do you think it would be advantageous to the public, if with respect to all those things heap measure was abolished and weight substituted?—I am quite satisfied of it, in those articles where it would be practicable. As regards charcoal, it would not be proper that it should be sold by weight, because you would get charcoal of bad quality brought into the market. The same with lime; if you were to sell lime by weight you would get lime of a very bad quality, because the better the lime is burnt the lighter it is.

172. What mode would you propose to substitute for the heap measure with respect to these articles, lime and charcoal?—I am not aware (I have never given that any consideration) that you could adopt a better mode than the old one of heaped measure. The custom of measuring lime down in our country by delivering it in one measure, which they call eight bushels, a box made to hold eight bushels, which they heap, I believe answers the purpose. They do not measure it in eight distinct bushels, but they have a box made to hold eight bushels.

173. The lime you use is entirely the chalk lime?—It is. We have two sorts of lime, the red lime and the white lime; the red lime comes from the north side of the Southdowns, and the white lime from the south side, next to the sea.

174. Are they both burnt from chalk?—They are.

175. What is the size of the individual lumps of lime when burnt?—Rather larger than this sand-box; the average size will be about that; some larger and some smaller, but that is about the average size.

176. With the exception of those two articles, you see then no objection to the substitution of weight for measure, and regulating their market tolls accordingly?—I consider the public would be great gainers by it.

177. Is your only objection to the sale of lime by weight that, if the lime is imperfectly burnt, it would weigh heavier than if well burnt?—I think it is; I should have this objection, if I were the buyer, that lime, though it originally may have been properly burnt, we all know from being exposed to the atmosphere absorbs moisture, whatever the state of the atmosphere may be, to a considerable extent, and, therefore, lime sent from the kiln shall be short weight; for instance, good lime and of a proper quality, if that lime is exposed to the atmosphere for 24 hours, and delivered to the purchaser, though originally sent out a short weight, it would be more than weight when delivered to him.

178. In 24 hours, in a moderately dry atmosphere, how much would lime increase in weight?—I have not any figures with me to show that, but the increase is considerable.

179. Would it not also increase the measure?—No, it would not increase the measure until it had absorbed an immense quantity of moisture. Before lime will begin to swell, it must have absorbed a great quantity of moisture.

180. Will it not increase the measure as soon as it absorbs any moisture?—I should say not, until it has become so wet as to be deteriorated.

181. You think it would not increase the measure until it began to crumble?—No, it would not.

182. Do you consider that the inconveniences now produced by the abolition of the heap measure would be obviated if a clause were introduced into the new Act giving a power to the commissioners or justices of Brighton to summon a jury for the

the purpose of proportioning the tolls now raised according to heaped measure to a corresponding amount by strike measure?—Yes, so as to ascertain the exact proportions relative to each; I think it would, supposing the magistrates were requested to summon a jury at the request of the commissioners. Mr. *Lewis Sleight*. 25 March 1835.

183. You appear before the Committee now for the purpose of getting a clause introduced into the Act now under discussion, by which the commissioners of Brighton might be enabled to apportion their tolls or dues in compliance with the provisions of this Act?—Yes, that is so. As far as the commissioners are concerned, they do not wish to interfere with any law you may make; and I answer the questions put to me more in my individual capacity, and as giving an opinion, from knowing the state of trade in the town of Brighton. As far as the commissioners are concerned, we only look to the situation in which they are placed with reference to their duties.

Veneris, 27° die Martii, 1835.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Robert Williames Vaughan*, Bart., a Member of the House; Examined.

184. YOU are conversant with the mode of selling lime in the part of the country in which you reside?—I am. Sir *R. W. Vaughan*, Bart., M. P. 27 March 1835.

185. Will you state by what measure lime is now sold in that part of the country?—I believe it is sold by the imperial or customary measure; it is sold by heap measure.

186. Do you consider that the abolition of the heap measure in the sale of lime would be productive of inconvenience?—I do.

187. Did you ever hear of lime being sold by the cubic yard?—Never.

188. You do not consider that the substitution of the stricken bushel for the heap could be made applicable to the sale of lime in your part of the country?—I think not; and every person I have ever heard speak of it has been of the same opinion.

189. Do you think that the substitution of weight for measure could be made applicable to the sale of lime?—I do not think it could; because if the lime is sold by weight, it would be so great an expense to persons who have small kilns to erect machines for weighing in any way, that I think it would never answer.

190. Besides which, I believe that in general the heaviest lime is not the best?—The heaviest lime is always the worst burnt.

191. You do not then think that any other mode of measurement than the heap bushel can be conveniently made applicable to the sale of lime?—None, that I am aware of.

192. Do I understand you that all the lime is sold by the heap bushel in that part of the country?—All.

193. Do they sell lime by any greater measure, or by one bushel at a time?—By the ton; we call a ton of lime 16 bushels.

194. Then, in fact, they do not measure it?—The bushel is measured 16 times, and put into the cart; eight times for half a ton of lime.

195. Each bushel is measured?—Yes, and that is the only fair way of doing it.

196. What do you understand by a ton of lime; is it a ton weight?—No, 16 bushels.

197. Then a ton has no reference to weight?—Not the least; it is only provincially called so. In the lower part of the county of Merioneth, where they have lime rocks, it is always sold by the hobbit, which is two bushels.

198. There is no measure of the capacity of two bushels?—No; it is all done with the same bushel, measured over twice.

199. Would it not be a great waste of time if any other method were used in measuring lime than by a fixed heap or stricken bushel, or a measure of any number of bushels, so that only one measuring should take place?—No, I think not. In practice, the bushel is placed at the mouth of the kiln, and the lime is scraped into it.

Laurence Oliphant, Esq., a Member of the Committee; Examined.

L. Oliphant, Esq., M. P.

27 March 1835.

200. ARE you conversant with the mode of selling lime in the neighbourhood of Perth?—Yes, I am.

201. What is the measure by which it is sold in that part of the country?—By the heap bushel.

202. By the Winchester or imperial bushel?—By the imperial bushel, I believe, in most cases, but still always by the heap. I would give to the Committee the reason why I think the heap bushel has been in use, and I consider must still continue in use, with respect to lime. It is natural for men employed in any business to use that measure which suits them best, by being lightest and most convenient; consequently, if the Legislature should compel the sellers of lime to use a stricken measure, they would in a very short time discover that a given number of stricken measures constituted a less given number of heap measures; and to save the time of striking and of measuring, independent of any law we could enact, they would revert to the old fashion of heaping their measures, because it is evident to the Committee, that to make a measure to hold a quantity of lime equal to the present heap bushel, you must employ a quantity of material in the making of that measure, which will make it probably dearer, at all events considerably heavier and more inconvenient for their purposes. It is the custom to fill the measure as full as it can hold out of the kiln, be that the Winchester or imperial measure, and afterwards it is deposited into the carts without being again remeasured. It is evident, that if we enact anything like sale by weight or measuring by the cubic yard in the article of lime, the process of measuring must be a second time resorted to, because in most cases probably the cart will not hold so much as a cubic yard of lime. In many parts of the country the cart would not certainly carry a cubic yard of lime; consequently, there would be a great waste of time and labour in filling the lime into the measure, and re-filling it again into the carts.

203. You consider then that the stricken measure is inapplicable to the sale of lime?—I think so, certainly.

Mr. *Andrew Knowlys*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *A. Knowlys*.

204. WHERE do you reside?—At Bolton, in Lancashire.

205. Have you any dealings in the lime trade?—I purchase lime.

206. From what part of the country is it brought?—Both in Manchester and Clithero, which is north of us.

207. What sort of lime is that you purchase?—It is white lime. The Manchester lime comes from Derbyshire. It is Mr. Gisborne's lime.

208. You purchase Mr. Gisborne's lime?—Yes.

209. Do you purchase by measure or by weight?—At Clithero, till within these two years, it was sold by measure; within these two years it has been sold by weight; weighed by the machine.

210. By what measure did you purchase lime when it was sold by measure?—I think they had no bushels; they called the measures windles.

211. What quantity is that?—Nine score; 180 lbs. weight.

212. By what weight do you purchase now?—Before Christmas it was by the ton of 120 lbs.

213. What has it been since then?—It has been by the ton of 112 lbs.

214. Have you found any inconvenience resulting from the change?—No; with respect to lime I have not found any.

215. Are you not aware that imperfectly-burnt lime is the heaviest?—Yes, it is.

216. How do you guard against that in buying by weight?—It is competition that guards against that.

217. Are stones ever returned to the seller when they are found in the lime?—I think not; I never returned any.

218. Then you find no inconvenience in buying by weight?—No.

219. And you think you are not likely to find any inconvenience, because competition will always secure you a good article; is that your opinion?—Yes; I never heard any complaint against it.

220. I suppose the person from whom you purchase at Clithero is in a large way; a very large lime-burner?—There are a number of kilns there, and I think they have a very extensive sale.

221. Do they belong to one proprietor?—No, to different proprietors. There is a large demand for lime.

222. The limestone probably belongs to one proprietor, though the burners are different?—I rather think the limestone belongs to different proprietors.

223. Is there a weighing-machine at Clithero?—I have never been there; but I understand they have a weighing-machine at the kilns, and it is re-weighed at Blackburn.

224. You said that before Christmas they sold by weight of 120 lbs.; that was called a hundred, I presume?—Yes.

225. And since the late Act came into force it has been sold by the hundred of 112 lbs.?—Yes.

226. Was there any difficulty in your part of the country in making that change?—No; the sellers were very glad to take advantage of the change.

227. Was the price of the hundred reduced proportionally to the difference between 120 lbs. and 112 lbs.?—There has been very little reduction in price in consequence of the difference of weight.

228. Has there been any reduction of price?—I have not heard that there has been any.

229. Do you then pay the same price for a ton of 112 lbs. that you did for the ton of 120 lbs.?—I have never heard of any difference of price myself in coal or lime.

230. What is the reason that at Bolton you consent to give the same price for 112 lbs. that before the 1st January you used to give for 120 lbs.?—I have not heard of any reduction. Large consumers of lime generally make contracts for it. I do not use much myself.

231. You do not know that there has not been a reduction?—No.

232. Perhaps you have not bought lime in the meantime, or noticed the price particularly?—No; I do not buy much.

Mr. *James Howlin*, called in; and Examined.

233. WHERE do you reside?—In the county of Wexford, in Ireland.

234. Are you an extensive purchaser of lime?—Yes, for agricultural purposes.

235. By what measure are you accustomed to purchase it?—It is nominally sold by the barrel, but in all parts of the county of Wexford and the adjoining counties the barrel varies. In some cases it is a large cart full. The cart is rolled up to the kiln, and it is filled with lime, which is called a barrel. In other parts of the country, where lime is more scarce, they sell it by the bushel, heap measure; four heap bushels to the barrel, and even the bushel varies in size. There is no regular standard for that bushel.

236. What is the definition of a barrel?—It varies. Almost everything in Ireland is sold by the barrel, but lime is sometimes sold by the barrel of four heap bushels.

237. Is it the Winchester or the imperial bushel?—The bushel varies; I suppose it was originally the Winchester measure. Some people who wish to get more custom, make it larger.

238. What is the size of a barrel of corn?—It depends on the species of corn. A barrel of wheat is 20 stone.

239. Of how many pounds?—Fourteen pounds. A barrel of barley is 16 stone. A barrel of oats is 14 stone.

240. I believe, when you sell by the bushel, you sell by the heap bushel invariably?—Yes.

241. Are you aware that by the Act of last Session the heap bushel is prospectively abolished with respect to Ireland?—It has not been carried into effect in Ireland, but it was supposed that it would be abolished.

242. Do you conceive that any inconvenience would arise from the sale of lime in consequence of abolishing the heap bushel?—Lime could not be sold by the stricken measure. It might be adopted so far as to provide that it should not be under the measure; it might be over it; but you could not strike lime, particularly the lime in the county of Wexford, for it is large lumps of stone.

243. What size are the stones generally?—It depends upon the quality of the lime; if the lime is burnt from round pebbles, something like chalk in England, they do not break them much; if, on the contrary, it is burnt from rock limestone, of which there are two kinds, some more alluvial than others, it is broken smaller.

Mr. *James Howlin.*

27 March 1835.

244. Which do you reckon the best quality?—For agricultural purposes, the pebble limestone is the best; but for building purposes that alluvial lime is the best; that is more like marl in appearance.

245. You consider that lime could not be conveniently sold by the stricken measure?—It could not in the county of Wexford, nor the county of Carlow adjoining.

246. Must there not be, even in the heap measure, a great difference in the quantity?—Certainly.

247. Must not the cone be very differently constructed at some times than others?—Certainly, very unevenly constructed.

248. And consequently there is no certainty as to the quantity in the heap measure?—There is not.

249. Is that difference generally in favour of the buyer?—It varies.

250. In the case of stricken measure, if it was to be made as level to the edge of the vessel as it could be, by the blow of a hammer or some such process, would there not be more certainty of a correct measure than if you are to trust to heaping the measure, as is now the practice?—It would be more accurate; there would be more certainty, but it would not contain above two-thirds of the present measure.

251. Would there be any difficulty in introducing a measure of such capacity as to hold the quantity which is now supposed to be sold by the heap measure, so as to obtain as correct a measure as can be expected under all circumstances?—There would be no difficulty.

252. Would there be any difficulty in the part of the country in which you reside in conforming to a law made with that view?—If they were compelled to measure all lime by the bushel, it would be attended with great trouble when large quantities are purchased for agricultural purposes; it would be inconvenient both to the seller and to the buyer.

253. Do you not say that it is now sold by the heaped bushel?—In some cases it is; but in most parts of the country it is sold by guess work rather than measure.

254. In some cases it is sold by the heaped bushel?—Yes, where it is sold by the bushel, it is sold by the heaped bushel.

255. Then the question refers to that part of the country where it is sold by the heaped bushel. In your opinion, could not a more correct measure be obtained by making it as nearly level to the lips of the vessel as possible, instead of using the heap measure?—It would be more correct.

256. Would there be any difficulty in introducing such a measure where the heap bushel is now used?—Where the heap measure is now used the other certainly would be more correct.

257. Would there be a greater difficulty in using that measure?—It would cause more trouble.

258. In what way?—To use that measure would be more trouble, as they generally guess the quantity by cart-loads where lime is plentiful.

259. What do you pay for a barrel containing 4 bushels?—The price also varies materially.

260. What is the price in your part of the country?—About 14*d.*

261. In fact, the value of time occupied in the operation of measuring is of more consequence than the value of the material?—Not of more, but of considerable consequence. There will be a great loss of time by measuring with the bushel.

262. Do any persons sell lime by the imperial bushel in that part of the country?—No.

263. Do they ever sell by weight?—No.

264. Not in your part of the country?—No.

265. Might it not be more convenient to sell by weight than sell by measure?—The weight of lime so much depends upon the burning of the stone, and also upon the nature of the stone, that there would be a difficulty in that. If you do not burn the lime well, it will weigh more heavily; if you overburn it, it will weigh less, and it will not be so good.

266. Have you ever known lime sold by the cubic yard?—Never; but it would be a very good plan. A great advantage has arisen in Ireland since the change in the grand-jury laws, by which they calculate the quantity of all the stones on the road by the cubic yard. They find that a great advantage; and it will be a very good plan to have lime sold by the cubic yard.

267. You think that all the lime that you are in the habit of buying could be sold by the cubic yard as conveniently as by the present mode?—A great deal more.

Nothing

Mr. *James Howlin.*

27 March 1835.

Nothing would answer so well, that I know of, as selling it by the cubic yard. There would be a great facility in measuring it that way as they measure stone. The cubic yard has no bottom, and they can lift it up with ease.

268. How long has the practice of measuring the stone used for the road by the cubic yard prevailed?—Only since the new Act upon the subject of the grand-jury laws in Ireland. It has been about three years in force now.

Richard Walker, Esq., a Member of the Committee; Examined.

Richard Walker, Esq., M. P.

269. ARE you a large buyer of lime?—Yes, both for agricultural and building purposes. I buy it to the greater extent from the districts which Mr. Knowlys describes, the Clithero district, and also from Mr. Gisborne, the Buxton works.

270. What is your opinion as to the best mode of the sale of lime; by measure or by weight?—I think the large purchasers would be better served if they could purchase their lime by the cubic yard at the kiln.

271. Does that apply to the larger sort of lime that you are in the habit of buying?—I think there would be no difficulty whatever equitably in striking the cubic yard measure. There would be a great difficulty in striking pecks, strikes and bushels. The strike is a local measure of half a bushel. I think there would be a great difficulty in selling small quantities by measure, and the large dealers would be better accommodated in buying it by the cubic yard.

272. What is the largest size of the limestones that you are in the habit of purchasing?—I have seen pieces of lime that would fill half a bushel; that would be, for instance, probably 10 inches square.

273. Do you think that limestone of that size could be conveniently measured by the cubic yard?—Yes; they might put those lumps upon the ground. They might classify them in the filling up of their measure without difficulty, for they have an immense heap to go to; in fact, they pick it up with their spades, and throw the large lumps at the bottom.

274. Would not that classification occupy a good deal of time?—No, I think not.

275. Are you then of opinion that that mode of measurement would be in all respects as convenient as the present mode of selling by weight, which is the mode now adopted in that part of the country?—My only objection to purchasing lime by weight is from the fact, which has been stated before, that lime which is not perfectly burnt weighs the heaviest, and, therefore, it would be to the interest of the lime-burner not to burn his lime so perfectly as he otherwise would.

276. How do you buy your lime at present?—We buy the Buxton lime by weight; the Clithero lime we buy by measure.

277. What measure is in use at present?—We have not bought any since the operation of the late Act.

278. You heard the evidence given by Mr. Gisborne?—Yes.

279. Do you concur with him in the opinion expressed by him with respect to selling by weight?—Not exactly. I give my opinion as a buyer, and he probably gives his as a seller.

280. Suppose you found that the lime-burner sold you an imperfect article, not adequately burnt, would not his trade very soon decline?—So it would, if there was competition, but not where the seller stands nearly alone in his district. On general principles, I always consider that competition will bring every thing in trade down to its proper basis.

281. Have you found inconvenience, practically, in buying lime by weight?—Yes. I will state why I happen to know it: as an ironfounder, we use limestone in its primitive state; and I have seen a heap of stones, which would fill probably 10 waggons, collected from a quantity of lime in the course of some time. That limestone we do not consider to be a great loss to us, because we can use limestone in fusing our iron; but persons who purchase lime for agricultural or building purposes always find, when the lime has fallen (to use a local term), there are a great many stones which are not burnt, and which have been paid for as lime.

282. Since the hundred was altered from 120 to 112 pounds, has there been any reduction in the price of it?—I am not able to state what the price has been.

283. If you are making a contract for lime at this time, for a quarter's consumption, we will say; if the delivery was to be made by the hundred, would not you contract for it at a lower price than if you received 120 pounds to the hundred?—I should make an attempt to do so. I should be sensible of the difference, from the reduction of the weight.

Robert Wallace, Esq., a Member of the Committee; Examined.

Robert Wallace, Esq., M. P.

27 March 1835.

284. ARE you acquainted with the mode of selling the lime imported from Ireland into Scotland or the north of England?—I am acquainted with the mode of selling the lime sent into the north of England, and into Scotland, from the north of Ireland; I have been for many years a considerable importer, for the purpose of agriculture only. It consists with my knowledge that it is sold in large quantities; that it is imported in vessels containing from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels down to 800 or 900, or 1,000 bushels; that the bushel means the imperial measure, filled level with the surface of the wood; that, for the convenience of the purchaser, a cask, designated a barrel, open at one end and containing three bushels, is in constant practice. Lime sold by that measure is used also level with the surface, and no more. I frequently have gone purposely to see the sale of that lime, in the sea-port of Greenock and elsewhere, before and since this Act was passed, as well as to see my own labourers unloading the vessels. The barrel is slung and fastened to a rope, and so managed as to be easily filled with a shovel and emptied into carts. There is no difficulty in arranging to the satisfaction of the seller, as well as the buyer, what they know and understand to be the stricken or lime measure; any superfluous quantity is removed easily; it is done in a moment with the shovel. I have never known a dispute between parties, whether agricultural, manufacturing or mercantile, with regard to the measure. I have particularly inquired at the courts of justice, and being myself a magistrate, should have known if any such thing had occurred. It has been so during all the time I speak of, and is very much run upon in the country, and is a favourite lime in the city of Glasgow for finer purposes, such as plasterers' work, and is used by manufacturers of various kinds engaged in chemical processes of all sorts. The price of that lime has varied according as the value of agricultural produce has fallen; as corn has fallen in price, so has manufactured lime fallen in price. It has fallen from 2 *s.* 2 *d.* a barrel to 1 *s.* 5 *d.* a barrel; and, so far as I am aware, it has not been alleged that any injustice, inconvenience or delay has taken place in any quarter where this lime has been sold. I speak of the districts of Scotland, ranging about 200 miles, including the city of Glasgow, the port of Greenock, and the Western Islands and Highlands of Scotland. I say so from practical knowledge, from being intimately acquainted with a great many of the landed proprietors of that district, and from having made very minute inquiry into the facts I have stated to the Committee.

285. Do you know whether it has been ever sold in less quantities than a barrel?—It has been sold by the bushel in the towns where it has been imported and landed by the barrel, for convenience sake. When it is not sold from the stores in towns in quantities, if a person comes requiring a bushel, he gets a bushel measure in the way I have described; if he wishes 10 bushels, or more or less, he gets them so measured.

286. Stricken bushels?—Yes; stricken bushels are always understood to be a quantity that goes as near as can be to the surface of the vessel or measure, but there is no implement used to strike across as with grain.

287. What size are the lumps?—The lumps are of various sizes; I should say the largest was about the size of this sand-box, and there are few smaller than the ink-glass. The lime is of a fine quality, and is screened at the kilns, the same as gravel is, so that the smaller lime is taken out of it for the purpose of giving an even good quality to the purchaser, and for insuring the shipping interest engaged from being more liable to take damp from fine powdered lime, which would inevitably set fire to the vessel.

288. If the lime was imported in larger lumps, a difficulty would exist then in striking the measure which does not exist now from the small size of the lumps of lime which are imported into Glasgow?—The lime I use on my property comes occasionally from Ireland, and from the lime quarries within reach. I am no proprietor of lime myself, but I am intimately acquainted with it, from having very often gone to those places before and since I was on this Committee last year. In point of fact, at one of the kilns where my lime comes from there are, as was described by a former witness, pieces burnt as large as my hat. It is run down from the kiln in large quantities, to be ready for being taken away. The cartmen are in the constant habit, with a shovel, of throwing these large pieces aside, for the purpose of building them round the upper part of the cart when filled to the edge of the wood, and thereby taking a larger quantity than they otherwise could do.

Robert Wallace, Esq., M. P.

27 March 1835.

Those I and all others use for the purpose of building above the wooden part of the cart, so as to retain the smaller-sized pieces within; and if it shall be conceded that the cubic yard, or any other means, shall be adopted for the sale of lime, which I am satisfied can be done with convenience and advantage, rather than give up the principle of one measure in all cases, I have no hesitation in saying, from my experience in all sorts of agricultural pursuits, to which I have devoted much time and attention (besides having overlooked my own workmen as a matter of amusement during all my life), they will very speedily, and without loss of any time worthy of consideration, throw the large pieces into the centre and the smaller ones on the top, so as to bring the cubic measure into the form which Mr. Howlin spoke of, and which is an exceedingly good mode of measuring road materials, with which I am equally well acquainted as with lime.

289. Though it may apply in your own case, buying almost wholesale, would it not subject the public, and particularly the poorer buyers, to great imposition if the lime-burners used the bushel?—I think the public can always protect themselves, and that the seller must give, and does give, a fair measure where there is competition. I think there will be no imposition except in a case where there is a monopoly, for which I know of no remedy.

290. Would there be more certainty in getting a correct measure by using the heaped bushel with large pieces of lime, than there would be by the stricken measure, such as you describe to have been used?—Had that question been asked me before I was a member of this Committee which framed that Act, and before I had the opportunity of seeing the drawings and sections of the measure which were used for the sale of coal in London, I should have replied that by the heap measure perhaps the public would have been better off; but having seen those drawings and sections, I am perfectly convinced that what may be called the stricken measure will do more justice than the heap measure.

291. You mean by stricken measure, merely making it as level as is practicable, but not using any implement to strike it across?—Certainly. In reply to that question, I beg to say, if I were permitted to make the distinction, I should never use the term "stricken measure," but should, in contradistinction to heap measure, use the word "level" measure.

292. Is what you import from Ireland ironstone or burnt lime?—In both the cases of which I have spoken, whether imported from Ireland or brought from the lime-kilns in my own carts, I speak of that which has been burnt.

Lunæ, 30° *die Martii*, 1835.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Arthur Eden, Esq., called in; and Examined.

Arthur Eden, Esq.

30 March 1835.

293. YOU are Assistant Comptroller of the Receipt of Exchequer?—I am.

294. In that capacity you have the chief superintendence of weights and measures?—The office of Weights and Measures is under the instructions of the Comptroller-General. I have had much to do with the business of that department.

295. Can you state to the Committee the number of copies of the standards that have been stamped at the Exchequer under the 5 Geo. 4, previous to the passing of the late Act, and the number that have been stamped subsequently to the passing of the Act of last session?—The number of sets compared and verified under the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, was 443.

296. Were they complete sets?—No; not complete.

297. How many under the late Act, the 4 & 5 Will. 4?—Two hundred and fifty-eight sets; 237 for Great Britain, and 21 for the Island of Jamaica.

298. The statement which you have made applies to the number of sets sent from the Exchequer?—Yes; verified at the Exchequer.

299. What is the amount of fees charged upon each set?—The fee on a full set of avoirdupois weights and imperial measures is 1*l.* 14*s.*; the same upon a full set of troys; the stamps on the indentures certifying the verification 3*l.* 10*s.*; in all, 6*l.* 18*s.*

Arthur Eden, Esq.

30 March 1835.

300. Are you aware that there is a considerable difference in the price charged by the makers for the sets which have been brought to the office for verification?—Yes. I have heard that the price of the London makers is considerably above the contract lately made by the county of Kent. I apprehend that Kent is the only county which has had any sets of weights and measures prepared for verification, as copies of the standards in the country, by contract. The precise difference of price I cannot state; but I have heard it to be a difference of 15 *l.* to 20 *l.* the set.

301. Did you find that those sets which were verified for the county of Kent were equally good for all practical purposes as those which were made at a greater expense by other makers?—Practically, I believe, they were equally useful. A London maker made an objection to them in the first instance, that there was no handle on some of the measures, the peck measure and the gallon measure; and complaints were threatened to be made to the Treasury; but we passed them. On referring to the standard bushel in our possession we found it without a handle.

302. The handle makes an addition to the price?—No doubt; for practical purposes these copies of the standards were equally good; not so well finished, perhaps. They were exceedingly correct as to capacity when sent to the office for verification. Perhaps the weight of metal in each measure is not quite equal to the copies of the standards made in London; they are probably not so strong, but they are sufficiently strong, and they were exceedingly correct as to capacity and gravity.

303. And strong enough not to get out of use?—Yes; so I was informed by the superintendent.

304. Since the passing of the Act have old sets of copies of the standards been brought to you for reverification?—They are brought to the officer for reverification; but previously to being brought they are sent to the trade to readjust them, so that they come to the office accurate. Occasionally the trade have brought to the office, as curious, one or two weights with great deficiencies. There was a four-pound weight from Suffolk, a copy of the standard, which was deficient rather more than an ounce by fair wear and tear.

305. Do you know how long that weight had been in use?—I believe it had been in use nearly 100 years.

306. Have you reason to think that others which have been brought to the office for verification would, if they had not been previously adjusted, have been found deficient to a considerable degree from the standard?—I can only speak from hearsay. I believe such to be the case. Two bushel measures were lately complained of at the office, copies of the standards, one in use in Surrey, the other in Middlesex. I sent immediately for them, and in consequence of trying them, and finding one very deficient, the magistrates of the county of Surrey have ordered the whole of their sets of copies of the standards to be reverified. I have requested the manufacturer to mark down their inaccuracy, which will show what has been the wear and tear.

307. Do you then consider it would be desirable that the copies of the standards should be sent to the Exchequer for reverification at stated periods?—To insure accuracy, I think it absolutely indispensable that they should be sent to the Exchequer for reverification at stated periods. I have heard that there are no sets of standards sent to the maker after some years' use to be put in order which do not require readjustment before they are sent to the Exchequer for reverification.

308. Are you prepared to state how often they ought to be sent to be reverified?—That is difficult to say; of course, where there is great use, weights and measures have more wear and tear; and there is more care taken of the copies of the standards in some places than in others.

309. Do you think it would be sufficient that they should be sent once in ten years?—Yes, a very proper period; I believe the magistrates are not sufficiently aware that there are no stamps paid on the reverification, which is indorsed merely on the old indenture.

310. No stamps, nor fees?—Yes, fees are paid.

311. Will you state what is the amount of the stamp and fees paid on the first verification of weights and measures?—The fee on a whole set of weights and measures, is 1 *l.* 14*s.*; and on a set of troys the same.

312. What do you include in a whole set of weights and measures?—A whole set of weights avoirdupois consists of 16 pieces, viz., 56 lbs., 28 lbs., 14 lbs., 7 lbs., 4 lbs., 2 lbs., 1 lb., 8 oz., 4 oz., 2 oz., 1 oz., 8 drs., 4 drs., 2 drs., 1 dr., ½ dr.

A whole

A whole set of measures consists of 11 pieces, viz., 1 bushel, half-bushel, 1 peck, 1 gallon, half-gallon, 1 quart, 1 pint, half-pint, gill, half-gill, and the standard yard.

A whole set of troy weights consists of 15 pieces, viz., 12 oz., 6 oz., 3 oz., 2 oz., 1 oz., 10 dwt., 5 dwt., 3 dwt., 2 dwt., 1 dwt., 12 grs., 6 grs., 3 grs., 2 grs., 1 gr.

Of this fee, 1*l.* 14*s.*, the Government gets 19*s.* 10*d.* which is paid to the Consolidated Fund, and 14*s.* 10*d.* is paid to Mr. Burgoyne, the late chamberlain of the Exchequer.

313. Is that paid to Mr. Burgoyne as compensation?—His compensation is 2,000*l.* a year, but this proportion of the fee was secured to him in addition, on the abolition of the Chamberlain's-office; 233*l.* 12*s.* was paid into the Treasury for the quarter ending the 5th January 1835, of which Mr. Burgoyne's proportion was 117*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

314. Does that vary materially from other quarters?—Yes; the late Act would increase the amount by bringing so many more sets of copies of the standards to be verified.

315. Have the present officers in the Exchequer any interest in the stamps or fees?—Not the remotest interest, not a farthing.

316. Are these the only fees that are paid for verifying weights and measures?—Yes, the only fees.

317. Is it 1*l.* 14*s.* for a set of weights, and 1*l.* 14*s.* for a set of measures, or 1*l.* 14*s.* for a set of both?—It is 1*l.* 14*s.* for weights and measures together; and 1*l.* 14*s.* for the troys, which have been considered separate from time immemorial. I should here explain that the sets of weights and measures are always accompanied from the Exchequer with an indenture certifying their verification there, identifying them and serving as a record in cases of dispute; the stamp on these indentures is 3*l.* 10*s.*

318. £.5. 4*s.* then is the whole amount in that case?—Yes, excluding the troy weights; with them, it is 6*l.* 18*s.*

319. Are you aware under what head appears the amount of verification fees in the public accounts?—The amount appears in the public accounts as so much fees received in the Office of Weights and Measures, and is carried to the Consolidated Fund.

320. Does it also come under the head of stamps?—The stamp duty on the indentures, of course, is included in the aggregate amount of the revenue arising from stamps.

321. Has the fee of 1*l.* 14*s.* been levied under any Act of Parliament?—No; it is taken by immemorial usage. I have made inquiries upon the subject, and I am informed that the same fee has been paid for 135 years, and which of course was a much larger exaction in those days than now.

322. The same fee is taken still?—Yes.

323. Without an enactment authorizing it?—Yes.

324. Has there lately been a reduction by Treasury Order in the fees on the verification of single weights or single measures required to complete short sets?—Yes, there has. In consequence of hearing that, many places in the country were desirous of completing their sets, but were deterred by the expense, an application was made by the Comptroller's-office to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that the verification of single weights and measures, required to complete sets, might be indorsed on the original indentures sent out with the imperfect set; and it was proposed that, instead of the whole fee of 1*l.* 14*s.* being taken as heretofore on the single weights and measures, a fractional part only of that fee should be taken on each, in proportion to its gravity or its capacity. Apportioning the fee of 1*l.* 14*s.* to the trouble in the verification, it was considered that the measures ought to pay 1*l.*, and the weights 14*s.*

The capacity of a set of imperial measures is 126 ¾ pints; apportioning the fee to the contents of each measure, gives for the

	s.	*d.*	The fee to be taken hereafter, under authority of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, is	*s.*	*d.*
Bushel measure	9	4		9	6
Half-bushel ditto,	4	8		5	–
Peck	2	4		2	6
Gallon	1	2		1	6
Upon each of the smaller measures				1	–
And on the yard measure, its bed and rod				2	6

Arthur Eden, Esq.

30 March 1835.

The whole gravity of a set of avoirdupois weights is 112 lbs. and a fraction; apportioning to the weight of each piece the 14 *s.* payable upon a whole set, gives

		s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
For 56 lbs. weight		7	–	The fee to be taken is	7	–
28	ditto	3	6		3	6
14	ditto	1	9		2	–
7	ditto	–	10½		1	–
And for each of the smaller weights					1	–

This permission granted by the Lords of the Treasury will be a relief to the public; for, as I have before stated, hitherto it has been the practice to charge the whole fee upon the verification of single weights and measures. Very lately 1 *l.* 14 *s.* was charged upon a yard measure, which was required in substitution of a yard measure which had been lost, belonging to a set of copies of the standards of the county of Cornwall.

325. You have stated that out of the fee of 1 *l.* 14 *s.*, Mr. Burgoyne is now paid 14 *s.* 10 *d.*?—Yes.

326. What will become of that portion of the fee on the termination of his interest?—It will be applied to the Consolidated Fund. The sum applied now to that fund is part of the original fee which was formerly divided between the two chamberlains and the Government, each chamberlain formerly receiving 14 *s.* 10 *d.* each, and 4 *s.* 4 *d.* was applied to the use of the Consolidated Fund.

327. Having turned your attention to this subject, can you inform the Committee whether it is your opinion that a stamp is absolutely necessary to enforce conformity of weights and measures to the imperial standards?—I think a stamp absolutely necessary to certify that weights and measures have been compared with the copies of the standards.

328. Do you think that a general stamp, to be used by local inspectors, would be a more advantageous mode than that which has been adopted by the means of the local stamps?—When the Act shall permit weights and measures stamped in one county to be used or sold in all other counties, I should think a general stamp would be highly useful, but together with the local stamp of the inspector. In a former Committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1816, to consider the best means of establishing an uniformity of weights and measures, a clause was prepared imposing a general stamp.

329. Had they devised a stamp for that purpose?—I am not certain whether they had or not.

330. Is there any stamp in the Exchequer which you would recommend as a pattern for a stamp for general use?—I should recommend for a general stamp a crown and the date of the year. The crown would be a kind of official certificate that the weights or measures had been compared with copies of the standards verified with the royal standards at the Exchequer; and the date of the year would be useful, should the Committee consider that all weights and measures should be periodically brought to the inspectors for comparison. The local stamp is useful, as it appropriates to the individual inspector the responsibility of having passed the weights and measures impressed by his stamp.

Benjamin Rotch, Esq., called in; and Examined.

Benjamin Rotch, Esq.

331. YOU are the Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions?—I am.

332. Have you in that capacity had occasion to direct a good deal of your attention to the provisions of the late Act for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures?—Yes, I have paid very particular attention both to the Act and its working in our county.

333. What is your opinion as to the general operation of that Act; has it been, on the whole, beneficial or otherwise?—Most decidedly exceedingly beneficial, in many ways, I think, not contemplated by the Act, but resulting from the Act.

334. Are you aware of any great difficulty or inconvenience having been found in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act?—None arising from any other cause than that of the short time previous to the period limited by the Act at which it was to be brought into operation; and that I think would not have occurred but for (at any rate it was greatly aggravated by) the conduct of the magistrates themselves, in delaying their own proceedings. Nearly a month was entirely lost in discussions upon the subject.

335. At

577

Benjamin Rotch, Esq.

30 March 1835.

335. At what period were inspectors for the county of Middlesex, under the late Act, appointed by the magistrates?—There were two different appointments. At first it was contemplated only to appoint two, when it was thought by some necessary to increase the number. The first election was for four inspectors, and three weeks subsequently to that six more were appointed.

336. Can you state the period of the first election?—I think it was on the 6th of November.

337. Was the second election on or about the 24th November?—Yes; I think it was the 28th November.

338. The Act having passed in August?—Yes; the delay was, in my opinion, most unnecessary.

339. For what reason was the execution of the Act delayed so long?—There was a very great spirit of opposition to carrying the Act into effect at all.

340. Great reluctance on the part of the magistrates?—Yes, great reluctance on the part of some of the magistrates. One of my brother magistrates mooted certain points, as to the terms on which the inspectors were to be appointed, and it was determined to take the opinions of the law officers of the Crown upon them; and it happening to be at a period of the year when it was difficult to get that opinion, I believe the principal cause of the delay was adjourning the court in order to give time for obtaining those opinions, though some delay was occasioned also by the great difficulty of procuring standards.

341. Can you furnish the Committee with the case which was submitted to the law officers of the Crown, with their opinion upon it?—Yes; the clerk of the peace will be able to furnish it.

342. You stated that the first election was about the 6th November?—Yes.

343. Can you state how long subsequent to that was the second election?—I think about three weeks; about the 28th November. I think, as well as my memory serves me, that one of the inspectors did not get to work till about a week before the 1st of January.

344. How were the inspectors selected by the magistrates for the office?—By ballot, with the greatest number of votes. There were, I think, nearly 28 candidates, and they were ballotted for. Notices were sent round to all the acting magistrates by the clerk of the peace; advertisements were put into three of the public newspapers, stating that such offices had to be filled up, and candidates were to send in their testimonials before a certain day. I think 28 or 30 candidates sent in testimonials for the two elections. It is done in this way: the names were written down by the magistrates on a piece of paper, the magistrate signed his name, and the tickets were put into a ballotting glass, and then scrutineers were appointed. They were elected in that way, the election of course falling on those who had the greatest number of votes. We also stated that those who had the greatest number of votes should have the first choice of the stations. There being four to be elected on the first occasion, there were four stations appointed, and it was determined that the candidate who had the greatest number of votes should have the choice of those stations. The greatest number fell upon Mr. Baker, and, therefore, he had the first choice of station.

345. Were each of the inspectors furnished with copies of the standards immediately on their appointment?—Not till a considerable time afterwards. None of them were furnished with standards at the time of their appointment, for there were no standards at that time ready. The various counties were all trying to get the standards; there are not many persons who make them; and we were obliged to go to very inferior manufactories to get some of ours made. There was a great difficulty in getting the standards at that time, from the press of business of persons engaged in the trade.

346. At what period was the first order given by the magistrates for the standards?—I believe it was on the 8th of November.

347. Will you furnish the Committee with a list of the prices of the different sets of weights and measures, the names of the makers, and the prices charged by each?—Mr. William Williams, one copy, price 95 *l.* 15 *s.*; Mr. R. B. Bates, three copies, price of each 107 *l.* 19 *s.*; Mr. J. Burchfield, one copy, price 81 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.*; Mr. Blackburn, one copy, price 91 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*; Mr. R. B. Bates, four other copies, but the price I cannot at this moment state. The Exchequer stamp and fees were included I believe in all these prices, as also the necessary beams, scales, and triangles to support the beam for trying large weights.

Benjamin Rotch, Esq.

30 March 1835.

348. Will you furnish the Committee with a copy of the instructions given by the Middlesex magistrates to the inspectors?—This is a printed copy of them.

[*It was delivered in.*]

349. Among the conditions imposed by the magistrates of Middlesex on the inspectors, there is one that no inspector is to carry on trade, and use the weights and measures therein specified?—Yes, that was in the original advertisement also; no person was to be allowed to be a candidate who carried on any trade requiring the use of weights and measures.

350. Does that include all manufacturers of weights and measures?—That was a question which came before the magistrates; my opinion, as chairman, was asked, and my opinion was, that a manufacturer of weights and measures did not come strictly within that exception; but that, in point of fact, he was a much more objectionable person than a tradesman using weights and measures. We had one candidate who was a weight and measure maker, and great objection was made to him: what the result would have been if he was elected I know not, but he was not elected.

351. Will you state the ground of your objection to a person of that description being an inspector?—Because the weight and scale manufacturers (I am speaking now within the county of Middlesex) all of them contract with the shopkeepers to keep their weights and measures according to the standard for so much a year. The consequence is, that they always make them over weight, and, therefore, false weights in the first instance, that they may last out the year without the manufacturer having the trouble of adjusting them. When they come to try them at the end of the first half year they find them right, and from that period to the end of the year they will be light weights. That being the constant practice with the manufacturers, and they being contractors with the tradesmen, I felt that those manufacturers were very improper persons to be inspectors of weights and measures, knowing their practice was to falsify the weights for the express purpose of their own trade.

352. Do you think that they are also objectionable, inasmuch as a manufacturer who is also an inspector would have an opportunity of giving an advantage to himself over others in carrying on his trade?—Yes, I gave that also as another reason, which was a very cogent one in my mind, certainly. Perhaps I may be allowed to add also, in justice to this Act of Parliament, that I considered the Act was to establish a uniformity of weights and measures, but it was treated very much in all discussions relating to it by the magistrates of the county of Middlesex as an Act to prevent false weights and measures--to prevent fraud in weights and measures. The last reason that I urged against manufacturers being inspectors rather applies to that than the object of establishing uniformity.

353. Was it then considered by the magistrates of Middlesex as superseding the provisions of any Act now existing for preventing fraud?—No, certainly not; because in order to prevent that impression going abroad, which I felt from some observations that were made might gain ground, I had a circular printed and circulated among the magistrates, which I thought would necessarily call their attention to the fact that it did not do so. Our body being very numerous, I thought it better to guard against that by a circular note, calling their attention to those Acts which were passed to prevent fraud and false weights; in fact, calling upon them at the same time that they put this Act in force to appoint inspectors under the old Act, who I hoped would inform, and therefore drive the tradesmen to comply with this Act. When I say I did it, of course I only mean I took upon myself to order it to be done, as chairman; this is the note.—[*Note handed in.*]

Sir, Sessions-House, Clerkenwell, 12 Nov. 1834.

I BEG to acquaint you that the Court will meet on Wednesday the 19th instant at 12 o'clock precisely:

1. To receive the opinions of the Attorney-general and Sir James Scarlett as to the power of the Court to give the inspectors of weights and measures appointed under the 4th & 5th Will. 4, c. 49, a salary instead of allowing them to retain the fees.

2. To receive the further report of the committee appointed as to weights and measures, and to give directions thereon.

3. To settle and communicate to the inspectors of weights and measures the terms of their appointments.

4. To receive the report of the surveyor of county bridges as to the state of the Middlesex portion of Chertsey Bridge, and to give directions thereon.

I am directed by the Court to call your attention to the 35th of Geo. 3, c. 102, s. 1; the 37th of Geo. 3. c. 143, s. 3; and 55 Geo. 3, c. 43, s. 4; and to point out to you the great importance

519

Benjamin Rotch, Esq.

30 March 1835.

importance of appointing proper examiners of weights, balances and measures under these Acts, and of their being paid for examining weights and balances, as provided by the 35th of Geo. 3, c. 102, s. 4, and for examining measures, as provided by the 55th of Geo. 3, c. 43, s. 5. With reference to this subject, allow me to refer you to the case of the King against the Justices of Devon, 1 Barnewall & Alderson, 588, which decides that examiners may be appointed for such divisions only as were recognised at the time when the 37th of Geo. the 3d passed, and not for any districts created since that time.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

C. P. Allen.

354. What officers are there in the county of Middlesex interested in the duty of examining into and preventing frauds in the usual weights and measures?—Sometimes constables are appointed as inspectors under the former Act. That Act provides that they shall be paid salaries for that office; but the magistrates in petty sessions, in some instances, have allowed them the fine instead; and the thing is so badly managed by these constables and others altogether, that it is quite as unsatisfactory to the public as the leet juries. The constable walks in, for instance, with a measure in his pocket, calls for a pint of porter, measures it in any way he thinks proper, without glass or gauge, or any thing to satisfy the publican, and if he thinks it deficient, he imposes a penalty, and either walks away with the measure or takes the fine. That is a very unsatisfactory mode to anybody: complaints have often been made to me. I should say the provisions of the former Acts empowering the magistrates in petty sessions to appoint inspectors in very few instances are carried into effect, and in some cases where they are carried into effect very unfit persons have been appointed.

355. The Acts to which you allude are the 35 Geo. 3, c. 102, the 37 Geo. 3, c. 143, and 55 Geo. 3, c. 43?—Yes; one Act empowers the petty sessions to appoint, and the other empowers them to pay salaries. I should say that at that time, in order that the magistrates might not make any mistake with regard to the new Act, in the circular I spoke of I referred to the former Acts, which some of the magistrates were not aware of, and thought they had no power to pay those inspectors. I therefore pointed out the clause by which they had power to pay salaries.

356. You have stated that some of the inspectors under those Acts are paid by the fines; are you aware of the value of the fines appropriated to the inspectors?—In those cases where inspectors were appointed by the magistrates at petty sessions they were paid by the fines; but it has been by no means general to appoint inspectors. I should say that the appointment of inspectors under the old Acts is confined entirely to two or three rural districts, and I am not aware of any in the metropolis.

357. In addition to these inspectors, has it been the custom for leet juries to go round at stated periods to examine all weights and measures?—Yes; and that has been the reason, I believe, why the magistrates have not more generally appointed inspectors. There are annoyance juries and leet juries appointed in different manors.

358. Are those leet juries in the habit of stamping weights and measures?—No, they are not.

359. Not in any case?—No, I do not know of any instance where they stamp.

360. Have they continued in the performance of that duty since the passing of the late Act as they did before?—I only know of one instance, within my own knowledge, where they have continued, but I presume they have done so. I know of no change having taken place, and I know of one jury having gone round since the Act came into operation. No doubt they will go on in the same way.

361. Have you, as a magistrate, found any difficulty in consequence of the contending jurisdictions of the inspectors appointed under local Acts and those appointed under this Act?—The local Acts are very few in number; and in those places where the local Acts are in force, no inspectors under the old Acts are appointed. The inspectors under the new Act have not found any difficulty, because the magistrates have held that the new Act imposes a stamp in addition to that required by the local Acts.

362. Would not the operation of the local Acts, if they were carried into force, subject the possessors of weights and measures to a double stamp?—Yes.

363. Do you then not think that the same power should be given to inspectors appointed under the local Acts, so far as they extend, as is given by this Act to the inspectors appointed under it, with respect to stamping?—Certainly. I consider it a great hardship that two stampings should be necessary in any case; that the same operation, in fact, should be performed upon the same weight twice over,

Benjamin Rotch, Esq.

30 March 1835.

seems to me quite unreasonable. I should qualify that last observation by this condition, namely, that the mode of appointing the two sets of inspectors be equally advisable, for the inspector appointed by the petty sessions is appointed in a manner which causes him to be selected from a class of persons by no means so fit as the other. Supposing the power of appointing under the local Acts gave an opportunity of appointing as clever and proper a man as under this Act, it would be sufficient; otherwise, the difference of the appointment would make a difference in the value of his labour.

364. In appointing the inspectors for the county of Middlesex, have you restricted each to a particular district?—No, we have not; because we were of opinion, that under the Act, if we had power to limit the inspectors to a certain district, we had no power to compel the public to go to that district. It was doubtful whether we had power to limit the operations of the inspectors, but it was quite clear that we had no power to restrain the public from going to either district in the county they thought proper. The point was very much canvassed. I know that was the opinion I gave from the chair at the time it was asked of me, and I am of the same opinion still.

365. Did you fix for those inspectors particular stations?—We did, and described the districts which we considered as belonging to those stations.

366. Did you restrict them to remaining stationary at those particular places, or did you authorize or direct them to make certain circuits within the districts which you have described as considered to be particularly applicable to each of them?—We made no order upon that subject with reference to making circuits, and the feeling of the court was that they should remain stationary, but a special direction was given to meet a particular difficulty with respect to one inspector. Mr. Baker, the senior inspector, having taken the district of the docks, we thought it important for the benefit of the public that he should go into the docks to try the half hundred weights, of which there are 6,000 or 8,000; his station being opposite the docks, to prevent the weights being taken backwards and forwards across the street, he had special permission to go with his half hundred weight into the dock; the smaller weights were brought to him. Certainly the feeling was that they should remain stationary, but no order was made about it.

367. Have you any means of informing the Committee what is the greatest distance which, under that arrangement, persons have been obliged to come to have their weights and measures inspected?—About a mile is the greatest distance in the town districts. It is considerably more in the country districts, eight or ten miles in some few instances.

368. Will you state the situations of the different stations?—Mr. R. George Baker, East Smithfield, opposite the London Docks; Mr. Strother, at the corner of the Curtain Road; Mr. C. Stock, Brewer-street, North Goswell Road; Mr. Thomas Mitchelson, Charlotte Mews, Tottenham Court Road; Mr. Jago, Little Harcourt-street, Yorkshire Stingo; Mr. Thomas Reynolds, No. 4, Holland-place, Kensington; Mr. Murray, Uxbridge; Mr. Child, Hounslow; Mr. Reeves, High Road, Tottenham, near White Hart-lane; Mr. John Ross, Hendon.

369. Have any complaints been made to you of the distances which people were compelled to come to have their weights and measures inspected?—I have taken very great pains indeed, both in the country and in town, to ascertain whether there was any dissatisfaction as to the number of inspectors or the want of accommodation, and I must say it is extremely limited. There is no general dissatisfaction certainly, either as to the inconvenience of the distances or the expense. I found that it was very partial, in very few instances indeed. I attribute that principally to the system of contracting with the scale-makers, which gave them all the trouble. The parties themselves, the dealers and traders, do not come in contact with the inspector; they make the contractor come to their scales and weights, take them away, adjust them, and bring them back again. The only places where I found dissatisfaction was where the traders themselves had gone and been kept waiting for some considerable time.

370. Do you not think that the scale of fees, as now fixed, affords more than a sufficient amount of remuneration for the trouble of the inspector?—Certainly not, if the inspectors do their duty. I consider it to be the duty of every inspector to pass both the weights and the measures through his own hands in such a way that he may himself give evidence at any time, when required, as to the falsification of weights and measures; that he may be able to say if he sees his stamp upon any article, "at the time the stamp was put on I had personally verified that weight or that measure;" but I am sorry to say that in Middlesex the inspectors have made

so much a matter of pounds shillings and pence of it, that when they first began, and I was going my rounds to see that it was done properly, I found they had lads employed in measuring pots, with nobody neathe m to see how it was done. I went to one inspector, and found he had boys measuring pots, who did nothing but put water in them and pour it out, his object being to get as many fees as possible. He was not inspecting them himself, and I thought it right to put an end to that, and insisted they should pass through the hands or under the immediate eye of the inspector. I believe I may say there has been only one inspector who has done the whole work with his own hands, and that he is the only inspector who, if called upon, can say, "If that is my stamp, I can safely swear that I saw that weight verified myself." Each inspector has a private stamp, and the others certainly cannot safely speak to the accuracy of what they have done, in consequence of having employed several agents. I consider the duty of inspector to be a personal labour, and seeing the labour it is, the pint pots pay very badly indeed. The inspector is obliged to stand in the wet, and working from 7 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, to earn from 18 *s.* to 20 *s.* a day, if working at pots only, which cannot be considered good pay for a man of the station and ability which ought to be required for a competent inspector.

371. Do you not think that 6 *d.* for measuring a yard is too much?—Yes; I think the fees for a half-hundred weight and for measuring a yard decidedly too high. If the service is not to be personal service, the fees are a great deal too high; if the labour is really to be performed by the inspector, I think it is not at all too high, except in the case of a yard measure, which is quite disproportionate, and the half-hundred weights. I mean by personal service, if the inspector's judgment is to be exercised on every weight and every measure. I consider the large wooden measures pay very badly at the present fee.

372. Do you not think that the remuneration to inspectors would be more advantageously arranged if they were paid by a salary by the public, rather than by the present mode of remunerating them, which certainly holds out a temptation which some of the inspectors of the county of Middlesex, we have been informed, have fallen into, of stamping weights and measures, without having fully inspected them, for the sake of the fees?—I am quite satisfied that neither salary alone nor fees alone is a good plan. I do not think there is anything but a combination of the two can work well. If you give a man a salary, he will certainly shirk from his business; if you give him fees, he receives too much, and he has an interest in doing more than he can do properly. If you give him a moderate salary, I should say a small salary, and allow him a per-centage upon what he did besides, perhaps both objects might be gained. I think if you give them a salary, you will not get the inspection done at all.

373. Would not a per-centage be liable to the same objection in principle which you have described, that of giving the inspector a premium upon the quantity of work done, without reference to the accuracy with which he did it?—Only to a certain extent. I think if the per-centage were small, it would be still an inducement; but a per-centage is not like taking the whole fee, because it would require so great a quantity of business to obtain such an amount as would repay him for his trouble. I have always observed, that officers who are paid by a salary for their duty, are careless of doing it, particularly when that duty is an unpleasant one. I think it would be better if it were arranged that he should have a salary, and a portion of the fines imposed, and that he should really be an inspector as well as a stamper, for stamper is the term which properly ought to have been given to the men in the new Act. If he performed the duty of the magistrates, which the magistrates certainly never will perform under this Act, then he might inform, and get part of the penalty.

374. Are you of opinion that stamping is essential, with a view to enforce uniformity of all weights and measures to the imperial standard?—My answer to that is, that it is absolutely essential that a stamp should be used; but unless that were followed up by an enactment obliging the weights and measures to be of a particular form, it would be utterly unavailing, because the very moment the weight is stamped, that moment the value of the stamp is destroyed, for it is taken away and altered immediately. The scale-makers take them away and add what is wanted. I have known it done; I could produce evidence before the Committee of weights having been found exactly correct, and the inspector having put his stamp upon it, it was taken back to the scale-makers, lead filled into the top, and then handed over to the customer. Therefore, I should say, that unless no lead was allowed to be

Benjamin Rotch, Esq.

30 March 1835.

put into the weight, except in a manner prescribed, just sufficient to receive the stamp, and no more, you cannot be sure that they will not be falsified the moment they go away from the inspector's office. For conformity, there are two points which appear to me to be absolutely essential: in the first place, with regard to weights, that weights should be made of a particular form, and that the lead which receives the stamp should be put in in a particular manner; in the next place, with regard to measures, that measures should be of a particular form. I have made a great many experiments lately, in consequence of a person having applied to me to have the dry measure tried by seed; and I find the difference is very great, when you take the drum measure, which is a high measure of small diameter, and when you try that against the standard measure, which is flat and large in its circumference. Though they will be exactly the same in water, they will not be the same in seed, because the additional height of the drum measure occasions so much greater pressure, that it increases the quantity. I think, as far as uniformity goes, until you enact that measures shall be made in a particular form, and weights shall be made of a particular form, no mere stamp will ensure uniformity.

375. But the stamp will ensure their being conformable to the imperial measure, as laid down by the Act of Geo. 4.?—Yes; that they are conformable at the day and hour of stamping.

376. As a magistrate, what would your opinion be if we were to enact a clause empowering magistrates to levy a small fine on all newspapers and other publications which published the prices of articles in any part of the country in any other way than by the standard weights and measures?—I think, if it applied generally to town and country newspapers, Farmer's Journal, &c., it would be a great assistance to the Act.

377. Do you think that would be one of the best means to bring people's ideas to agree in the matters of weights and measures?—I think it would be a very important feature; for there is a great difficulty, as I have heard from all quarters of the trading community, from the impracticability of bringing their own minds to understand the various weights and measures, the 14 lbs. stone in lieu of the 8 lbs. stone, and the strike measure in lieu of the heaped, and so on. It would be a very important feature, certainly, if all publications agreed on these points with the standard.

Mr. *Charles Stock*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Charles Stock*.

378. ARE you an inspector of weights and measures for the Brewer-street station, in the county of Middlesex?—I am.

379. Were you in any business before you were appointed inspector?—Yes, I was.

380. On your receiving your appointment did you give that up?—I gave it up when I became a candidate.

381. Have you found any difficulties in carrying into execution your duties as inspector?—None at all, except great labour and fatigue.

382. Will you deliver in the particulars in detail of the examination of weights and measures of the Brewer-street station, made up to the 28th day of February 1835, inclusive?

[*The following Paper was delivered in.*]

STATION, 5, Brewer-street, North Goswell-street, *Charles Stock*, Inspector.

PARTICULARS of the Examination of WEIGHTS and MEASURES at this Station, made up to the 28th day of February 1835, inclusive.

Date when Received.	Name and Residence.	Brass Weights.				Iron Weights.			AMOUNT of FEES.	Brass Weights Rejected.				Iron Weights Rejected.		
		½ Cwts.	¼ Cwts.	Stone.	Under Stone.	½ Cwts.	¼ Cwts.	Stone and under.		½ Cwts.	¼ Cwts.	Stone.	Under Stone.	½ Cwts.	¼ Cwts.	Stone and under.
				4	6,985	5360	1681	17,397	£. s. d. 343 14 -½				2,162	1179	380	3,668

Date when Received.	Name and Residence.	DRY MEASURES. 1 Bush.	½ Bush.	Peck and under.	Yard.	LIQUID MEASURES. 5 Gall.	4 Gall.	3 Gall.	2 Gall.	1 Gall.	¼ Gall.	Quart.	Pint and under.	AMOUNT of FEES. £. s. d.
		70	132	1,583	272	14	137	10	113	304	327	15,450	33,445	179 16 –½

Date when Received.	Name and Residence.	Dry Measures Rejected. 1 Bush.	½ Bush.	Peck and under.	Yard.	LIQUID MEASURES REJECTED. 5 Gall.	4 Gall.	3 Gall.	2 Gall.	1 Gall.	¼ Gall.	Quart.	Pint and under.	Number of Certificates given.	Date.
		55	92	935	13	3	4	3	15	35	42	1,998	2,882	5,285	

	Stamped.	Rejected.
WEIGHTS:		
BRASS:		
½ Cwts.	—	—
¼ Cwts.	—	—
Stone	4	—
Under stone	6,985	2,162
Total	6,989	2,162
IRON:		
½ Cwts.	5,360	1,179
¼ Cwts.	1,681	380
Stone and under	17,397	3,668
Total	24,438	5,227
MEASURES:		
DRY:		
1 Bushel	70	55
½ Bushel	132	92
Peck and under	1,583	935
Yard	272	13
Total	2,057	1,095
LIQUID:		
5 Gallon	14	3
4 Gallon	137	4
3 Gallon	10	3
2 Gallon	113	15
1 Gallon	304	35
½ Gallon	327	42
Quart	15,450	1,998
Pint and under	33,445	2,882
Total	49,800	4,982
TOTALS—WEIGHTS:		
Brass	6,989	2,162
Iron	24,438	5,227
Total	31,427	7,389
TOTALS—MEASURES:		
Dry	2,057	1,095
Liquid	49,800	4,982
Total	51,857	6,077
TOTAL NUMBER of WEIGHTS and MEASURES	83,284	13,466

Mr. *Charles Stock.*

30 March 1835.

383. The sums that you have received amount to 523 *l.* 10 *s.* 11 *d.*?—Yes.

384. For what period?—Three months.

385. What was the date of your appointment?—About the 24th or the 25th of November; but we did not begin until the 15th of December at my station.

386. Are you required to be at any expense in the performance of your duties?—Yes, for fitting up the station for the purpose of receiving weights and measures brought to us to be examined, and also for servant's wages, which are very heavy.

387. How many servants do you employ?—The number of servants varies according to the labour required; at one time I had as many as 20 employed.

388. How was that number of persons employed by you?—Five were porters, receiving and delivering the weights and measures, and keeping the people in order. We had as many as from 100 to 200 people in the yard in a day, and I was obliged to have four men, two at each door, and others inside, to receive the weights and measures, and at another door to deliver them when examined and stamped. As respects myself, I did nothing but look at the examination. I had two men to measure, one at the pints and another at the quarts, another at the weights, and boys and men attending upon them, handing them up to them, and two persons stamping, or else the inspection never could have been done.

389. Will you state how the 20 persons were severally employed?—Five of them were porters; two were employed in pouring water from the standard into the measures, and two at the weights. Then there were two stampers, one stamping the weights, and the other stamping the measures. There were four boys attending the men at the measures, and there were four men carrying the weights about, besides the stampers.

390. Were these persons employed about the weights and measures for the purpose of examination?—For the purpose of putting them into the scale, and to compare them with the standard whilst I looked over the whole. There were 96,000 weights and measures examined in that time, and a proportion of two out of eleven were rejected as false.

391. These of course were forfeited as useless?—We had nothing to do with that; the parties took them away again. They might make them correct afterwards if they pleased; we had no power to destroy them. If you take out in that return those which came from the weight-makers to us you will find that one-half of the weights were false.

392. Did you adjust as well as stamp any weights or measures?—No; we allowed the scale-maker when he brought them to be examined to put them right with our standard if he had not done so when he came; and in one or two instances when they had gone to the scale-maker, instead of letting the party take them back again, we put them right for him; but we never adjusted any at all, except, perhaps, when a poor man had one out of nine not right, we might have put that right for him.

393. Can you state what was the whole amount of expense to which you were subjected in the performance of your duty?—Three hundred and eighty pounds odd; and I was obliged to work 13 hours at that time.

394. Can you state the particulars of these expenses under general heads?—The expense of fitting up the station was about 160 *l.* I think the labour was 140 *l.*, servants' wages; and the other expenses were coals, candles, and sundries. The printing was very expensive. The way we conducted it was: we had books printed like that—receipt-books; and we gave every man who left his weights and measures a receipt, which he brought with him when he called for them again, and we gave every one a certificate of the stamping when he took them away.

395. You were required to do that by your engagement with the Middlesex magistrates?—Yes; we worked by numbers always.

396. Can you state what the amount of your receipts have been between the period to which this return was made up and the present time?—We are taking about four guineas a-week now.

397. Gross?—Yes; out of that there is the rent and taxes of the station going on.

398. How many men have you in your employ now?—Two, and one is leaving. I shall only have one after this week.

399. Have you the same premises?—Yes; the place was taken with the sanction of the magistrates, and we can make no alteration without their authority.

400. Have you any idea what proportion of the weights and measures within your district still remain unstamped?—I can only speak from guess.

526

Mr. *Charles Stock.*

30 March 1835.

401. Judging from the number of shopkeepers, and the number of weights and measures you have stamped, can you form any guess of what proportions still remain unstamped?—I have heard it guessed at about one-fifth still remaining to be stamped; but whether there are so many remaining I cannot possibly say; we have no means of ascertaining the fact.

402. Have you any means of knowing whether in number the weights or measures predominate?—I should think the weights in all probability.

403. There are more weights than measures unstamped?—Yes, I should think so; but there must be a good many measures too. I have no criterion from which to form an opinion; there is no doubt that there are many unstamped.

404. Have you found any difficulty with respect to the stamping of any iron weights which have been brought to you?—It is upon the lead that is run into the top of them when they are adjusted that they are stamped. We have no means of stamping the iron; we stamp the lead by which it is adjusted. Lead is run into the top in order to adjust them, and upon that lead we put the stamp.

405. Have any iron weights been brought to you without any lead?—Yes; frequently.

406. What have you done with those weights?—We returned them, as we were not able to stamp them. They were the round small weights of from four lbs. downwards.

407. Did you return them without stamping them?—We did; we had no means of stamping them.

408. Were any complaints made to you in consequence of that?—None whatever.

409. Did the parties who brought their iron weights to be stamped by you not complain when they were returned, not because they were defective weights, but because they could not be stamped?—I did not hear them: my time was so entirely engrossed by the inspection, that it entirely escaped my notice if they did. They would be put up in a place with the finished weights, to be delivered back, and they go away, and I should perhaps hear nothing myself personally of what the parties said. If my clerk is called upon by the Committee, he can tell more of the detail of what took place during the work than I could possibly do, I was so wholly engaged with the inspection. The parties themselves I scarcely ever saw.

410. Could complaints have been made to any extent without your being aware of them?—No; it certainly would have come to my knowledge if they had been to any extent.

411. Were any complaints made of the amount of fees charged?—None at all. It appears by my Return, that the average amount of fees, taking the shopkeepers' weights and weight-makers' together, is not above 2 *s.* to each. There are 5,000 and odd certificates granted, and you will find the average is about 2 *s.*

412. Did you grant a certificate to every person?—To every person.

413. Did you superintend the inspection of every weight and measure yourself?—To say every one would be perhaps saying too much, but as far as it was possible to do, from the press that was coming upon me, I did. I will not say I saw every one, but I had those about me who would not pass them unnoticed. I am responsible for what I stamp, and I am quite willing to be so; I have no doubt about the correctness of them.

414. Can you undertake to say none would have been passed except such as have been fully examined, and ascertained to be correct?—Decidedly.

415. Do you think that, as far as you have seen, any discontent would have been produced by the operation of the Act, if more time had been given for carrying it into execution?—Certainly not. I can bear testimony that every respectable individual that has come to the place, that I had an opportunity of speaking to, was very much satisfied with it, and a great many of them were not aware how imperfect their weights were till they had gone through this inspection. I should say decidedly the feeling of the respectable part of the public is decidedly in its favour. It affords them satisfaction to know their neighbours are not defrauding them, and that their own weights and measures are correct.

416. Can you state what is the greatest amount that has been paid to you for fees by any one individual, or by any one firm?—No, I cannot at this moment. I should think 20 *l.* or 30 *l.* has been paid by one scale-maker, for instance.

417. Will you also state the greatest amount that has been paid to you by any individual not a scale-maker?—From Messrs. Bedwell & Yates, wholesale grocers, 4 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.*; from Messrs. Pickford & Co., carriers and wharfingers, 2 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*; from Messrs. North & Son, blue manufacturers, 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.*; from Messrs. Nicholson & Co., distillers, 1 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.*

Mr. *Charles Stock.*

30 March 1835.

418. Have you in the weights and measures which have been brought to you for examination found any considerable variance?—Very considerable indeed; we have one at our station now, purporting to be a 4 lb. weight, and brought to be stamped, weighing 5 ounces beyond the 4 lbs.

419. Had that weight undergone any previous examination?—It had.

420. By what authority?—That of St. Pancras parish.

421. Had it any mark upon it?—It had the St. Pancras mark upon it, and the tradesman using it had used it for about a week. He purchased it of the person he succeeded in business, and he had been selling by that weight for about a week before he discovered it.

422. And that was stamped by the St. Pancras inspector, under the local Act?—Yes. We have had them half a pound wrong; two ounces too heavy, and others two ounces and a half. We have had scarcely a weight right from St. Pancras parish.

423. Can you state the greatest number of weights or measures which you have rejected, in proportion to those you have stamped, for any one individual?—In many cases we have rejected the whole. In many cases of beer-shops we have rejected every one of their measures, and with many of the shopkeepers the whole of their weights.

424. How did you prove the bushel measure?—The dry measure we proved by seed. It was mentioned to the magistrates, and I believe it was their wish that it should be tried in that way.

Mercurii, 1° die Aprilis, 1835.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Charles Stock,* called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *Charles Stock.*

1 April 1835.

425. HAVE you anything to state in addition to your former Evidence?—I was asked on the former occasion to state the largest sum which had been paid to me by any one weight and scale maker for inspecting the weights and measures under the late Act. I was unable at that time to state the exact amount, but I have now brought with me an account of the fees received from the person who paid the largest sum, which I will give in to the Committee.

[*The following Paper was given in.*]

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of Fees received of Mr. *Richard M'Craight,* Weight and Scale Maker, for Examining and Stamping Weights and Measures, from the 15th December 1834 to 20th February 1835, inclusive. Brought to the Station at 98 different times, for 630 individuals. By *C. Stock.*

Number of Receipts	AMOUNT of Fees. £. s. d.	Number of Receipts	AMOUNT of Fees. £. s. d.	Number of Receipts	AMOUNT of Fees. £. s. d.	Number of Receipts	AMOUNT of Fees. £. s. d.	Number of Receipts	AMOUNT of Fees. £. s. d.
55	1 18 –	908	– 1 –	3,252	1 2 10	4,300	– – 9	5,064	– 6 6
128	1 2 –	1,065	– 1 4	3,350	– 14 2	4,322	– 8 9	5,079	– 1 –
169	1 – 2	—	– 1 5	3,467	2 8 8	4,307	– 1 7½	5,085	– 2 7
57	– 1 8	1,187	2 11 1	3,518	1 4 2	4,326	– 6 –	5,119	– 3 1
318	– – 10	1,338	2 17 6	3,770	– 15 3	4,414	1 3 11½	5,175	– 5 8
319	1 – 6	1,336	– 19 6	3,736	1 6 6	4,462	– 9 8	5,212	– – 6
381	– 19 9	1,491	– 19 –	3,794	– 7 9½	4,515	– 13 6	5,243	– 3 8
382	– 18 10	1,544	– 18 8	3,834	– 1 6	4,571	– 3 8½	5,268	– 1 3
388	– 1 5	1,990	2 16 11½	3,868	– 7 6	4,624	– 14 6	5,297	– 1 11
505	1 1 8	2,437	1 6 6	3,920	– 3 –	4,705	– 11 10	5,318	– 10 5½
635	1 5 10	2,430	– 7 3	3,941	1 5 10	4,678	– 7 –	57	– 1 8
673	– 14 1	2,253	– 10 11	3,993	– 15 9	4,701	– 3 6	2,711	4 16 11
								3,544	– – 6
645	– 9 –	2,601	– 6 4	3,957	1 – 5	4,768	– 7 11	4,164	– 5 6
651	– 6 6	2,704	– 3 3	3,994	– 3 9	4,756	– 1 6	4,307	– 1 5½
695	– 6 –	2,893	– 9 10	4,086	– 5 5	4,868	– – 9	4,823	– 1 1½
704	1 2 1	2,858	– 16 3	4,119	1 19 1	4,876	– 14 5½	4,832	– – 3
907	– 9 2	3,001	1 1 11	4,224	1 1 2	4,904	– – 7½	5,138	– 8 1½
902	– 1 1	3,020	1 14 –	4,268	1 4 2½	4,943	– 7 7		
170	– 2 1	3,157	1 15 –	4,293	– 13 –	5,056	– 3 10½	Total	65 14 –
380	– 3 1	3,196	– 14 4½	4,294	– – 10	5,021	– 3 8		

426. You

527

Mr. *Charles Stock.*

1 April 1835.

426. You stated in your last examination that you proved the dry measures by seed; why did you adopt the measure by seed in preference to the measure by water?—At the suggestion of the magistrates, who considered that when a wooden measure was tested by water, and was afterwards dried, the measure would swell, which would alter the capacity of it. In cases of doubt I tried it with water also.

427. Did you do that frequently?—Yes, we tested all the wooden measures by rape seed; when there was any doubt, we also used water for that purpose; it was the wish of the magistrates.

428. Was it by weight of water or measure of water?—Measure.

429. Have any weights above the half-hundred weight been brought to you for examination?—I think there were three weights of 100 lbs. each, which of course I did not stamp, there being no legal standard to try them by. It is very true, I might have united all the standards to make up the weight, but the beam was not suitable for examining weights of that size, and I did not consider it legal to stamp them, there being no legal standard. There were only three brought to my station; but I had an application from the Regent's Canal Company to try large weights of 200 lbs. each, for the purpose of gauging their barges, by which they charged freight.

430. Was any complaint made by those parties in consequence of your objection to stamp those weights?—I thought the weights were not legal, and after making some inquiries upon the subject they declined having them stamped. I told them the stamp was no security, and unless they would guarantee me from anything arising from it, I must refuse to stamp them. I wrote a letter to the magistrates, who rather sanctioned it, for the case was somewhat similar to that of measures, with respect to which I received a letter which I have brought with me. The result was that the weights were not stamped.

431. What were those weights made of?—Cast iron, adjusted with lead. It was stated that the using of smaller weights would be extremely inconvenient to the Company, and it would be putting them to very large expense.

432. Do you not think then that it would be desirable now that a power should be given of stamping weights above the half-hundred?—I should think that it was highly desirable; indeed, absolutely necessary; unless these companies are to be put to very heavy expense. The foreman of the Regent's Canal Company explained to me that it would cost them 3,000*l.* to alter the weights. Now, the stamping of their weights would cost them only 80*l.* or 90*l.* I beg to add, that by the 11th section of the late Act, the weigh-master in Ireland is allowed, in certain cases, to make a standard; and it has occurred to me, that if the Legislature should think fit to legalize these large weights, the inspector might in the presence of two magistrates make some standards to be used for that express purpose, and that only, by which there would be no expense to the Exchequer, and no expense to the country.

433. You propose that should be done only in certain cases, for the purpose of enabling the inspectors to stamp weights of greater size than those now allowed to be stamped by the Act?—Yes; and to take all power from the inspectors, I should say the standards should be made in the presence of two magistrates.

434. Have you met with weights of 200 lbs. anywhere but in the case of the Regent's Canal Company?—There are some in other cases; I believe in the Grand Junction Canal, and one or two other large companies.

435. Are not such weights in use generally by all the Canal companies?—I only heard of them in this instance.

436. You, as an inspector in the county of Middlesex, have done your business at a certain fixed station?—Yes, I have never removed from it.

437. Have any particular districts been allotted to the inspectors?—No, there have not. The magistrates did not limit any inspector; they left it to the convenience of the public to take their weights and measures where they pleased.

438. Can you state what is the greatest distance that any parties have come to you?—The greatest distance I think was Barnet.

439. Have any complaints been made to you by any parties of the distance which they had to come?—No.

440. Have complaints been made to you of the charges made to parties?—Not at all.

441. Have

Mr. *Charles Stock.*

1 April 1835.

441. Have you any manufactory in your immediate neighbourhood, or any establishment which uses any great weight, or any large quantity of weights, as the docks, for instance, would have; but they are not within your province?—No.

442. You have nothing of that sort?—No, except in the case of the Regent's Canal Company. These large weights that I have been speaking of, they are at present unstamped, in consequence of the weight, but they are in hopes that the Legislature will legalize them.

443. Would it not be more convenient to the public, supposing time had been given for the purpose, that the inspectors within certain districts should go round to the market towns to examine the weights and measures therein?—I can hardly say that with respect to the county of Middlesex, for which I am concerned. It appears to me that the plan which the magistrates adopted for the county of Middlesex is decidedly the best, to have fixed stations for the county of Middlesex. How it may be for other counties I cannot say.

Mr. *Richard George Baker*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *R. G. Baker.*

444. ARE you Inspector for the East Smithfield district?—Yes, for the first station, the eastern division of the county of Middlesex.

445. Have you found any difficulty in executing the office of inspector of weights and measures for the county of Middlesex?—No, I cannot say that I have, with the exception of the pressure from the shortness of time allowed for the Act to come into operation; from the public impatience to have the weights and measures stamped as a protection against informations.

446. Can you furnish the Committee with any more detailed account of the different sorts of weights and measures which you have stamped or rejected, than that which you have given in to the House of Commons?—Not as regards the descriptions of the weights and measures rejected. My book containing the minutes, details the different descriptions and denominations of weights and measures stamped, and contains a column for weights rejected, and another for measures rejected, but without further detail.

447. From the Return which you have given in to the House of Commons, it appears that you have stamped 50,055 weights, 35,502 measures; that you have rejected 873 false weights, and 1,441 false measures; that you have received 562 *l.* 14 *s.* 0 ½ *d.*, and that you have due to you 325 *l.* 9 *s.* 11 *d.*?—I believe that is correct.

448. Are the London and St. Katherine's Docks within your district?—Yes, all the docks are; but the London and St. Katherine's are the only docks that have come in under the Act.

449. In what period have you received these sums?—From the 8th of December, which was the first day I commenced, up to the 28th of February, inclusive.

450. Can you state the expenses to which you are liable?—I cannot at the present moment, except by supposition; I should think about 200 *l.*

451. Will you state the particulars of that expenditure?—In fitting up the office, in rent, and in wages for the services of the persons whom I had under me. I should think the amount not more than the sum named.

452. Can you state how many servants you employed?—I never employed more than four.

453. What were the duties performed by those servants?—One was as clerk, to make entries in the book and take the money; another was to perform the mechanical operation of stamping; and two others were to assist in putting in the weights and taking them out of the scale, and in handing me the measures and taking them away.

454. Were you enabled to stamp the number of weights and measures that came under your examination, after due inspection, with the assistance of only one stamper?—Yes; I worked myself from nine o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night incessantly. I did not sit down for more than five minutes in the course of the day; I was all the time engaged in actually comparing every weight and measure with the standards, as I considered that to be the personal duty of the inspector.

455. It appears that you gave only 14 certificates?—I did not give more, because no more were required.

456. Was that the whole number that were applied for by any parties?—Certainly

tainly; perhaps they were not aware of the circumstance that a certificate was to be granted; perhaps it was not circulated widely enough. I did tell the clerk to say, that if they wanted a certificate they might have one then or at any time.

457. Of course you made no charge for that?—Certainly not.

458. You did not adjust any weights or measures that were brought?—No; I did not profess to adjust them myself. I allowed them to be rectified in the office, if any little error appeared one way or the other, for the convenience of the public. I recommended the public to take them to be adjusted previous to bringing them to me; because I was convinced, from what I first saw, that otherwise nine out of ten would be wrong. In all cases I allowed them, if possible, to rectify any little error in the office without making any charge for it, and merely for the convenience of the public under the present circumstances.

459. What do you mean by rectifying them?—If the weights, for instance, were a little too heavy, by paring off a small portion of lead for the purpose, rather than make the parties take them away and bring them so again, perhaps, a second or third time.

460. You did not do that in all cases?—No.

461. You did not charge, in any case, any fee beyond the Schedule?—Certainly not.

462. You would not have considered it legal for you to make any charge for adjusting?—Most certainly not; I should have considered it beyond my duty, and, in fact, usurping the trade of the scale-maker.

463. Have any weights of a larger size than those enumerated in the Schedule, that is, above half a hundred, been brought to you for inspection?—There have been some hundred weights, but only a few; not more than 20 or 30, I should think.

464. What did you do when those weights were brought to you?—In two instances, I believe, I desired the scale-maker, if he wanted them verified, to bring a beam with him for that purpose, for I was afraid of my own, and he did so; and I put the 100 weight in one scale, and the 56 lbs., the 28 lbs., the 14 lbs., the 7 lbs., the 4 lbs., the 2 lbs. and the 1 lb. standard weights in the opposite scale; and so verified the 100 lbs. weights, and stamped them.

465. Did you do so with all the weights of that description which were brought to you?—Yes; but I said before they were not many.

466. From what parties were they brought?—From scale-makers, except in one instance.

467. Were any brought from the St. Katherine's Docks?—No, nothing of the sort; nor did I see anything of the sort there. In all the instances scale-makers brought them for their customers, except in one instance; and, I think, in that instance the weights belonged to a plumber or lead works.

468. In all cases where such weights were brought you examined them and stamped them?—Yes, I did. I think there were only three cases, speaking from recollection; they were on the same plan as the usual description of half-hundred weights, lifted by a ring, and loaded with lead.

469. Have you done the duties of your office entirely at your station, without removing from it?—With the exception of going to the two docks, the London and the St. Katherine's Docks; I was desired by the magistrates to consult the convenience of those docks, and I did so. The only other exception was, that at first starting, a particular individual had a great number of weights, the office was not opened, and I went to his wharfs and warehouses with the standard half-hundred weight.

470. In what manner did you effect the inspection at the docks?—I went in the evenings, and, subsequently, in the mornings, and inspected what they had previously adjusted.

471. You considered you had a power, at your own option, of performing your duty at your station, or of going to any place where the weights were?—No, I had some doubts upon the subject; inasmuch as the Act said, "places of deposit," with reference to the standards, and I doubted whether I had a right to remove them from those "places of deposit;" and if I had not had an intimation given to me from the Bench, I should not have done so.

472. What would be the quantity that would be required to be removed by weight from the London and St. Katherine's Dock had they been brought to you for inspection?—There were between 5,000 and 6,000 in the London Docks, mostly large weights, and about 1,000 smaller weights; and altogether about 6,000

Mr. R. G. Baker.

1 April 1835.

in St. Katherine's Docks. I had many applications made to me to go elsewhere, early in the business, and especially into the City, but I uniformly declined.

473. Those were the only two exceptions?—Yes, with the exception of the one individual I have mentioned; who did not bring his weights to the office, for the reason I before mentioned.

474. How do you stamp the weights?—Upon the lead that is run in for the purpose of adjustment.

475. Do you not consider that, from frequent usage, the lead will disengage itself from the cast-iron, and drop out?—Most certainly, the lead soon becomes loosened; those weights, generally speaking, are in a constant state of change, and of rapid change.

476. I wish to know whether you can suggest any plan for remedying that defect?—When first I saw those weights, I felt a doubt as to their legality; seeing that the Act had abolished the use of lead and pewter for weights. I saw a mass of lead on the surface, over which my stamp, in point of fact, had no control; and I felt they were objectionable, according to the spirit of the Act. My suggestion to remedy that would be, that no more lead should be exposed upon the surface of the weight than the stamp would cover; and that the aperture, in fact, left for the purpose of running the lead into should be of prescribed dimensions; that the stamp might be of the same dimensions as the lead. I think they should be flat at the top and solid underneath, without any opening.

477. What method can you devise?—By a circular hole sunk in the side of the weight for the adjustment and the stamp, and then, as the weight gets lighter from use, the scale-maker would turn that lead out and would sink the hole in the cast-iron deeper according to the wear of the weight, to pour in more lead, which by being of a greater specific gravity, would make up for the lost weight in the cast-iron.

478. You cannot possibly stamp the cast-iron?—I think not, nor the wrought-iron ring, so as to make a proper impression; but in answer to the objection, that the lead might drop out of the hole, I proposed, if that hole was a little dove-tailed into the weight, it would keep the lead from coming out.

479. Have any weights been brought to you for inspection made exclusively of iron, without any lead?—No large ones; I have seen some that have been weight without the lead, but they have been made for the purpose of running lead into them, and have been made over weight.

480. None have been brought to you for inspection which have not been plugged with lead?—No, and if they had, I could not have stamped them.

481. You would then have found it necessary to reject them?—Yes.

482. Have you not observed that the differences in the weights which you have adjusted have generally arisen from the destruction of the lead?—No, I think not; I think in a great measure from the carelessness with which those weights are kept, from the wear and tear, the oxydation of the iron and the friction of the iron and lead when they separate, which they do frequently in a very short time.

483. You are aware there is no oxydation in cast-iron, or very little?—I have seen it considerable. It depends upon the trade in which the weights are employed and the degree of care with which they are kept.

484. Who stamped the weights at the West India Dock?—The Company have not had them stamped, nor at the East India Docks. They claimed exemption on the ground of their weights being Customs weights, and the Customs weights in the London Docks also have not been stamped.

485. Can you state the largest amount of fees that you have received from any one individual in London, not a scale-maker?—About 13 *l.*, speaking in round numbers, from the individual whose weights I mentioned as having stamped at his own premises.

486. What was he?—A large wharfinger and warehouse-keeper in the neighbourhood of St. Katherine's Docks; a general merchant, too, I believe. I should think I did not receive more than 3 *l.*, or thereabouts, at the utmost, from any other individual, not a scale-maker, and very rarely that, or nearly that.

487. Have any complaints been made to you of the operation of the Act?—The public seemed rather sore upon it in the first instance, but I think that was from want of understanding the object of it; and when I met with those complaints, I took the opportunity of explaining that the object was to effect a uniformity of weights and measures all over the United Kingdom, for the purpose of preventing disputes; and I illustrated that statement by the difference between the London stone of 8 lbs. and the country stone of 14 lbs. Upon hearing that, they were satisfied.

488. Have

531

Mr. *R. G. Baker.*

1 April 1835.

488. Have you heard any complaints made by any parties of the change in the weight of the London stone from 8 lbs. to 14 lbs.?—No, I have not. I see that complaints have been made before the Lord Mayor upon the subject.

489. Do you know whether it has been generally adopted?—I should say, that among the butchers I know of no instance of its adoption, and they obstinately adhere to the stone of 8 lbs., which is regularly quoted in the newspapers now.

490. Can you state what the amount of your receipts have been between the period at which your Return is made up and the present time?—I should think not more than from 3 *l.* to 4 *l.* a week at the outside.

491. Do you consider that any great proportion of the weights and measures in the neighbourhood of your station still remain unstamped?—No, I should think not; I should think the bulk of them have been stamped and the Act complied with, and that those that remain are only the drainings.

492. Have you, in the weights and measures that have been brought to you for inspection, found any considerable variation from the standard?—Not so as to approximate to any other standard, only as errors, with the exception of some bushels and other wooden measures of the old standard, and some brass weights of the old standard.

493. Have you had any application on the subject of steelyards, or verifying them in any way?—Yes, I have.

494. What has been the course you have adopted with respect to them?—I said I had no jurisdiction over them, and application was also made to me about the weights belonging to the weighbridges, which are of the same nature. I understood that on the weighbridges they used lumps of 40 lbs. weight, a certain number weighing a ton.

495. Are you not aware that these steelyards and weighing-machines could not be brought under the operation of the Act, without making it necessary for the inspector to go to every place where such things are used?—Certainly; they could not be brought under the operation of the Act unless a different system was adopted. The magistrates under this Act have the power of examining beams, scales and weighing-machines, (steelyards would come under that denomination,) and seizing any that were unjust; but the inspectors have not that power.

496. A steelyard might be brought to the inspector?—Yes, but then the beam ought also to be brought. The beam is, in point of fact, of more importance than the steelyard, being in so much more general use.

497. Do you know whether persons who are in the habit of using weights and measures are in the habit of having them adjusted annually by scale-makers?—Constantly. The fact is, that the most respectable tradesmen pay the scale-maker a sum annually by contract to adjust their beams and their weights, and some weights, in point of fact, undergo even a monthly revision, and then the scale-maker does what he thinks fit.

498. Is it not the custom for scale-makers to make them a little over weight, that he might not be under the necessity of so frequently making his circuit?—It is the practice certainly; it is the custom to allow a draft for the expected wear of the weight, that it may not become light before a certain period.

499. So that there is no security from the adjustment by the scale-maker?—None; and the lead is not protected by the stamp from easy alteration by anybody.

Mr. *Edward Whitfield*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*

500. ARE you an inspector of weights and measures at Birmingham?—Yes.

501. When were you appointed?—On the 5th of January last.

502. Are you also a manufacturer of scales and weights?—Yes.

503. Can you state the number of weights and measures which you have stamped from the time of your appointment?—I have not the particulars with me. I forwarded a Return to the Under Secretary of State, in consequence of receiving an order to that effect.

504. Containing the number that you have stamped, and the fees that you have received?—Yes, and the number of defective weights and defective measures which I rejected.

505. Have you made any charges for adjusting weights and measures in addition to the fees allowed by the Schedule?—Charges have been made for adjusting weights previous to my inspection. All the iron weights that I have inspected

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*

1 April 1835.

previous to my doing that have been plugged with copper wire to receive the stamp, by the firm of Edward Whitfield & Sons, of which I am a partner.

506. Have you made any Return of these fees?—I have not made a Return of the fees for adjusting.

507. Are you not aware that you are required by the Order of the House of Commons to make a Return of all the fees that have been received by you?—These fees were not received by me as an inspector.

508. But they were received by the firm of which you are a partner as I understand you, for the adjusting of weights and measures brought to you for inspection?—At the time all weights were brought, the question was put to the person to whom they belonged if they had been adjusted, as they would have to undergo the operation previous to inspection; and also that of plugging and drilling a hole to receive a copper plug, in order to be stamped upon after adjusted. It was deemed necessary that every iron weight should be adjusted previous to inspection, as in nine cases out of ten these weights would be light and defective, consequently the persons were told that such charges would be made for adjusting, and it was left entirely to their option either to leave the weights or to take them away.

509. What charge was made for the adjustment which you have described for the iron weights?—A scale of charges was made, from the largest down to the smallest.

510. Can you furnish the Committee with a copy of that scale?—I will do so.

511. Were any other inspectors appointed in Birmingham, besides yourself, who have manufactories of scales and weights?—There were six others.

512. Were they all manufacturers of scales and weights?—They were all manufacturers of weights.

513. Did you find any difficulty in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act?—Not the least; every person seemed anxious to get their weights adjusted and marked, and have them returned with the least possible delay.

514. Was any complaint made to you of the amount of fees charged?—With very few exceptions, every person paid them. In some few instances they thought them high, but in no instance did they object to pay them.

515. Do you mean to say that, generally, the weight-makers in the town of Birmingham were satisfied with the scale of fees set down in the Act?—Most of the weight-makers, in fact I think I may say all, are aware that the fees for examining are considerably too high.

516. Then I presume they are not perfectly satisfied with the Schedule which fixes those charges upon them?—For myself, I think it is paying more than the public should pay for such charges.

517. Have there not been general and very serious complaints in the town of Birmingham as to the amount of these charges?—As I stated before, in a very few instances there were complaints of the exorbitancy of the fees.

518. Only a very few instances?—Only a very few that I know of.

519. You yourself consider they are too high in some respects?—I consider they are much too high merely for inspecting and stamping.

520. Has there been any complaint made by any parties in Birmingham that the office of inspector was given to persons in the trade of weight and scale makers?—I believe that complaints have been made by some individuals who are, or consider themselves, weight-makers, that they considered it a monopoly.

521. Have not these complaints been very extensive?—I think not; merely among the manufacturers of weights and scales and measures.

522. Has not the complaint been very general among the manufacturers of weights and scales?—Yes.

523. Do those manufacturers form a pretty large proportion of the trade of Birmingham?—Not of the inhabitants of Birmingham.

524. How many weight-makers are there in Birmingham?—I really cannot say.

525. How many manufacturers of scales only?—I think about six or seven principal scale and weight makers.

526. How many weight-makers are there who are not scale-makers?—There are many more manufacturers of weights only who are not scale-makers; the number I cannot say.

527. Do you consider that the greater number of weights and measures at Birmingham have undergone inspection?—I should say not one-fifth of the old weights in use in the town of Birmingham have undergone inspection.

533

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*

1 April 1835.

528. To what do you ascribe that?—Early in January it was reported in the public papers, and also by other means, that no penalties could be enforced under the Act; consequently many persons did not care whether they had their weights and measures stamped or not, and they continue to use them now unstamped.

529. Have any informations been laid under the Act?—Not any that I am aware of.

530. Does your firm repair and keep in order weights and scales for a considerable number of the inhabitants of Birmingham?—I am not aware that the plan of adjusting weights and scales at regular times has ever prevailed in Birmingham; I have never heard of it, and I think if it had been adopted we should have heard of it, and our firm would have done the greater part of it. At the time I stamped many of the weights, the parties bringing them said they must be correct, for they bought them eight or ten years ago, and they were correct then; and my opinion is that many of the weights in use in Birmingham have been so for years; and since they were first purchased, they have never, except in very few instances, been compared with any standard.

531. Are you aware that periodically the court leet have sent round their officers to inspect the weights and measures, and seize them if false?—I believe, for the last few years, the court leet have very seldom indeed gone out to examine weights: I know that this year they have not yet gone out at all. Last year I believe they were out one day; but for several years it has never been effectually done in the town of Birmingham, to my knowledge. In explanation of that, perhaps I should say, that though the court leet were to go round many days in the course of the year, it would be impossible for them to try anything like the immense number of weights in use in the town of Birmingham. Of course I do not mean to say that the court leet have not gone out; but I do not think they have tried a fractional part of the weights in use.

532. Can you state what number of weights you have inspected since your appointment?—I have forwarded a Return of the number.

533. Up to what what period?—Up to Saturday last. I believe the number of weights did not reach 3,000, but I cannot state explicitly. I think it is about 2,800 I have stamped.

534. What proportion do the fees in the Schedule bear to the price of the various descriptions of weights therein contained?—That is a most difficult question to reply to; but I will state the price within my own knowledge in some instances. The wholesale price, for a set of cast iron weights, from 1 lb. down to a quarter of an ounce, is 4 ½ *d.*

535. How many weights are included in that set?—Seven weights. The charge for stamping those weights, if it must be done, is 14 *d.* I should also state, that in consequence of the difficulty of stamping these small iron weights, I believe I have not stamped any iron weight under four ounces. The smaller weights are so difficult to plug, that they would split under the punch; therefore, iron weights I have seldom stamped lower than 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. weights. My opinion of this Act, if it remains in force, is, that smaller iron weights than four ounces will be disused.

536. Are there a great quantity of those smaller weights now in use?—An immense quantity.

537. Do you consider that throwing those weights out of use would be an inconvenience or a disadvantage to the public?—The only inconvenience arising from it is, that the shopkeepers complain that the small brass weights are stolen by the children who attend the shops; and to avoid that they endeavour to black them over, and make them look as much like iron as possible. I do not consider that is an objection to the disuse of the small iron weights, for they have been so incorrect, that I think persons would be more likely to have them correct if they were made of brass.

538. Will you state the prices of the large weights?—The 56 lb. weight, I believe, varies in price according to the quality of the cast iron of which it is made. The cheapest iron is 7 *l.* per ton, or 7 *s.* per cwt.; 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per half cwt., and varying from that to 5 *s.*; the quarter cwt. would vary from 2 *s.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, or 2 *s.* 9 *d.*; the stone from 1 *s.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the 7 lb. weight from 8 ½ *d.* to 1 *s.*

539. What causes the difference of price; is it the quality of the iron?—It is the difference in the manufacture. Some manufacturers make weights of very inferior iron, and sell them at very low prices; others make them of a better quality of iron, and charge for them a higher price.

540. Do you make weights for exportation?—We do.

541. Are

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*

1 April 1835.

541. Are there a great many made in Birmingham for exportation?—In the neighbourhood of Birmingham.

542. I believe some manufacturers make as much as two or three tons a year for exportation?—I should think 100 tons.

543. Do they stamp all these?—I should think not one has been stamped for exportation.

544. Do you think the law obliges them to stamp them or not?—No; if I had had any order for exportation since the 1st January last, I should have sent them unstamped.

545. When you speak of exportation, to what places are they generally exported?—To America, and the Spanish or Dutch market, out of the United Kingdom.

546. How are the weights divided below the 7 lbs.?—4 lbs., 2 lbs., 1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb., 2 oz., 1 oz.

547. You have stated the prices of iron weights, will you state those of brass?—The wholesale price of brass weights, from one pound down to one-quarter of an ounce, including seven weights; or from a pound down to a drachm, including nine weights, would vary from 2 *s.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per set; they are frequently sent both ways, as they are ordered. The difference in the price depends on the quality of the metal and the workmanship.

548. What are the prices of the larger brass weights?—The larger brass weights are generally made bell-shaped, similar to the standards that are made in London; and the solid brass weights are 14 *d.* or 15 *d.* per pound. They are charged per pound, from the 56 lb. down to the 2 lb. weight.

549. What would be the price of a 56 lb. weight?—The 56 lb. at 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per pound, would be 70 *s.*; 28 lb. 35 *s.*; the stone 17 *s.* 6 *d.*; the 7 lb. 8 *s.* 9 *d.*; and from the pound down would be from 2 *s.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* the set.

550. Do you know the price of a complete set of weights and measures from the Exchequer?—The lowest price I have heard of a complete set of weights and measures is about 75 *l.*, including the Exchequer fees and the certificate.

551. Have any standards been made at Birmingham, and sent to the Exchequer to be stamped?—One set to my knowledge was passed a very short time ago, but it was done through the hands of Messrs. Warner, because the owner of that set of weights purchased a set of measures at Messrs. Warners', and they agreed to pass that set of Birmingham weights conditionally with the measures; but previously to that, I am not aware that any set of Birmingham weights ever passed the Exchequer.

552. Before the present Act came into operation, was it the practice to affix any stamp or private mark of your own to the weights you sold, as a guarantee to the purchaser of their accuracy?—It is the custom to affix the name of the manufacturer in many instances upon weights, and that name of course is a guarantee to the public that those weights are good, or else the person who puts his name upon them never would affix it.

553. His character as a manufacturer would be at stake if he sent out weights that were manifestly different from the standard?—Yes.

554. Is it the general practice for the weight-makers in the town of Birmingham to affix their names?—I should think not; that man who put his name on, if his weights were good and correct, would have a greater sale for them than any other maker.

555. Is the maker, in such a case, likely to take more pains than an inspector appointed by the magistrates, that the weights he sends out are accurate?—I think so.

556. Do you conceive, then, that the purchasers of new weights, or the public in general, derive any advantage from having a stamp affixed to them by an inspector appointed by the magistrates?—The only advantage that I can see at all in affixing a stamp to the weight is, to show that it has once been tested with the standard. I know for a fact that many manufacturers of weights in Birmingham never in any instance try their weights by any Exchequer or other verified standard, particularly what we call small manufacturers; men of small capital, who have perhaps originally been workmen, and, having a little money, have set up the trade themselves; they cannot afford to purchase standards, and their goods very frequently get into the market, and may not be correct. In my opinion, a stamp would be only a security to the public that the weight has once been correct.

557. You

535

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*

1 April 1835.

557. You are, of course, aware that it might be altered five minutes after it is stamped?—Certainly.

558. Would there be any inconvenience in a regulation that all weights should bear upon them the name or some private mark of the maker, so that it might be afterwards ascertained by whom they were made?—I, as a manufacturer, should be very glad indeed to put my name, or any other private mark that I thought necessary, to prove to me that the weight was my manufacture.

559. Do you think it would be inconvenient with respect to those small manufacturers to whom you just referred?—I think it would be the means of my selling more weights, and of destroying their trade.

560. In your opinion iron weights must still be plugged, in order to make them correct?—It is possible to make small iron weights correct to the standard without plugging or putting any lead whatever, by casting them heavy enough, and reducing them by means of a lathe, or any thing to adjust them, such as a file; but we use a drill, and, if it is too heavy, we take off a little more; but the other weights, I do not think they could be made without adjusting them in some way by means of lead.

561. Within how much per cent. do you think it would be possible to cast a half hundred weight to agree with the standard? Would it agree within half a pound of the just weight?—I think it might be brought much nearer than that.

562. What is the largest quantity of lead, supposing it was thought fit to limit it, that, in your opinion, ought to be added to these weights for the purposes of adjustment?—I think it would be advisable, in casting a weight, always to leave a hole by which means a little lead might be added when it became light; but in a new weight, I would add as little lead as possible to it. The plan I adopt in Birmingham in casting a weight is, to put a core into the pattern, which is deposited in the centre of the weight, leaving a hole which is wider at the bottom than at the top. A small quantity of lead put into that hole would never come out, because it is largest at the bottom; and as that would not reach the top, when the weight has become light from service, or other means by which it has become light, a little more lead might be put into that hole.

563. What part of the weight would you have that hole in?—At the top, where it is best seen, and least likely to get out.

564. Has it been the custom in Birmingham to cast weights with a core in the centre?—It was a plan of my own. It is obliged to be done in bar-weights; in ring-weights there is a large loose ring, but in a bar-weight there is no alternative; there must be a hole in it. I would never use that hole for marking the weight.

565. Then how do you propose to mark the iron weights?—I would always introduce into the weight a small piece of copper-wire, by means of drilling a hole three-eighths of an inch in diameter and half an inch deep; and have a piece of copper-wire of the same diameter put into that hole, and pressed down either level with the surface or a little below, the least in the world below, and stamped upon that.

565*. Would there not be great facilities afforded to the fraudulent dealer to remove part of the lead which had been added, for the purpose of adjustment, unless the upper surface was marked?—I do not see any plan by which he could get it out, except by melting it out. I do not think he could get it out in any other way, because I would have the top of the hole of very small diameter, about an inch diameter, and wider below.

566. Would not the insertion of that copper plug you propose, add considerably to the expense of adjustment?—It could be done with very little expense indeed, and I think it would be much more durable than stamping on lead.

567. What do you consider would be the expense?—Perhaps 3*d.* on every half hundred weight.

568. In addition to the price?—Yes.

569. How could that be done in country districts, where they have not the same facilities?—In new weights it should always be done by the person who makes them, but almost every ironmonger in the country is enabled and does put these plugs into old weights which are stamped. In many parts of the country I have seen it myself.

570. Do you put your name on weights?—Yes, in some instances.

571. In what manner? Do you put your initials?—Yes, and sometimes name in full.

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*

1 April 1835.

572. Is that the custom of the trade generally?—I believe not; I know one manufacturer, Mr. Avery, does.

573. Have you put the inspector's stamp on your own weights since the 1st of January?—Yes, in some instances.

574. Do you make any extra charge for that?—Yes, we have done so.

575. Have you sent any weights to your customers unstamped?—We have sent them unstamped.

576. Have you sent any unstamped since the 1st of January last?—Yes, we have. We have supplied many weights for the use of corporate towns, and these corporate towns use a distinct stamp; therefore I thought it perfectly needless to put the Birmingham stamp upon weights to be used in Liverpool, or Glasgow, or Dublin, for each of those towns use a particular stamp of their own.

577. Did you give certificates to all parties whose weights were inspected?—We were never asked in a single instance for any certificate whatever, consequently we never gave any. The Act says "if required."

Mr. *Brooke Smith*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Brooke Smith.*

578. WHAT business are you in at present?—A general dealer in Birmingham goods, or factor.

579. You do not make brass weights at all?—I sell great quantities of brass weights which are not made on my own premises.

580. Do you buy of small makers?—Not precisely so.

581. Having heard Mr. Whitfield examined, do you concur in the opinions which he has expressed?—I do not think there is a single point upon which I do not concur with him.

582. Do you affix your name or any mark of your own upon those weights you purchase from other makers, and afterwards sell to your customer?—We affix our initials upon them.

583. Before so affixing your initial do you take pains to ascertain the accuracy of those weights?—We do not; we have been in the habit of sending them out as we receive them, from persons on whom we could depend.

584. What security have you that the persons who have manufactured the weights have tried them by the standard, so as to insure their accuracy?—No other security than our confidence in his punctuality; we have such confidence that we affix our own name to those weights.

585. Do you ever try them?—It is but seldom.

586. You have no means of trying them; you have not the standard?—No, we have not.

587. Do you consider there is any great security given to the public by having a stamp affixed by the inspector?—I do not; there is no permanent security.

588. You would consider your character as a tradesman at stake if it was known that your weights had been sent out from your warehouse greatly deficient in weight?—We should expect that our business would soon suffer from such a practice.

589. Have you had any weights inspected and stamped by the inspector at Birmingham since the new Act came into operation?—We have not had any, except a few for our own warehouse use. We have not had any of the new weights inspected and stamped by the inspector.

590. Then the weights you have sold since the 1st of January have been sold without any stamp, notwithstanding the provisions of the late Act?—Without any stamp besides our own initials.

591. Do persons, who come to purchase weights, express any wish that they should be so stamped by the inspector?—The weights we sell are more usually sent by order into the country, our business lying through the various counties in England. Orders are taken for weights, which are transmitted to Birmingham, and executed. In some few instances my customers have expressed to me a wish that the weights should be stamped; and I have represented to them that the stamp used in Birmingham would be useless in a different part of the country. I therefore recommended to them to save the expense of stamping in Birmingham, and I have taken care that the weights sent out by me have been rather above the standard, to admit of their being adjusted accurately to the standard in the counties in which they have gone.

537

Sir *Eardley Wilmot*, Bart., a Member of the Committee, Examined.

Sir *E. Wilmot*, Bart., M.P.

1 April 1835.

592. WOULD you wish to make any statement as to the reasons which induced the magistrates of Warwickshire to appoint weight and scale makers to the office of inspectors at Birmingham?—The magistrates at quarter sessions understood that there were only seven scale and weight makers at Birmingham; and one inspector only having been appointed, and it being impossible for one inspector to inspect and adjust the weights in Birmingham; and these seven makers of weights and scales having agreed to take the expense of the standard weights upon themselves, to find them without putting the county to any expense at all, and as we thought no advantage would arise to those persons themselves, as they sold nothing by those weights, the quarter sessions then appointed these seven weight and scale makers till the next quarter sessions in April, merely as a temporary remedy for the great difficulty we were thrown into, and because we had no doubt that by that time some intimation of the intention of the Legislature as to amending the late Act would transpire.

Mr. *William Richards*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Richards*.

593. I BELIEVE you are a manufacturer of wooden measures?—Yes.

594. Have you had any opportunity of knowing what has been the effect of the late Act with respect to the adoption of the imperial measure?—Yes, I have had a good many opportunities of ascertaining that. I think the public were very willing to adopt the Act; but the law, as it stood with regard to stamping, was so inconsistent, if I may use the expression, that nobody knew what to do with it. The appointment of inspectors for different parts of the county, for instance, Surrey, where there are three or four inspectors: now they are so numerous that it is impossible that I should know the real stamp when I see it myself. The inspector for the hundred of Brixton has one stamp, and the inspector for another part of the county has another stamp, so that we really do not know the stamps when we see them, and any person may put a stamp of any sort, and it may not be known. There is another evil connected with the stamp, which is, that if measures are stamped for one division of a county, if they go to another division we are obliged to have them re-stamped; so that if a man is in large business, and had got all his weights and measures stamped, living down at Deptford for instance, if he removes to Peckham his weights and measures are all illegal, for they have not been stamped there, and he is liable to a fine. Mr. Trail, the magistrate of Union Hall, sent for me upon that subject; indeed the inspector came to our manufactory and said the magistrates had decided that they must have the whole of our weights and measures stamped at their office. I went with my sons to the office, and we had a long conversation with Mr. Trail on the subject, but the magistrate could give us no redress otherwise than this, they said "You must have them stamped; if you make them in this district you must have them stamped in this district; and send them where you will, if they go into another district, they must be consigned to an inspector." Now we do not know what inspector there is to consign them to. But in the first place, the price of stamping is so very high; I will take the quartern, or half-peck measure, which is of the value of about 6 *s.* or 7 *s.*, the price of the article, and it costs 2 *s.* a dozen to get them stamped. If they are made by a country maker then he gets them stamped, but if we send them from London then he must get them re-stamped, and we have 20 per cent. as London manufacturers higher than the country manufacturers, on the ground that we have 2 *s.* a dozen to pay a second time. Now the old price of stamping measures was, for the bushel 5 *d.*, or 5 *s.* a dozen; the half bushel 2 *s.*; a peck measure 1 *s.*; and the smaller measures, all down, was 10 *d.* a dozen, instead of 2 *s.*; the yard measure was 6 *d.* per dozen, instead of 6 *d.* a-piece; they used to be sold at 4 *d.* or 5 *d.* a-piece. Now the late Act has compelled the yard measure to pay 6 *d.* for stamping.

595. What fees are those to which you now allude?—I am stating the old fees that have been paid. I have been in the business 35 years, and I am speaking of the fees that have been regularly paid before the late Act; but they were fees paid to the City, for the benefit of the corporation, and not to the individual clerk, as by the late Act. There were always men who had a certain sum of money paid them for doing it, but if you give them fees to the amount of the late prices for inspection, men will be too rich to work; they really will be able to keep inspectors under them.

Mr. *W. Richards.*

1 April 1835.

them. Now a real inspector must be a working man, or else he will not do his duty. It is of very great importance in inspecting measures that the inspector shall be a man who will carefully attend to what he is doing; otherwise I am sure they will never be correct.

596. If I understand you rightly, your objection is to the amount of the fee for stamping, but not to the principle of putting a stamp upon measures?—No; our objection is not to the stamp; but as far as I have had experience, and we travel very widely about Scotland and Ireland, I should humbly suggest that there should be one stamp universal for the whole country; that there should be one mark; that wherever a measure has been marked, and marked legally, it should be such a mark as is known to all parts of the United Kingdom; some mark that should be valid in all parts of the kingdom.

597. Do you think then that for the purpose of enforcing uniformity, a stamp is absolutely necessary?—I do; I do think it necessary that they should be stamped. I think, as I threw out to Sir George Clerk, some years ago, that if there was a licence to makers, in order to make every maker responsible for his own acts, it would be a very great security. I still think they should be stamped, but I think it is of very great importance that the maker should be in some degree responsible for the measures he sends out. There is another point which perhaps it would be as well to call the attention of the Committee to now, and that is the quality of the timber used for measures, as well as the mode in which they are made. I believe that in some parts of England, I know it is so in Exeter, there is a practice of making measures of staves. I remember that I made a great number when the duty was upon coal: we supplied the officers for upwards of 20 years at all the outports. They at one period adopted the same plan of having stave measures or tub measures. Now it is impossible, and I am speaking advisedly, that tub measures can be made quite correct, as I am sure every body has noticed; for instance, take a common pail; the staves when upright will sink, and in order to keep them together hoops must be driven; the moment they are driven, the measure, though stamped, is too little; but when the measure is made with iron hoops, the iron hoops are burnt upon it, hence they are always baked, and the baking of the wood has a tendency to throw a varnish over the external part, which resists wet. In stave measures that is not the case, for if the damp atmosphere should in any degree sink it, it will swell again, the dry weather will bring it back; or if it should sink from dry weather, it will rise again from wet, but the iron always stands. It must be an extreme heat to make the iron swell so as to change the measure, for they are iron hoops, which are rivetted; it always remains the same at the top, and hence it does not vary like a stave measure that is driven, for a stave measure once driven will never come back to the original size.

598. Have you had an opportunity, since the passing of the late Act, of knowing anything of the effect of abolishing heap measure?—No, I have not; I have heard a number of people say they liked the heaped measure best. I believe my evidence on a former occasion was to the same effect, when I was shown a drawing of a heap of coal. Coals vary certainly so much, that there might be some ground for doing away with the heap measure with respect to them; but I think, as regards fruit, peas in pod and things of that sort, heap measure is better than strike measure. But even admitting that you could not continue the heap measure, I think the size of the measure should be retained, or some other fixed size over, for if you go to measure on a flat surface, in case the measure is too narrow, peas and beans and such things will crowd upon the top, and never will measure down. Now we know, that since the heap was done away with, a number of people have sent to us for very deep measures, because they know that you cannot get anything into them, they are made too narrow at the top. I remember when the Bill passed, in the year 1815 or 1816, the coal bushel was then determined according to the old standard of 19 ½ inches over, and that Bill provided that the heap measures should be at least double the depth. Now, when standards were going to be made for Guildhall, I went to Mr. Tyrrel, and pointed out to him that those measures were wrong; that the measures as described were not consistent one with another, inasmuch as the bushel measure at 19 ½ inches over, was about eight inches deep, which was not double; twice eight are 16, and they run to 19 ½ inches. When they made the half-bushel after that, the half-bushel was in proportion three inches less over for the heap than the bushel. I made a copy of the wooden measures, consisting of a scale showing the capacity of each, which was brought and laid before the lord mayor. Mr. De Grave made some measures; he brought

539

Mr. *W. Richards.*

1 April 1835.

some that had been sent into the country not consistent as to the width. I made some which agreed and corresponded exactly, and I think the lord mayor then said he thought the point I had drawn their attention to was of such importance, that it was referred back to the committee of weights and measures; and I think, in October 1826, a return was put into the London Gazette, confirming the size of the present measures which are used as to heap, which originated with me. It was confirmed by the commissioners. That scale was correct, for the old bushel used to be 14½ inches over, and the half-bushel was 16¼, I think, over. I only wish to call the attention of the Committee to the importance of fixing the size of the measure with respect to fruit and other things in which they must have heap measure, or otherwise by varying the depth of the measure the fruit never can be got into it; I mean peas in pod, French beans and such things. There is a great sale for them, and many sorts of measures are used.

599. Do you consider that the effect of the clause in this Act which abolishes heap measure, is to alter that part of the Act which prescribes the shape of the bushel?—I think according to the late Act that you could make the bushel of any shape or size you pleased.

600. Have you ever seen fruit or other things measured by a measure called the level-full?—Since the Act has been in force some of the dealers use the term "level-full," that is to say, that it is full up to the level; that as you look across the measure you can see the fruit; but there would be a little difficulty upon that point, as to a level-full, inasmuch as with peas it would be all very well; but every thing that has a circle will form a vacuum as well as a rise up. Now fruit, of course, if you were to measure fruit by anything else that was in a circle in the level-full you would have less than a bushel: still if it was understood that was the quantity, the price would be in proportion. I should say, with respect to the level-full, it must be levelled to the edge of the vessel, and nothing above it. It would be descriptive certainly.

601. Do you not consider that a measure of the sort I have described would perfectly answer the purpose in the sale of those things which are now sold by heap measure?—I think it would answer the purpose. I should be disposed always to describe the width over, to say such a measure in width. I see no objection to the present size of the measure. If it is provided that such measure shall be of such a width over and containing so much, then, if it was a level full up, it should be deemed to be a bushel, or half a bushel, or whatever it should be; the level-full would certainly come nearer to the proper quantity than their making the heap, unless it was made by a practical workman, for practical workmen, who have been accustomed to heaping, will work with very great nicety.

602. How would you describe such a measure?—I think in order to describe such a measure it should be said, the bushel should be of such a width internally. Now if we go to the heap, I should say that the measure should be so wide externally on the ground, that the thickness of the measure would vary the base of the heap; but if you come to the level-full, it should describe the size of the measure internally. Then I should say the measure should be 18½ inches, in the same proportion that it now bears.

Jovis, 2° die Aprilis, 1835.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Wallace, Esq., a Member of the Committee, further Examined.

Robert Wallace, Esq., M.P.

2 April 1835.

603. HAVE you any additional evidence to give with regard to the sale of lime?—I have now to inform the Committee, that in reply to a letter I had written to a most extensive lime-burner in Scotland, with whose works I am intimately acquainted, and have been so for many years, he gives me the following reply:—

"For a series of years we have uniformly sold lime by weight, with great satisfaction to the buyers and very great comfort to ourselves."

It consists with my knowledge that the lime burnt at these works is, generally speaking, put into the kilns and comes from them in large pieces of from six inches to perhaps 10 inches in breadth and length. The lime is not of a very fine quality; it is used for building and for agricultural purposes chiefly. The weight is ascer-

Robert Wallace, Esq. M.P.

2 April 1835.

tained by first loading the carts, and then passing them over a steelyard or weigh-bridge, which is extremely nicely adjusted, is, generally speaking, entirely made of iron, and ascertained to be very correct. The weight of the carts is ascertained when empty, so that the party purchasing pays in money or receives a ticket declaring the quantity sold; and this mode has been found perfectly convenient in practice, and not liable to disputes either as to quantity or quality, as I am informed by the highly respectable parties who have furnished me with this information, namely, Messrs. John Wilson & Sons, Hurtell Lime-works, near Glasgow.

Mr. *Brooke Smith*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *Brooke Smith*.

604. HAVE you any suggestions to offer for carrying into effect the principles of the late Act for establishing uniformity of weights and measures, with less difficulty and in a manner more convenient to the public than is now the case?—The suggestions which I have to offer principally relate to the prevention of fraud.

605. What is your opinion of the effect produced by the recent Act of Parliament relating to weights and measures?—I think that great benefit has arisen to the country, inasmuch as in a very short period the weights and measures have been made more uniform than at any previous period of time that I know of.

606. What appear to you to be the chief objections to the provisions of the Act?—In the first place, the expense attendant on the stamping, the scale of fees being too high. I am prepared with a list, in which I have given the proportionate amount of the fees with respect to the cost price of the weight—the per-centage the fee bears to the cost price of the weight.

[*The following Paper was given in and read:*]

SCALE of FEES paid to Inspectors for marking Iron Weights, showing the per-centage on the value of the Manufactured Articles.

	d.										*s.*	*d.*				
Fees -	6	each	on	56	lbs.	weight,	charged	-	-		4	–	each;	12½	per cent.	
	–	-	-	—	—	-	-	-	-		3	–	–	17½	—	
	3	-	-	28	—	-	-	-	-		2	6	–	10	—	
	2	-	-	14	—	-	-	-	-		1	3	–	15	—	
	2	-	-	7	—	-	-	-	-		–	10	–	20	—	
	2	-	-	4	—	-	-	-	-		–	5	–	40	—	
	2	-	-	2	—	-	-	-	-		–	3	–	66	—	
	2	-	-	1	—	-	-	-	-		–	2½	–	80	—	
	2	-	-	½	—	-	-	-	-		–	2	–	100	—	
	2	-	-	¼	—	-	-	-	-		–	1½	–	133	—	
	2	-	-	2	oz.	—	-	-	-	-		–	1½	–	133	—
	2	-	-	1	—	-	-	-	-		–	1	–	200	—	
	2	-	-	½	—	-	-	-	-		–	1	–	200	—	
	2	-	-	¼	—	-	-	-	-		–	1	–	200	—	

N. B.—The above selling prices are taken at rather a higher rate. The weights are sold by some manufacturers at lower prices, which would of course increase the per-centage.

SCALE of FEES paid to Inspectors for marking Brass Weights, showing the per-centage on the value of the Manufactured Article.

								£.	*s.*	*d.*			*s.*	*d.*				
Brass Bell Weight	56	lbs.,	costs	about	-	-	-	3	10	–	Fee -		1	6	-	-	2½	per cent.
	28	-	—	-	-	-		1	15	–	-	-	–	9	-	-	2½	—
	14	-	—	-	-	-		–	17	6	-		–	6	nearly		3	—
	7	-	—	-	-	-		–	8	9	-		–	1½	about		1½	—
	4	-	—	-	-	-		–	5	–	-		–	1½	-		2½	—
	2	-	—	-	-	-		–	2	6	-		–	1½	-		5	—
Flat Weights -	1	-	—	-	-	-		–	1	1	-		–	1½	-		11¼	—
	½	-	—	-	-	-		–	–	6¾	-		–	1½	-		24	—
	¼	-	—	-	-	-		–	–	4	-		–	1½	-		43	—
	2	oz.	—	-	-	-		–	–	2	-		–	1½	-		75	—
	1	-	—	-	-	-		–	–	1¼	-		–	1½	-		105	—
	½	oz., ¼ oz. and smaller					-	–	–	1	-		–	1½	-		150	—

Set of brass weights, from 1 lb. to ¼ oz., 2*s.* 1*d.*; 10½*d.* fee; 42½ per cent.

607. A chief objection is to the amount of the fees paid for stamping?—Yes, as compared with the cost price of the weights. I am confirmed in that objection by the amount stated to have been received by one of the Middlesex inspectors (Mr. Baker) for fees during a short period of time. I also beg to point out, as another objection,

Mr. *Brooke Smith.*

5 April 1835.

objection, the inconvenience to the public, under the 14th clause of the Act, by not allowing weights marked in one county to pass current in another; also the transient utility of the stamp, and the monopoly which has, in some instances, arisen out of the appointment of inspectors; I mean where such inspectors are connected with the trade of making or selling weights.

608. Have you any suggestions to offer by which those inconveniences may be remedied?—The suggestions I have to propose are, first, that all manufacturers of weights and measures should register their names, on payment of 1 *s.* fee to a magistrate. Secondly, that manufacturers should stamp or cast their names or initials on all weights and measures, and the quantity of each, as 1 lb., 8 oz., 1 oz., &c.; 1 gallon, 1 quart, 1 pint, &c. Thirdly, that manufacturers should be required to compare their adjusting weights with Exchequer standards at least once in every year; Exchequer standards being provided for towns and districts in which weights are manufactured. Such standards to be in the custody of an officer, who shall give a certificate (to the manufacturers) of the comparison on the payment of 1 *s.* Fourthly, manufacturers shall be required to provide themselves with sufficient and proper scales for adjusting weights, and produce the same at any time to the order of a magistrate.

These are the suggestions I have to offer with a view to provide for correct weights going out from the manufacturer.

609. Do you consider that this plan would be conformable to the wish of the trade in Birmingham generally, as well as to your own?—I am not prepared to answer that question, not having consulted them.

610. Do you consider that requiring the manufacturers to stamp their names on their weights in the first instance would be a sufficient security to insure conformity to the imperial standard throughout the kingdom at large?—I think so, with the addition of a penalty; if they were subject to a penalty for non-compliance, so that they should not make them without stamping.

611. Do you consider then, that with that precaution, the office and the fees of county inspector, as appointed under the late Act, might be entirely dispensed with?—Entirely. I would observe, that to afford the most efficient method of keeping the weights correct which are in use throughout the country, tradesmen should have an opportunity of taking their weights, without any charge, to compare with the verified standard, which standards might be provided for every market town at a very small cost.

612. Have you any information from Birmingham as to any complaints of the working of the Act of Parliament, with respect to the sale of weights by export?—I have no data upon which to go. I have the assertion of a most respectable American merchant, that "there is difficulty enough to meet foreign competition already, without the addition of fees for stamping."

613. Is it your belief that the fees charged by this Act for the inspection of weights (without which inspection there is a penalty for selling them) will tend to prohibit the exportation of weights for sale?—I am unable to state that from my own knowledge, but I believe it is the opinion of others.

Mr. *Edward Whitfield,* called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*

614. DO you concur in the opinion of Mr. Smith with respect to the advantages arising out of the late Act?—I do.

615. Is there any other suggestion that you wish to offer to the Committee?—I wish to make an observation as to the large weights which are not allowed to be stamped by this Act.

616. Have any hundred weights of 112 lbs. been brought to you for verification in the course of the performance of your duty as inspector?—Yes.

617. What have you done in such cases?—I have stamped them.

618. Have any considerable number of them been brought to you?—I believe only 10; I believe that is the exact number.

619. Do you happen to know whether it has been the practice of other inspectors to stamp them?—I really cannot say.

620. What fee did you charge?—I have not yet charged the fee. I was not aware what fee I could charge for so doing. The weights came to the warehouse to be adjusted, and after they had been adjusted it was requested that they might be stamped, and I inspected them and stamped them.

621. How did you verify them?—With the whole of the standards; the 56 lb., the 28 lb., 7 lb., 4 lb., 2 lb. and 1 lb. weights.

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*

2 April 1835.

622. Have any other description of weights besides those enumerated in the Schedule been brought to you for inspection?—Many 224 lb. weights are in use in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, and I had also an application to stamp them.

623. What are they used for?—They are used in many of the iron foundries in the neighbourhood of Birmingham and Staffordshire. They are cast so large, I believe, for the convenience of weighing immense quantities of iron, a ton or two tons at a time. Those weights, I believe, are seldom removed from the scale, perhaps not once in six months, and they are very convenient. With respect to other odd weights, or parts of the standard, which are not enumerated in the Schedule, there are many in use; and I believe it is not generally known by the inspectors under the present Act whether they are legal or not; and upon that point I, as an inspector, wished for information as to whether those from 56 lbs. downwards were the only legal weights.

624. Have you seen any other weights in use besides the above weights that are not enumerated in the schedule?—I have a list of the weights which I know to be in use in many parts of the country. Orders for those weights will be frequently received, and we execute those orders; and I think it would be of very great importance that it should be clearly defined whether they are legal or not.

[*The following Paper was given in and read:*]

Odd Weights and Uneven Parts on Multiples of the Standard.

224 lbs., or 2 cwts.
112 lbs., or 1 cwt.
40 lbs.
30 lbs.
20 lbs.
10 lbs.
} These are used on weighbridges or contracting bridges, the 20 lbs. being equal to one ton.
5 lbs., a quarter peck of potatoes.
3 ½ lbs., a quarter peck of flour.
2 ½ lbs., a half-quarter peck of potatoes.
1 ¾ lb., a half-quarter peck of flour.

Bread Weights used by the Bread Triers in Dublin:

Lbs.	*oz.*	*drs.*	
5	0	0	weight of ¼ peck loaf in the dough.
4	5	8	ditto of ¼ - - - after baking.
2	8	0	ditto of ⅛ - - - in the dough.
2	2	12	ditto of ⅛ - - - after baking.

I think it is of great importance that the size be marked on every weight, to prevent mistake. It is usual in the machine weights to mark the weight upon them; for instance, 40 lbs., which is two tons; 30 lbs., a ton and a half; 20 lbs., one ton; so that the person who uses the weight knows that it is equal to two tons, or one ton and a half, and so on.

625. Have any of those weights been brought to you to be stamped?—Yes; the 40 lb., 30 lb., 20 lb., 10 lb., 5 lb., 4 lb., 3 ½ lb., 2 lb. and 1 lb.

626. Have you stamped those weights?—I could not stamp them, because they are not in the schedule of fees; and if I had stamped them I am not aware what charge I could have made. Those weights were adjusted at our warehouse, and a charge was made for adjusting. The 5 lb. is a useful weight for weighing a quarter of a peck of potatoes; the 3 ½ lb. is a quarter of a peck of flour, and many of these weights are in use in the town of Birmingham, and shops where flour is retailed. Very frequently we have had these weights ordered by country traders. We adopt the plan of marking them very plainly; they are generally japanned black, with large white figures upon them, in order that people may not mistake one from the other. We have at the present time orders for these descriptions of weights for the city of Dublin, where they are used by bakers. A very effectual system of examination is carried on in the city of Dublin. I believe the mayor himself carries weights round in one weight to try the half-peck and quarter-peck loaves; and for the convenience of the bakers it has been suggested that these weights should be in one weight, in order that no mistake should be made, as in using their scales for weighing the dough in making their loaves if there are four or five weights in the scale one may drop out, and they are liable to a penalty. I have orders on hand for these four different sorts of weights in one weight for the use of bakers, and for the use of the standard.

543

Veneris, 3° die Aprilis, 1835.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Edward Whitfield*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*

3 April 1835.

627. DO you think that the inspector's stamp affords effectual protection to the public against fraud in the use of weights and measures?—I do not.

628. Can you suggest any other remedy which would effectually protect the public?—I would suggest that every manufacturer of weights and measures be compelled to attach his name or initials to every weight or measure of his manufacture; and I think that would be a sufficient security to the public that it was correct and genuine.

629. Would you not also add a definition of the weight?—I would also have the definition or size of the weight or measure marked on; and I would inflict penalties whenever incorrect weights or measures could be proved to be issued to the public by manufacturers.

630. But admitting that that might prevent incorrect weights and measures from being sold, would that be a protection to the public after they got out of the hands of the manufacturer into that of the shopkeeper who might use them?—It would not, unless frequently adjusted; neither would the inspector's stamp on the weight under the present system.

631. Although abolishing the inspectorship with respect to new weights might be effectual, how would your system apply to the ascertainment of old weights now in use?—I would suggest penalties upon all users of light and defective weights and measures.

632. Under a stricter system of examination than that which now exists?—Yes.

633. Do you consider that the present system of comparing and stamping by inspectors has affected the interests of the other manufacturers of weights and measures throughout the kingdom, in contradistinction with London; or has unduly favoured the trade of London at the expense of country manufacturers?—It has affected it in so serious a degree, that in a very short time the trade and manufacture in brass weights will be completely monopolised by the brass founders in London; and every country manufacturer will be compelled to give up the trade, or be completely ruined. I have here a scale of the cost prices, and at present I will only mention the brass weights which are most frequently used, which I may say are used in every shop in the United Kingdom. The set of brass weights, from 1 lb. to a drachm, nine weights; the average cost of these to the manufacturer, either in Birmingham or London, is about 2 *s.* 2 *d.* per set. The fees which are received by the Founders' Company, in London, for adjusting and stamping a set, is 3½ *d.*; the fees which must be paid by all country manufacturers, under the present Act of Parliament, is 1 *s.* 1½ *d.* per set. The cost, therefore, to the London founder, including the fees received by the Founders' Company, makes a set cost him, before he could dispose of them, 2 *s.* 5½ *d.*; to the Birmingham manufacturer they cost 3 *s.* 3½ *d.* The London manufacturer can thus make at less expense than the Birmingham one, as he is saved the expense of adjusting to a great nicety at his manufactory, on account of the fees to the Founders' Company, including slight adjustment; and the Birmingham manufacturer's expenses are increased very materially, by compelling him to adjust his weights to a very great nicety, in order to prevent their return from the office of the inspector unstamped and rejected, thereby increasing his expenses of carriage and porterage to and from inspector's office. The London manufacturer can thus undersell the Birmingham one at least 11 *d.* or 1 *s.* per set on brass weights, 1 lb. down to 1 drachm, or nearly 50 per cent. on the actual cost of the article, thereby destroying the trade of every other town, and monopolising it entirely in the hands of the London manufacturers; and sufficiently proves that the London manufacturers are contented with the present Act of Parliament, which has been shown to me in a letter from Mr. Warner, who is a weight manufacturer, and a member of the Founders' Company.

[*The following Paper was then given in and read:*]

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*

3 April 1835.

MANUFACTURERS' COST PRICES of Brass Bell Weights and Fees.

—	Price, exclusive of Fees.	Founders' Company's Fees.	Fees to Act of Parliament.	London Price, with Founders' Company's Fees.	Birmingham Price, with Fees.
Lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
56	3 10 –	– 1 –	– 1 6	3 11 –	3 11 6
28	1 15 –	– – 6	– – 9	1 15 6	1 15 9
14	– 17 6	– – –	– – 6	– – –	– 18 –
7	– 8 9	– – 1	– – 1½	– 8 10	– 8 10½
4	– 5 –	– – 1	– – 1½	– 5 1	– 5 1½
2	– 2 6	– – 1	– – 1½	– 2 7	– 2 7½
1	– 1 3	– – –¾	– – 1½	– 1 3¾	– 1 4½
Flat set of 1 lb. down to 1 dram, 9 weights, average cost – –	– 2 2	– – 3½ Include the adjusting as well as comparing & stamping.	– 1 1½ Do not include the adjusting, but merely comparing & stamping.	– 2 5½	– 3 5½

634. If the inspectors' fees in the country were reduced to the same amount as those taken by the Founders' Company, would not that place the trade of the country on a level with that of London?—I think it would place the manufacturing body in the country and in London on the same footing; but I do not think that such a scale of fees would ever remunerate the inspectors, as appointed under this Act, because the trade of weight and measure maker is confined to particular districts; to Birmingham, Bristol and Liverpool, and one or two other large towns. In many counties there are neither weight nor measure makers, consequently no remuneration for inspectors, except upon old weights which happen to come to be inspected.

635. But with respect to the trade, if the fees were so reduced, do you consider it would place the London manufacturer on a footing with the one in the country?—Yes, exactly; I would also add that, with respect to iron weights, it would be putting such a tax upon them as would increase very much their value, consequently their cost to the public.

636. That does not apply to the Founders' Company?—No, the Founders' Company have nothing to do with iron weights.

637. Are not iron weights stamped at Guildhall, in the city of London?—For the use of the city of London, but that has never been fully carried into effect; it is the same as other corporate towns. It is carried on within the limits of the corporation in some cases; in Liverpool, I know it is, but at a very small rate of fees to what the present scale is.

638. If then the fees in the country were reduced to the same sort of amount as those now taken by the city of London, would the weight makers of London have any advantage over those in the country?—No; but it would be impossible to stamp the iron weights without the cost of drilling and plugging, which adds very much to the cost of the article.

639. Is not that expense now incurred by the weight makers of the city of London?—It is. In the city of London, I believe, all weights are marked on the lead which is run in on the top of the weight; and I consider myself that is a very bad system of stamping, and a very incorrect and inefficient way of marking weights to secure them for any great length of time of their original weight.

640. Such as it is, if the fees in the country were the same as those in London, the manufacturers of the article would be placed on an equal footing?—Exactly.

641. Are you aware what class of persons have been generally appointed inspectors?—In many instances, they have been ironmongers or persons connected with the sale of weights and measures. I do not speak of Birmingham particularly, but from my own information in various parts of the country, I know that is the case in several instances, where I could state it has been considered a monopoly in those instances to the injury of other traders.

642. Do you consider that the appointment of persons engaged in that trade is calculated generally to give them an unfair advantage over other persons exercising

575

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*

3 April 1835.

ing the same trade in the same place?—I consider it gives them an unfair advantage, certainly.

643. With reference to your suggestion with respect to the stamping of the maker's name upon the weights, do you consider that that would make any advance in the cost of the weights?—It would.

644. How much?—That would depend upon the competition, but the manufacturers would pay more attention, and of course their expenses of manufacturing would be increased.

645. What do you think would be the additional cost to the manufacturer?—I should say, with a set of brass weights from 1 lb. down to a drachm, if I charged 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* a set for them as an additional remuneration for the extra adjustment, it would sufficiently repay me; certainly not more than 2 *d.* per set of nine weights. Upon all brass weights I would say an average of five per cent. on the present prices would remunerate me for the extra trouble, or 1-20th, 1 *d.* in 20 *d.*; but in iron weights it would be more expensive. A set of iron weights from 1 lb. down is 4 ½ *d.* the present cost; and I am certain, if the manufacturer was compelled to send them out correct, he could not do so at that price, to remunerate himself.

646. At what price could he?—Sixpence, perhaps. Upon iron weights there would be an increased expense; perhaps upon small weights about 25 per cent. or 20 per cent. The price of a set of iron weights, from 1 lb. to a quarter of an ounce (seven weights) is 4 ½ *d.*; the charge for stamping these weights is 14 *d.*, which would increase the price to 18 *d.* exclusive of the charges for plugging, which would bring them to 2 *s.*, almost equal to the brass under the present system; but the manufacturer could send them out, correctly adjusted, at 6 *d.* The cost of the pattern is not increased by having the name and the size of the weight cast upon it.

647. Then why should the extra expense be incurred if the cost is the same?—The extra expense of adjusting to the standard.

648. You are not aware of any mode having been discovered of effectually affixing a stamp to cast-iron weights?—I am not; I have seen it done in some instances, and the plan has been adopted of stamping upon cast-iron; but the marks were so bad, and scarcely to be distinguished; and the punches will break almost upon every trial.

649. Before the passing of this Act, have you ever had any orders for fractional parts of weights and measures?—Yes; so far as regards the 3 ½ lbs. and 1 ¾ lbs., those I stated yesterday; but never in any instance below the 1 ¾ lbs.; except in troy weights and weights which are used for weighing sovereigns. Those sets we frequently make for 500 sovereigns in a single weight, 200, 100, 50, 20 and 10; they are nested similar to a set of flat weights, and they are marked in the centre 20 sovereigns, 50 sovereigns and so on.

650. Are you of opinion that a clause would be advantageous, requiring that all prices current, and market quotations of articles sold by weight and measure, should be published, in strict accordance with denominations of weights and measures contained in the late Act?—Yes.

651. Do you attach great importance to that?—I do. I think that would do away with having different weights under one name; for instance, a stone; a foreigner could not tell the weight of a stone, and therefore, he could not tell the price current. A stone of butcher's meat is 8 lb., a stone of flour is 14 lb., a stone of iron wire is 10½ lb. I would always have it put down in plain terms, at so much per so many pounds, or per hundred, or per pound.

652. Do you know how the present Act affects your foreign trade?—I believe the 14th clause would inflict a penalty on a manufacturer of weights other than of the English standard, and I believe that I, as a manufacturer of Spanish and other foreign weights, would be liable to a penalty for having them found on my premises, unless a saving clause is inserted; and I also think that if I made them and sent them into the merchant's warehouse, that he could refuse to pay me for them because they were not in accordance with this Act.

653. You consider then, that a clause ought to be inserted to give a power of manufacturing any weights for exportation?—I do.

654. Without being liable either to stamping or penalties?—I do.

655. Are you in the habit of manufacturing considerable quantities of weights for exportation?—Yes; and not only weighed weights, but also steelyards, weighed off or made to weigh foreign weights; Spanish, Dutch, Portuguese and other

Mr. *E. Whitfield.*
3 April 1835.

foreign weights. These are made from calculations that we have in works published on the subject, stating the average and relative positions of the different weights, the Spanish pound to the English pound, and so on.

Mr. *Brooke Smith*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *Brooke Smith.*

656. WHAT is your opinion with respect to the stamping of weights of different denominations from those in the Schedule?—Under any provisions for stamping weights, the inspector being paid by fees, a specific scale or gradation of weights, or parts of weights, or multiples of weights must be prescribed; of course no other combination of integral weights or parts of weights could be legally used: but this would fetter manufacturers, by prescribing a limit to their calculations in making contracting beams, road machines and other weighing apparatus, highly useful to the public; and moreover the weights suited to those machines and apparatus always bearing a relative proportion to their own beam and no other, ought to be tested by that beam and none else. It would be somewhat similar to prescribing the number of cogs in a multiplying wheel, or the length of a beam to be used by a manufacturer in constructing a machine; and considerable inconvenience would arise to certain trades, by a prohibition of weights compounded of integral, or integral and fractional, parts of weights suited to their peculiar wants. Dispense with stamping, and all these difficulties vanish; and the quantity or value of the weight being distinctly marked on, would be a protection from error or fraud, the manufacturer's name being a guarantee for correctness.

Lunæ, 6° die Aprilis, 1835.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Gray*, jun., called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Gray*, jun.
6 April 1835.

657. DO you hold any office in the Founders' Company?—I am clerk to the Founders' Company.

658. You are aware that in the Act of last Session there is a proviso reserving the rights of the Founders' Company of the city of London?—Yes; the 28th clause reserves their rights.

659. What are their rights?—The right of adjusting, marking and making legal all manner of brass weights, before they are sold, uttered or used.

660. Is it under their charter the Company claim these rights?—It is under the charter of the company.

661. Have you got a copy of that charter?—I have some examined extracts from that charter, showing their right to size, mark and make legal all brass weights.

662. By virtue of that charter, does the Company still exercise the rights they claim?—Yes.

663. Is that confined to the city of London, or does their claim extend generally throughout the kingdom of England?—Yes; weights sized and marked at Founders' Hall, and afterwards sealed at Guildhall, are legal for use throughout the realm.

664. Do you mean throughout England, or does the charter include Scotland and Ireland?—It will appear from these examined extracts from the charter, which I beg to give in.

[*The following Extracts from the Charter of the Founders' Company were given in, and read:*]

EXTRACTS from the Charter of the Founders' Company, showing the Right to size, stamp, and make legal all Brass Weights.

Charter granted 18th September, 12th James the First, of England, and 48th of Scotland, Anno Domini 1614.

The Corporation granted unto the Founders, and the reasons for such grant.

James, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.; To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas it is the part of Our regal office to see Our People be justly dealt withal, and (amongst other things) to care that in weights and measures Our Subjects do deal one with another after a true proportion, wherein (as We are informed) there is a great abuse used; in that the weights made of brass are ill and untruly made, which groweth as well by the unskilfulness of the makers as by the corrupt and false making thereof; and for that most of the makers of the said brass weights which are dispersed through Our realm of England, as also

547

Mr. *John Gray*, jun.

6 April 1835.

also the melters and workers of brass and copper wares are dwelling and abiding in or about our city of London, but are not reduced unto any certain company, nor the men of that mystery are not governed, nor their work searched and viewed as in other mysteries is used, where there is a settled corporation; We therefore, to the end that these false and unskilful makers of brass weights, and melters of brass and copper metals, may be discovered and reformed, and that true and just weights and works of copper and brass may be had and used amongst Our People; and for the prevention of such abuses as may occur therein hereafter, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have granted, constituted, declared and ordained, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant, constitute, declare and ordain, that all and every Our loving subjects, the Founders of Our city of London, and the suburbs thereof, and others the freemen of the said mystery, shall from henceforth be one body corporate and politick, &c.

For sizing and marking of weights by the master and wardens, or whom they shall appoint.

And further, We will, and for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant by these presents unto the master, wardens and commonalty of the said mystery of Founders, and to their successors, that they the said master, wardens and commonalty of the said mystery shall for ever hereafter have, take and enjoy the sizing and marking of all manner of brass weights made or wrought, or to be made or wrought within Our said city of London, or within three miles compass thereof, or which shall be sold, uttered or kept for sale within Our city of London, or three miles compass thereof, to be executed, done and performed by the said master and wardens for the time being, or by such other their officers and ministers as by them shall be sworn and appointed thereunto. And Our further will and pleasure is, for the better execution thereof, that the master and wardens of the said Company shall have the view and search of all brass weights, and of brass and copper works whatsoever within the said city of London, and three miles compass thereof, and of all brass weights of any kind made beyond the seas, and brought into the city, or within three miles compass thereof, to be sold; and that the said weights, which are true and sufficient, shall, before they be sold or uttered, be sized by the standard at Founders' Hall, and marked with their common mark, and then to be sealed at Guildhall, if they be avoirdupois, and at Goldsmiths' Hall if they be troy weights; and if they shall be found defective, to be defaced; and also that all manner of brass weights shall be by the makers, workers and owners of them, and every of them, from time to time brought to the common hall of the master, wardens and commonalty of the said mystery of Founders, and there to be sized and made lawful and good, according to Our standard of England, and then to be marked with the common and usual mark of the said master, wardens and commonalty heretofore used and accustomed, being the form of an Ewer.

All brass weights to be brought to Founders Hall by the makers, to be marked.

665. Can you furnish the Committee with a copy of the stamps used by the Company?—Yes; this circular shows the marks impressed upon weights at Founders' Hall and at Guildhall. These are the stamps of the Founders' Company and of the city of London.

[*A Paper, containing copies of the stamps impressed upon avoirdupois weights at Founders' Hall and Guildhall, and on the troy weights at Founders' Hall only, was given in.*]

666. Have you a copy of the table of fees which are usually taken by the officers of the Company?—Yes.

[*The following Table of Fees was given in, and read:*]

FOUNDERS' COMPANY.

Charges for adjusting and stamping Brass Weights at Founders' Hall.

Outside Weight.	Avoirdupois. s. d.	Troy. s. d.
256 oz. down to a ¼ of an oz. a set	—	5 6
224 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	3 6	—
128 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	—	3 9
112 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	2 6	—
64 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	1 6	2 3
32 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	1 —	1 6
16 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	— 9	1 3
8 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	— 8	1 —
4 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	— 7	— 10
2 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	— 6	— 9
1 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	— 6	— 9
Flat Weights.		
7 lb. to 2 lb. per dozen - - - - -	1 —	
1 lb. to ¼ lb. — - - - - -	— 6	
2 oz. to ¼ oz. or ½ dram ditto - - - - -	— 4	
Bell Weights.		
56 lb. - - - per dozen - - - - - -	12 —	
28 lb. and 14 lb. per dozen - - - - - -	6 —	
7 lb. to 2 lb. - per dozen - - - - - -	1 —	
1 lb. to ½ oz. - per dozen - - - - - -	— 9	

667. What

Mr. *John Gray*, jun.

6 April 1835.

667. What method has been adopted by the Company to enforce their rights?—Weights made in London and its neighbourhood are sent by the manufacturers to Founders' Hall to be adjusted and stamped. If they do not send them, the Company, under their bye-laws, or by action, would enforce their rights against individuals who infringed their charter.

668. Do you recollect an instance of the exercise of that right beyond the three miles from London mentioned in the charter?—The right has been more particularly exercised by the Company over the trade of London; but they have legalised, and do legalise, weights made beyond the city of London and the three miles.

669. Have they ever proceeded to enforce that right?—No, they have not.

670. Have they ever done so in London?—Yes, they have, in the City.

671. By action?—Not by action, that I am aware of; the right is generally known, recognized and admitted.

672. Have you ever known an instance of its having been contested?—No, never.

673. How long have you been clerk of the Company?—Six years.

674. Have you records of the proceedings of the Company in your office for many years preceding?—Yes, since the incorporation, and, indeed, before.

675. From these records, can you recollect whether there is any instance of the right being contested, and of your being obliged to enforce that right?—No, none.

676. Are you acquainted with the table of fees in the late Act of Parliament?—I have seen it.

677. Is your table or that the highest?—The fees allowed by the Act are the highest; but on putting the fees at Founders' Hall and at Guildhall together, I think that brings them as nearly as possible to the same amount. The Founders' Company charge so much per set, they have afterwards to go to Guildhall, and the fees of the two halls bring it very near the scale in this Act.

678. There are fees taken at Guildhall by the sealers there, as well as at Founders' Hall?—Yes; the sealers there have orders not to stamp brass weights until they have been adjusted and marked at Founders' Hall. Of the two charges, the one is for adjusting, which is done at Founders' Hall; and the other is for simply sealing and inspecting at Guildhall. Under the new Act, the inspectors only seal, they do not adjust; and it was for the labour, and the time occupied in adjusting the weights, which always come heavy to Founders' Hall, that led to the charge being considered reasonable at the two halls.

679. Then you mean that the officers at Guildhall seal, but do not adjust weights?—Yes; at Founders' Hall they adjust and mark; at Guildhall, they only seal, but do not adjust.

680. And no brass weights made in the City, or within three miles, could legally be used unless they were so sealed at Guildhall?—No.

681. What is the meaning of the word "seal?"—Merely impressing the mark; adjusting is filing off.

682. You have nothing to do with measures?—Nothing at all.

683. What is the price of a set of brass weights in London?—I am not prepared to say; the Company do not sell weights.

684. Has not the effect of the late Act been to give a great advantage to the trade of London in the sale of weights and measures?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the trade to speak with certainty as to that.

685. Have you stamped more weights since the passing of the late Act, within a given time, than you had ever done previously?—Certainly.

686. Can you give any comparative statement of the number stamped in the present year, and those in the year preceding the operation of the Act?—Since the Act came into operation, I may say within the last six months, the number stamped at Founders' Hall has been nearly double.

687. Was not an advertisement circulated by the Founders' Company, pointing out to the trade the great advantages which the late Act would give to that Company, in consequence of the privilege reserved to them with respect to their stamping?—No, an advertisement was inserted in several country papers for the sake of giving information, and showing the public what rights the Company exercised.

688. Have you a copy of that advertisement?—I have not a copy of it with me; it was simply in the form of this circular, stating, "that by virtue of the charter granted to the Founders' Company, of his late Majesty King James the First, and the

549

Mr. *John Gray*, jun.

6 April 1835.

the powers therein contained, which are reserved to the company by the 28th section of the 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 49, all brass weights, sized and stamped by the Founders' Company, are good and legal weights for use throughout the realm." It was merely to protect the rights of the company by making the marks known; not for any other purpose.

689. Will you furnish the Committee with a copy of that advertisement?—I will.

[*The following Advertisement was afterwards given in.*]

Weights and Measures Act.—Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the powers contained in the charter of the Founders' Company, which are reserved to the Company by the 28th section of the 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 49, all brass weights, sized and marked by the Founders' Company, are good and legal weights for use throughout the realm, and do not require the local stamp of inspectors.

N.B.—The clerks of the peace, and clerks to the magistrates of each county and town, have had extracts from the charter, showing the rights exercised by the Company, and a copy of the Founders' Company's stamps and marks impressed upon brass weights, which are adjusted and made legal for use by the Company: similar extracts shall be sent to those who require them, upon their writing (post paid) to the clerk.

I beg to say, that the object was merely to protect the rights of the company with reference to weights adjusted by them. It was supposed that the county inspectors would order the weights to be brought to them, not knowing the rights of the company, and it was for that purpose that the advertisement was inserted.

690. Have you a table of the amount of fees received during the last three years?—I have a table showing the average amount for six years, from 1828 to 1833, both inclusive; that gives an average for the six years of 4,205 dozen 11 odd weights, producing an average income of 92 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 ¾ *d.* per annum.

691. What is the amount of the last year's fees?—I believe it is nearly the same.

692. You stated it was doubled since the late Act passed?—Yes, that is for the last six months.

693. Will you furnish the Committee with an account of the fees received from March 1834 to March 1835, showing the amount of the increase for the last six months?—I will.

[*The following Accounts were given in, and read.*]

AN ACCOUNT of WEIGHTS adjusted and stamped at Founders' Hall, from the Year 1828 to 1834, both inclusive; showing the Numbers adjusted, and Amount received in each Year.

Years	doz.	odd		£.	s.	d.
1828	4,644	4	producing	100	6	4 ½
1829	3,984	10	—	93	13	5 ½
1830	4,236	0	—	96	8	3
1831	3,923	9	—	80	16	9 ½
1832	3,983	11	—	85	12	9 ½
1833	4,462	8	—	97	11	3 ½
1834	6,007	8	—	128	1	1 ½

694. Did you consider that by the reservation of the rights of the Founders' Company, brass weights stamped by them are legalized throughout the country without the stamp of any county inspector?—I did; in consequence of which I issued that circular.

695. Do you think it would be possible to have all weights adjusted and stamped or sealed at one place only, the company and the city of London coming to an understanding with one another as to the pecuniary interests of each?—The brass weights are adjusted and stamped at Founders' Hall; they then go to Guildhall, where they are simply put through the scale, and if found correct, sealed.

696. Do you think it would be possible to consolidate the powers of the two halls?—I think it would.

697. Protecting the pecuniary interests of each?—Yes.

698. Do you consider the city of London have the power to prevent weights being sold without their stamp?—I am unable to answer that question. The city exercise no jurisdiction over the company in that respect. Weights are brought to the hall, and are adjusted and marked by the Founders' Company; they are then, before they are legal under our charter, if made within the city or within three miles, compelled to go to Guildhall there to be sealed.

699. How are they compelled to go to Guildhall?—The charter of the Founders'

Company directs that the weights shall be sized and marked at Founders' Hall, and then to be sealed at Guildhall, if they be avoirdupois; the city claims that right, and insists on their being sent there.

700. Are they taken to Guildhall by the officers of the company, or by the persons who bring them to be stamped?—By the persons who bring them to be stamped.

Mr. *John Bate*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Bate*.

6 April 1835.

701. ARE you largely engaged in the manufacture of weights and measures?—Yes.

702. Have you had an increased demand for weights and measures since the passing of the Act of last Session?—Yes, we have made between 50 and 60 sets of standard weights and measures between the passing of the late Act and the 13th of March.

703. Did you ever in any previous year have as many orders in the same period of time?—After the passing of the Act of 1824 we made 126 sets.

704. Do you manufacture common weights and measures, exclusive of standards?—We do not manufacture any others but for standards; we are not common scale and beam makers; we call ourselves mathematical instrument makers.

705. Can you state from your own knowledge what has been the effect of the late Act upon the trade of London, as compared with the country?—I can only speak from what I have heard. I have heard complaints of the trade being compelled to have their weights stamped out of the jurisdiction of the City, and that there was great inconvenience attending it.

706. Do you consider that that operated unfavourably on the trade of London?—I should not so far as I can judge, but I can hardly give an opinion upon the subject.

707. Do you consider that requiring that all weights and measures should be stamped, is of advantage as a security against fraud?—It is no security against fraud, because they may be altered afterwards; but they should decidedly be stamped, that a person may know that the weight is a legal weight.

708. You think, although it is no preventive of fraud, yet if the purchaser saw the stamp mark was knocked off, he would not consider it as a legal weight?—Certainly not.

709. You consider then that though it may not be an absolute preventive of fraud, it is useful for the purpose of procuring conformity to the imperial standard?—Yes, that a person may know whether he is using a legal weight or not. They make them in so many various shapes, that if it was not stamped you could hardly know whether it was a weight or not.

710. Do you apprehend that any detriment would arise from doing away with stamping?—I should apprehend the greatest detriment, on account of the abuse that would rapidly grow up; weights not duly verified at the Hall or before an inspector, would get into circulation.

711. Would not the maker's name being cast upon the weight, be an equal security with regard to the public, as if they were stamped by an inspector?—I should certainly say that would not be sufficient to secure the public, because in the operation of casting the weight he might have a great many spoiled, which would be recast again, and very likely they might get into circulation if they were not obliged to be verified and stamped, though they might be light weights.

712. Then the expense of making them would be greater than it is at present?—No, they would have them recast, but they would perhaps sell them in that state.

713. Would not that affect their character as manufacturers?—Certainly.

714. And that would affect the future sale of their weights?—Yes.

715. Supposing the inspection of weights and measures is still to be continued at regular stated periods, to ascertain whether they be just or not; that proceeding to take place whether they be stamped or whether they merely have the name of the maker and the amount they represent; under those circumstances would you still suppose the stamp absolutely necessary?—One general stamp would legalize the weight with greater authority than if it had a plain simple mark, such as the maker's name, and everybody would know that it must have been a legal weight when it came into the hands of the shopkeeper.

716. But as the weight, after it has been stamped by the inspector, might be mutilated by a person wishing to defraud, would not the authority of that inspector's

551

spector's stamp in some instances be likely to mislead the public with respect to the accuracy of the weight?—Certainly, if the weight is fraudulently made light, that stamp might mislead the parties purchasing; but they could compare the weight and give notice to the inspector if they found it was light.

717. Then what is the use of the inspector's stamp?—The inspector's stamp certainly does not prevent fraud.

718. All the stamp would do would be to show that at some period it had been a legal weight, in conformity with the standard?—Yes.

719. Do you think upon the whole that the stamp of the inspector is essentially advantageous or not?—I should say that if one general stamp was adopted, it would be better than the county and local stamps which have hitherto been made use of; a simple crown, or any general stamp to designate that the weight was a legal weight.

720. A general stamp for the whole kingdom?—Yes.

721. Then you are not of opinion that the stamp can be dispensed with altogether?—Certainly not.

722. In case the stamp was dispensed with altogether, might not common pieces of iron or stones be used occasionally in lieu of weights?—Certainly, they might have them of any shape or size, and the public would hardly know that it was a weight.

723. Is not some private mark necessary to be used by each inspector, so that he may identify those that have passed under his supervision?—I should say that was no further prevention than the stamp would be. They have tried that in the county of Middlesex.

724. Will you explain what has been done in Middlesex with respect to that?—They use a general stamp, which is a shield with three swords, as their common mark, and each inspector has a distinguishing mark of his own; of course that is no further protection than the stamp.

725. Do the different inspectors in Midddlesex choose for themselves a separate mark, or have they all the same private mark?—No, each inspector has a separate mark.

726. In your opinion, would not doing away with stamping open a wide door to fraud in the interval between the period when the weights were inspected?—I should say so, because any person could make his own weights and use what he liked.

727. And the public would not be aware but that those weights had been adjusted?—No, certainly not.

728. Do you conceive there would be any difficulty in adding to the standard a weight of 112 lbs?—There would be no difficulty, but it would increase the expense to the Exchequer of providing that standard, and providing proper beams and scales.

729. To what extent would it increase the expense?—The weight itself would be worth about 20 *l.*; they must have a beam also to weigh 112 lbs.; at present they have only one to weigh 56 lbs.

730. What would be the total expense of the weight and beam?—I should say 20 *l.* more for the beam, which would be 40 *l.* altogether. It must be a brass standard.

731. It has been stated, that the inspectors in the country have in some instances verified and stamped weights of 112 lbs. by the use of the 56 lbs., and the smaller weights, and by the same beam?—I should imagine that, under the late Act, those parties would be liable to informations for selling by such a weight, because it is not an authorized or legal weight.

732. If it has been verified in some instance, there is no scientific reason why it should not be verified in others?—No.

733. Do you consider that the beams and scales which you make for 56 lb. weights would not admit of the verification of 112 lb. weights?—I should say certainly it would not, with the same nicety. It would not weigh a 112 lb. weight with the same nicety that it would a 56 lb. weight.

734. Would it with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes?—I should say it would not.

735. It would require a stronger beam?—Yes.

736. With reference to the size of the beam, the smaller the beam is, the more nicely it will weigh?—Yes; but we make beams generally in proportion to the weight. I should make a beam of 40 inches long for a 56 lb. weight, and of 80 inches long for a 112 lb. weight.

Mr. *John Bate.*

6 April 1835.

737. What is the reason that you make it of that size?—That it should have equal steadiness of action; we must increase the length of the beam in proportion to the weight.

738. You are afraid it would bend or otherwise affect the accuracy of the beam?—Yes; if you verify a 112 lb. weight by a short beam of 28 inches long, it would strain the beam.

739. Would your experience suggest to you the propriety of an Act of Parliament for regulating weights and measures, enumerating by name each weight, and each measure which it sanctions?—Certainly.

740. Would you consider that to be useful to the public?—Yes; it gives information to the public what the legal weights and measures are.

741. Have you been applied to, to know what are the legal standards in use?—Frequently; I have found strangers very much at a loss to know what the weights and measures consisted of.

742. Do you think there would be any objection to legalizing the weights of any multiples of the imperial standard weights and measures, such as 3 lb. or 3 ½ lb.?—I consider there would be the greatest objection, as a weight is known by the size; one weight should be double the size of the other, that you may readily judge of the value of each. You could not judge of the value of a 3 lb. or a 3 ½ lb. weight from the size.

743. If the precise weight was specified by a mark, would there be any objection?—I should certainly say so. The commissioners of weights and measures, in 1824, strongly recommended that one weight should be half the size of the other, or double the size of the other, except the 7 lb. weight; they could not halve that; but they adopted the 2 lb., the 4 lb. and 7 lb., as multiples of the pound.

744. Is it with a view to its simplicity, and the value of the weight being easily understood from its size, that you have given that opinion?—Wholly with that view.

745. Then your opinion is, that weights ought to rise by two at a time, by multiplying each by the other, as one, two, four, seven, 14, 28 and 56?—Yes.

746. Would there be any objection practically to stamping 8 lb. weights, supposing they were made of the value of 8 lbs.?—I should say so.

747. Why so?—Because people as much judge of the value of a weight by its size, its bulk and appearance, as by the stamp; in fact more so.

748. But if 8 lb. was stamped upon it, there would be no mistake?—If you use the 7 lb. weight in company with that, there would be frequent mistakes occurring in commerce.

749. Would there if each were stamped?—If you compel every person to stamp his iron weights, they must go to the expense of new ones.

750. Would there be any objection to weights, beginning with 14 lbs., and going down pound by pound to 1 lb., each weight being 1 lb. less than the former; provided they are all stamped with a figure, designating what weight they really are?—I think it would be multiplying the sources of error. Those multiples, as 3 lb. or 3 ½ lb., would not affect more than bakers, or such dealers as those.

751. Have you considered this subject much in a practical point of view?—In a practical point of view, I should say it would be injurious to trade to introduce more weights.

752. Are you not aware, that the butchers in London have been in the habit of selling by the 8 lb. weight, commonly called a stone?—They have been doing so; and I understand they object very much to the 14 lb. stone,

753. Do you see any practical inconvenience that can arise from the 8 lb. being used by them as such, without any reference to a stone?—I should say there would be no inconvenience in using the 8 lb. weight; they could use it with the 7 lb. and the 1 lb.

754. Would it not be more convenient to use one 8 lb. weight, than to use two weights, the 7 lb. and 1 lb.?—I can hardly venture an opinion upon that. As far as I have been concerned, it has been principally making standards for the Exchequer. I can only refer to the opinion of the Commissioners of 1834, that one weight should be double the size of the other.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *June* 1835.

292.

555

REPORT

FROM THE

COMMITTEE

UPON

EXPIRED *and* EXPIRING LAWS:

FOR THE

I^ST^ Session—XII^TH^ Parliament of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(5 WILL. IV., Sess. 1835.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *March* 1835.

Mercurii, 25° die Februarii, 1835.

Ordered, THAT a Committee be appointed to inquire what Temporary Laws of a Public and General Nature, made by the Parliaments of *England,* or *Great Britain,* or *Ireland,* or of the United Kingdom, are now in force, and what Laws of the like nature, passed by the *English, British, Irish,* or United Parliaments, have expired between the First day of the last Session of Parliament and the First day of the present Session; and also, what Laws of the like nature are about to expire in the course or at the end of the present Session, or on or before the 1st day of August 1836, or in the course or at the end of any Session which may commence during that period, or in consequence of any contingent public event:

And a Committee is appointed, of—

Mr. Baring,	Sir Henry Hardinge,
Mr. Attorney General,	Mr. Ross,
Mr. Solicitor General,	Mr. Hume,
The Lord Advocate,	Mr. Jervis,
Sir George Clerk,	Sir John Wrottesley,
Sir Thomas Fremantle,	Mr. Ewart,
The Master of the Rolls,	Mr. Littleton.
Mr. Praed,	Mr. Guest.

Ordered, THAT the Committee do report their Observations; and have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT it be an Instruction to the Committee, That they do report their Opinion from time to time to The House, which of the said Laws are fit to be revived, continued, or made perpetual

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of The House.

Ordered, THAT the Report dated 26th February 1834, from the Committee on Temporary Laws of a Public and General Nature, be referred to the said Committee.

REPORT.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to enquire what TEMPORARY LAWS of a Public and General Nature, made by the Parliaments of England, or Great Britain, or Ireland, or of The United Kingdom, ARE NOW IN FORCE; and what Laws, of the like nature, passed by the English, British, Irish, or United Parliaments, HAVE EXPIRED, between the First day of the Session of Parliament holden in the Fourth and Fifth Years of His present Majesty's Reign, and the First day of the present Session; and also what Laws, of the like nature, ARE ABOUT TO EXPIRE, in the Course, or at the End, of the present Session, or on or before the First day of August 1836; or in the Course, or at the End, of any Session referring to that period; or in consequence of any Contingent Public Event; and to report the same, with their Observations thereupon, to The House: And who were instructed to report their Opinion, from time to time, to The House, which of the said Laws are fit to be revived, continued, or made perpetual:—

HAVE proceeded to an Examination of the Matters referred to them: And beg leave to present to The House;

First: A detailed STATEMENT or REGISTER of all the TEMPORARY LAWS, of a Public and General Nature, now in force; which have been enacted by the PARLIAMENTS of ENGLAND, or GREAT BRITAIN, or IRELAND, or of The UNITED KINGDOM, from the Commencement of the Reign of King WILLIAM the Third, to the 15th day of August 1834, being the last day of the last Session of Parliament; specifying the Matter, Date, Chapter and Title, of each of the original Acts, and the Dates and Chapters of the respective subsidiary Acts by which they have been either amended or continued.—In drawing up this Statement or Register, They have proceeded, by continuing the Enumeration of Laws contained in the Report of the Committee on Expired and Expiring Laws, ordered to be printed on the 26th day of February 1834, and adding thereto such Temporary Laws as have since been passed, and are now in force; and also, by making such Alterations therein, as have been rendered necessary by other Laws which were passed during the last Two Sessions.

Secondly: Your Committee have drawn up an Enumeration of all the Public General Laws, of a Temporary Nature, which HAVE EXPIRED between the 4th day of February 1834, being the First day of the last Session of Parliament, and the 19th day of February 1835, being the First day of the present Session: Omitting only such Annual and other Acts as have been replaced by subsequent Acts now in force.

Thirdly: Your Committee have drawn up an Enumeration of all the Public General Laws which are ABOUT TO EXPIRE, in the Course, or at the End, of the present Session, or on or before the First day of August 1836, or in the Course, or at the End, of any Session referring to that Period: and they have arranged this Enumeration chronologically, according to the Dates at which they will expire respectively.

Fourthly: Your Committee have drawn up an Enumeration of Laws, the Duration whereof depends on PUBLIC CONTINGENCIES. In this List they have not thought it necessary to include several, which, though of a Temporary and Contingent Duration, do not seem to require any special Notice; namely, such as have been made for the Funding of particular Loans, or for granting Personal Annuities, &c. &c.

To the Whole, Your Committee have subjoined an ALPHABETICAL TABLE of the Matters of the several Acts enumerated in their Report.

30 *March* 1835.

L I S T.

I.—REGISTER of TEMPORARY LAWS, now in force, including those of the Parliament of Ireland, from the Commencement of the Reign of King WILLIAM III. to the 19th day of February 1835; the First day of the present Session 5 WILLIAM IV.

(A.) Of the ENGLISH and BRITISH PARLIAMENTS; to The Union of Great Britain and Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - pages 5—7

(B.) Of the IRISH PARLIAMENT; to The Union - - - - - - - - - - - - 8

(C.) Of the UNITED PARLIAMENT - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 9—21

II.—LIST of EXPIRED LAWS; viz.

Between 4th February 1834 and 19th February 1835 - - - - - - - - - - 22, 23

III.—LIST of EXPIRING LAWS; viz.

At the END of the PRESENT SESSION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 24

After 19th February 1835, and on or before 1st August 1836, &c. - - - - - - - 25

IV.—LIST of LAWS, whereof the Duration depends on Public Contingencies - 26, 27

INDEX - 28

559

I.

REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.

(A.) ACTS OF THE ENGLISH AND BRITISH PARLIAMENT:

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REIGN OF KING WILLIAM III. TO THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*
1. BANK of ENGLAND.	5,6 W.&M.	20 § 20. 21.	For granting to their Majesties several rates and duties upon Tonnage of Ships and Vessels, and upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors; for securing certain recompences and advantages, in the said Act mentioned, to such persons as shall voluntarily advance the sum of £. 1,500,000. towards the carrying on the war against France. See also 6 Ann, c. 22. &c. (N° 3.)	Till Redemption of all Bank Annuities created by Parliament.
	8,9 W. 3.	20 § 26. 27, 28.		
	9,10 W. 3.	44 § 75.		
	N. B. This Corporation further continued by successive Loan Acts down to			
	10 Geo. 4.	31. § 24.		
2. EAST INDIA COMPANY.	9,10 W. 3. continued and extended by	44.	For raising a sum, not exceeding Two Millions, upon a fund for payment of Annuities after the rate of eight pounds per centum per annum, and for settling the trade to the East Indies. *N. B.*—See also the following Acts relating to the East India Company; *viz.*—7 Geo. 1. st. 1. c. 5. § 32, 33; 7 Geo. 3. c. 50; 10 Geo. 3. c. 47; 23 Geo. 3. c. 22; 26 Geo. 3. c. 62; 28 Geo. 3. c. 29; 29 Geo. 3. c. 65; 31 Geo. 3. c. 11; 33 Geo. 3. c. 47; 34 Geo. 3. c. 41; 37 Geo. 3. c. 31; 44 Geo. 3. c. 3; 47 Geo. 3. st. 2. c. 41; 51 Geo. 3. c. 64; & 52 Geo. 3. c. 121; as to the Interest on, and increase of, their Capital Stock and Bond Debt:—7 Geo. 3. c. 57; 9 Geo. 3. c. 24; 23 Geo. 3. cc. 36, 83; 24 Geo. 3. c. 34; 50 Geo. 3. c. 114; 52 Geo. 3. cc. 10, 135; and 3 Geo. 4. c. 93; as to Payments by the Company, and relief or advances to the Company:—7 Geo. 3. c. 50; 10 Geo. 3. c. 47; 13 Geo. 3. c. 63; 17 Geo. 3. c. 8; 21 Geo. 3. c. 70; 26 Geo. 3. c. 25; 27 Geo. 3. c. 48; 33 Geo. 3. c. 52; 36 Geo. 3. cc. 119, 127; 37 Geo. 3. c. 142; 39 Geo. 3. c. 59; 39 & 40 Geo. 3. cc. 59, 79; 41 Geo. 3. (U. K.) c. 21; 42 Geo. 3. c. 29; 45 Geo. 3. c. 36; 47 Geo. 3. st. 2. c. 68; 51 Geo. 3. c. 75; 53 Geo. 3. c. 155; 55 Geo. 3. cc. 64, 84; 4 Geo. 4. c. 71; 5 Geo. 4. c. 108; 6 Geo. 4. c. 85; 7 Geo. 4. c. 56; 10 Geo. 4. c. 15; for Regulating the affairs of the Company in India and Europe:—24 Geo. 3. st. 2. c. 25; 26 Geo. 3. c. 57; 28 Geo. 3. c. 8; 31 Geo. 3. c. 10; for erecting the Board of Controul, &c.—28 Geo. 3. c. 8; 31 Geo. 3. c. 10; 33 Geo. 3. c. 52; 37 Geo. 3. c. 74; 39 Geo. 3. c. 109; 43 Geo. 3. c. 48; 50 Geo. 3. c. 87; 52 Geo. 3. c. 122; 53 Geo. 3. c. 155; 1 Geo. 4. c. 99; 4 Geo. 4. cc. 71, 81; 6 Geo. 4. c. 61; 7 Geo. 4. c. 52; relating to the military and naval forces and volunteers in the Company's pay:—6 An. c. 3; 7 Geo. 1. st. 1. c. 21. § 9; 33 Geo. 3. c. 52; 37 Geo. 3. c. 117; 42 Geo. 3. c. 77; 48 Geo. 3. c. 30; 53 Geo. 3. c. 155; 54 Geo. 3. c. 34; 57 Geo. 3. cc. 36, 95; 1, 2 Geo. 4. c. 65; 4 Geo. 4. c. 80; 5 Geo. 4. c. 88; 7 Geo. 4. c. 56; as to their Exclusive trade, and the Permitted trade of individuals:—12 Geo. 3. c. 54; 43 Geo. 3. cc. 63, 137; 46 Geo. 3. c. 85; 55 Geo. 3. c. 116; 57 Geo. 3. c. 120; 58 Geo. 3. c. 83:—54 Geo. 3. c. 36, (in part repealed by 6 Geo. 4. c. 105;) 54 Geo. 3. c. 103; 4 Geo. 4. c. 72; as to Regulations for payment, &c. of customs duties on East India goods:—9 Geo. 4. c. 73. as to Insolvents:—and c. 74. as to Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies:—3, 4 Will. IV. c. 93; to regulate the Trade to China and India: and 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 33, as to Deposits upon Teas sold at the Company's Sales.	Till Expiration of three Years' Notice, &c. [*See post*, 3, 4 Will. IV. c. 85. No. 60.]
	6 Ann.	17.		
	10 Ann.	28.		
	3 Geo. 2.	14.		
	17 - -	17.		
	13 Geo. 3.	64.		
	19 - -	61.		
	20 - -	56.		
	21 - -	65.		
	33 - -	52.		
	53 - -	155.		
	54 - -	34.		

(A.) ACTS OF THE ENGLISH AND BRITISH PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
3. BANK of ENGLAND Continuance: and OTHER BANKERS LIMITED.	6 Ann.	22. § 9.	For continuing several duties, &c. and for securing the credit of the Bank of England, &c. &c.	Determinable upon one Year's Notice given within Six Months after 1 August & Repayment, &c.	1844
	7 - -	7 § 5. 6. 7. 61.	[§ 9. of 6 Ann. restricts the number of Partners to *Six* in all other Banks in England issuing Notes on demand, &c. during the continuance of the Bank of England Corporation. The period of that continuance, and of the restriction on other Banks, is enlarged by the subsequent Acts. The original continuance under 5, 6 W. & M. c. 20. was until 12 months' notice after 1 August 1705; enlarged to 1710, by 8, 9 W. & M. c. 20. (see *ante* N° 1.) and afterwards by 7 Ann, and the subsequent Acts, to 1732, 1742, 1764, 1786, 1812, and by 39, 40 Geo. 3. to 1833. By 3 Will. IV. c. 98. § 2. Banking Corporations or Societies or Partnerships of more than Six Persons in number, are prohibited from issuing Notes or Bills payable on demand, in London or elsewhere, within 65 miles thereof. But by § 3. of that Act, any Body Politic or Corporate, or Society, or Company, or Partnership, although consisting of more than Six Persons, may carry on the business of Banking, in London or within 65 miles thereof; Provided that they do not borrow, owe, or take up, in England, any sums on their Bills or Notes, payable on demand, or at any less time than Six Months, during the continuance of the privileges granted to the Bank of England.]		
	12 - -	11 § 23. 24. 25.			
	15 Geo. 2.	13 § 3. 4. 5.			
	4 Geo 3.	25 § 12. 13. 14.			
	21 - -	60 § 11. 12.			
	39, 40 -	28 § 14. 15.			
	56 - -	96.			
	7 Geo. 4.	46.			
	3, 4 W. IV.	98.			
	4, 5 W. IV.	80.			
			By 56 Geo. 3. c. 96. § 4. Bank of England Notes were declared receivable in payment of the Public Revenues. By § 6. of 3, 4 Will. IV. c. 98. such Bank Notes are declared a legal Tender for all sums above £. 5; except at the Bank of England and its Branch Banks.		
			By 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 80. Provision is made for the re-payment to the Bank of one-fourth of the Debt from the Public to the Bank; and the Bank is continued a Corporation until the Redemption of £. 4,080,000 mentioned in that Act.		
4. ROYAL FAMILY.	18 Geo. 3. and *see*	31.	For enabling his Majesty to settle on their Royal Highnesses the Princes [Frederick Bishop of Osnaburgh,(1)] [William Henry,(2)] [Edward,(3)] Ernest Augustus, Augustus Frederick, and Adolphus Frederick, an Annuity of Sixty thousand Pounds per annum;(4) and also to settle on their Royal Highnesses the Princesses [Charlotte Augusta Matilda, (5)] Augusta Sophia, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia, one other Annuity of Thirty thousand Pounds per annum; and also to settle on his Highness Prince William Frederick, one other Annuity of Eight thousand Pounds per annum; and on her Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda, one other Annuity of Four thousand Pounds per annum.	The respective Lives of the Grantees.	
	46 - -	145.			
	47 - - st. 1.	39.			
	52 - -	57.			
	1 Geo. 4.	108.			
	1 Will IV. Sess. 2.	25. § 9. 11.			
			N. B.—By 39 Geo. 3. c. 30. his Majesty was enabled to settle on her Royal Highness Princess Amelia, part of the said Annuity of £. 30,000.—The Princess died 2d Nov. 1810. By 52 Geo. 3. c. 57. the annuity to the Princesses is increased to £. 36,000.		
			(1) Prince Frederick Duke of York, deceased 5 January 1827.		
			(2) His present Majesty King William IV.; this has ceased; (*see* stat. 1 Will. IV. st. 2. c. 25. § 9.)		
			(3) Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, deceased 23 January 1820.		
			(4) This Annuity of £. 60,000 was, by § 2 of 1 Geo. 4. c. 108, charged on the Consolidated Fund during the life of his Majesty King George IV.; and by stat. 1 Will. IV. st. 2. c. 25. § 11, the Annuities of £. 15,000 each, payable to the three Princes (the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge), are charged on that Fund, during *their* respective lives.		
			[For further Grants, see *post* N° 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 31, 46, 48, 50.]		
			(5) Princess Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Queen of Wirtemburgh, deceased 6 Oct. 1828.		

(A.) ACTS OF THE ENGLISH AND BRITISH PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.**	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
5. ANNUITIES.	29 Geo. 3. amended 30 - -	41. 45.		For raising a certain sum of Money, by way of Annuities, to be attended with the benefit of survivorship, in classes. [By the Act 30 Geo. 3. these Annuities are converted into annuities for 69 years and ¼ from 10th October 1790.]	5 January	1860
				* The Date of passing appears on the face of all *British* Acts passed after 8th April 1793, in pursuance of the directions in the British Act 33 Geo. 3. c. 13.—But it does not appear on the *Irish* Acts, as printed, until 39 Geo. 3. though the Regulation of the British Act 33 Geo. 3. c. 13, was enacted in Ireland by 35 Geo. 3. (I.) c. 12.		
6. EAST INDIA COMPANY. (Friendly Ships.)	37 Geo. 3.	117.	19 July 1797.	For regulating the Trade to be carried on with the British Possessions in India, by the ships of Nations in amity with His Majesty.	Continuance of the East India Company's Trade & Territorial Rights. (See N° 2.)	
7. MILITIA, ENGLISH. ALLOWANCES to DISEMBODIED ADJUTANTS, &c.	39 & 40 Geo. 3. revived and continued	44.	30 May 1800.	For granting, [until, &c.] certain Allowances to Adjutants, Serjeant Majors, and Serjeants of Militia, disembodied under an Act of this Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for enabling his Majesty to accept the services of an additional number of Volunteers from the Militia, under certain restrictions."		
	41 (U.K.) revived, continued and amended, by Annual Militia Acts; The last,	55.				
	4,5 Will. 4.	63. § 22,24.	3 Aug. 1834.	By the last section of the Act 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 63, *that Act* is continued in force until - - See *post*, N° 67.	1 July	1835

(B.) ACTS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT,

PASSED BEFORE THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
8.	21,22Geo.3.	16.	For establishing a Bank, by the name of The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland.	After 1 January on previous Notice to the Bank, and Redemption by Government.	1837
	amended by				
	31 - -	22.			
BANK of IRELAND.	37 - -	50.			
	48 - -	103.	By 3 Geo. 4. c. 26. the Loan of £. 1,250,000 from the Bank to Government under the Act 48 Geo. 3. c. 103. is to be repaid on - - - - - - - -	1 January	1838
	1,2Geo.4.	72.	And the rate of Interest thereon is reduced to 4 per cent. See *post*, N° 25.		
	3 Geo. 4.	26.			

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT;

SUBSEQUENT TO 1ST JANUARY 1801:

THE COMMENCEMENT OF

THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
9. ANNUITIES.	43 Geo. 3.	67.	24 June 1803.	For raising the sum of Twelve Millions, by way of Annuities.	56 Years and 9 Months from 5 April 1803; *i. e.* 5 January	1860
10. YEOMANRY. (Ireland.)	43 Geo. 3. continued as to Ireland.	121.	11 Aug. 1803.	For authorizing the billeting of such troops of Yeomanry [and Volunteer] Cavalry as may be desirous of assembling for the purpose of being trained together in [Great Britain and] Ireland; and for subjecting to military discipline, during the war, such serjeants serving in any [Volunteer or] Yeomanry Corps of Cavalry or Infantry, as receive constant pay, and all trumpeters, drummers, or bugle-men serving therein, and receiving pay at any daily or weekly rate; and for the further regulating of such Yeomanry [and Volunteer] Corps. This Act is repealed with respect to Volunteers in *Great Britain* by 44 Geo. 3. c. 54. a permanent Act; amended by 56 Geo. 3. c. 39. and 7 Geo. 4. c. 58.	END of this PRESENT SESSION, 1835.	
	54 - - and amended	178.				
	56 - - continued	72.				
	58 - - revived & continued	40.				
	1 Geo. 4. continued & amended	48.				
	4 Geo. 4.	15.				
	10 Geo. 4.	30.	1 June 1829.			
11. ROYAL FAMILY.	46 Geo. 3. amended	145.	22 July 1806.	For enabling his Majesty to settle Annuities on certain Branches of the Royal Family.[1] [1] Viz. Dukes of [Clarence,[2]] [Kent,[3]] Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge, [Princess Charlotte of Wales,[4]] [Duchess Dowager of Gloucester,[5]] [Duke of Gloucester,[6]] and Princess Sophia of Gloucester. [2] His present Majesty King William IV. This has ceased, *see* 1 Will. IV. st. 2. c. 25. § 9. [3] [4] [5] [6] Expired as to these Grantees by their decease.	During the Lives of the Grantees.	
	47 (st. 1.)	39.	9 April 1807.			

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
12. ARMS; IRELAND.	47 Geo. 3. (st. 2.) continued & amended	54.	13 Aug. 1807.	To prevent improper persons from having Arms in Ireland.	13 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1835
	50 Geo. 3. continued	109.				
	53 Geo. 3. revived & continued	78.				
	57 Geo. 3.	21.				
	1 Geo. 4. continued	47.				
	4 Geo. 4. continued & amended	14.				
	10 Geo. 4. revived & continued	47.				
	1, 2 Will. IV. continued.	47.				
	2, 3 Will. IV.	70, § 1.	13 Aug. 1834.			
	4, 5 Will. IV.	53, § 1.				
13. PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS, (Trade with.)	51 Geo. 3.	47.	31 May 1811.	For carrying into effect the Provisions of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between his Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal. And see § 8 of 59 Geo. 3. 54. *post*, N° 21.	Continuance of the Treaty (dated 19 Feb. 1810) with Portugal.	
14. CREDITORS: (Scotland.)	54 Geo. 3. continued	137.	25 July 1814.	For rendering the Payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.	5 March and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1835
	3 Geo. 4.	29.				
	4 Geo. 4.	8.				
	6 Geo. 4.	11.				
	7, 8 Geo. 4.	11.				
	10 Geo. 4.	11.				
	1 Will. IV. st. 2.	16.				
	2 Will. IV.	35.				
	4, 5 Will. IV.	74.	14 Aug. 1834.			
15. ROYAL FAMILY.	56 Geo. 3.	24.	11 April 1816.	For better enabling his Majesty to make provision for the Establishment of [her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, and[1]] his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburgh of Saalfield. [1] Expired, as to the Princess, by her decease.	Life of Prince Leopold.	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
16. ROYAL FAMILY.	58 Geo. 3.	24.	8 May 1818.	For enabling his Majesty [to make further Provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; and [1]] to settle an Annuity on the Princess of Hesse, in case she shall survive his said Royal Highness [2]. [1] As to the Duke, see now 1 Geo. 4. c. 108. *post*, N° 23.	[2] The Princess's Life.	
17. ROYAL FAMILY.	58 Geo. 3.	25.	8 May 1818.	For enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, in case of her surviving his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.	Life of the Duchess.	
18. CHURCHES.	58 Geo. 3.	45.	30 May 1818.	For building, and promoting the building, of Additional Churches in populous Parishes. By § 8 of 58 Geo. 3. c. 45. the duration of the Commissions granted to the Commissioners for executing the Acts, unless revoked by the King, was limited to 10 years. By § 1 of 7, 8 Geo. 4. c. 72, the duration is extended to 10 years more.	20 July	1838
	amended					
	59 Geo. 3.	134.				
	3 Geo. 4.	72.				
	5 Geo. 4.	103.				
	and continued					
	7, 8 Geo. 4.	72.	2 July 1827.			
	amended					
	1, 2 Will. IV.	38.	15 Oct. 1831.			
	2, 3 Will. IV.	61.	11 July 1832.			
19. ROYAL FAMILY.	58 Geo. 3.	53.	30 May 1818.	For enabling his Majesty [to make further Provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and [1]] to settle an Annuity on the Princess of Leiningen, in case she shall survive his said Royal Highness [2]. [1] Expired, as to the Duke, by the decease of his Royal Highness. See as to the Princess Alexandrina Victoria of Kent, *post*, N° 48.	[2] The Princess's Life.	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
20. ASSESSED TAXES, (Great Britain.)	59 Geo. 3. amended	51.	2 July 1819.	To relieve persons compounding for their Assessed Taxes from an Annual Assessment, [for the term of three years.]	5 April	1840
	1 Geo. 4. continued & amended	73.		The Act 4 Geo. 4. c. 11. repeals one Moiety of the amount of certain of these Taxes, and the Whole of others.		
	1, 2 Geo. 4. amended	113.		The Act 1 Will. IV. c. 35. repeals the Duty on Sons of Employers under 21; and on certain Horses and Carriages.		
	3 Geo. 4.	50.		§ 9 of the Act 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 54, enables Persons desirous of continuing their Compositions to deliver their Contract, &c. in England before - - - - -	5 April	1835
	4 Geo. 4.	11 § 3, &c. 45.		——— In Scotland before Whit Sunday (and see § 27 of that Act.)	7 July	1835
	5 Geo. 4. continued & amended	44.		By § 1 (and see § 5) Assessments for the year ending 5 April 1835 shall remain at the same amount (if compounded for under this Act) for 5 years, *i. e.* until - - - - -	5 April	1840
	7 Geo. 4.	22.				
	10 Geo. 4.	21.				
	1 Will. IV.	35.				
	1, 2 Will. IV.	7.				
	2, 3 Will. IV. continued	113.				
	3, 4 Will. IV. continued & amended	34.				
	4, 5 Will. IV.	54.	13 Aug. 1834.			
21. AMERICAN AND PORTUGAL TRADE.	59 Geo. 3.	54.	2 July 1819.	To carry into effect a Convention of Commerce, concluded between his Majesty and the United States of America, and a Treaty with the Prince Regent of Portugal.	[Duration of the Convention with America, dated 20th October 1818.]	
				As to Portugal trade, see also *ante*, N° 13; and see § 12. of 59 Geo. 3. c. 54. as to similar treaties with other Powers, and *post*, N° 31, as to American Trade; and 2, 3 Will. IV. c. 84. §62–64, as to future Treaties with Foreign Powers.		
22. SEAMEN'S WAGES.	59 Geo. 3. continued	58.	2 July 1819.	For facilitating the Recovery of the Wages of Seamen in the Merchant Service.	28 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1840
	7 Geo. 4.	69.	26 May 1826.			
	3, 4 Will. IV.	88.	28 Aug. 1833.			
23. ROYAL FAMILY.	1 Geo. 4.	108.	24 July 1820.	For enabling His Majesty to settle Annuities upon certain Branches of the Royal Family, in lieu of Annuities which have ceased upon the demise of his late Majesty.	[1] Lives of the several Grantees.	
				[1] § 1. As to Annuities under this Act to Dukes of [York,[2]] [Clarence[3]] and Cambridge, Princesses Augusta-Sophia, Hesse-Homburg, [Elizabeth,] Duchess of Gloucester [Mary,] and Princess Sophia.		
				[2] Expired by H. R. Highness's death, 5 Jan. 1827.		
				[3] His present Majesty King William IV. This has ceased; *see* 1 Will. IV. st. 2. c. 25. § 9.		

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
24. INSOLVENT DEBTORS, (Ireland.)	1, 2 Geo. 4. amended	59.	23 June 1821.	For the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland.	13 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1835
	3 Geo. 4. continued	124.				
	7, 8 Geo. 4. continued & amended	22.				
	10 Geo. 4. continued	36.				
	1 Will. IV.	33.				
	2 Will. IV. amended	38.				
	1, 2 Will. IV. continued	31 § 22				
	4, 5 Will. IV.	56.	13 Aug. 1834.			
25. BANK of IRELAND.	1, 2 Geo. 4.	72. *	2 July 1821.	To establish an agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, for advancing the sum of £. 500,000 (I. C.) and to enable the said Governor and Company to enlarge the Capital Stock or Fund of the said Bank to £. 3,000,000. * § 2. Time of repayment to the Bank by Government; (and see 3 Geo. 4. c. 6. *ante*, N° 8.)	1 January	1838
26. LAGAN NAVIGATION, (Spirits.)	1, 2 Geo. 4.	96.	10 July 1821.	For charging a Duty on British Spirits brought into certain parts of the district of Lisburne, in Ireland. * 27 Geo. 2 (I.) c. 3: 54 Geo. 3. c. 231 (local.)	25 Dec. During continuance of the Lagan Navigation Acts. *	1835
27. HIGHLAND ROADS and BRIDGES, (Scotland.)	4 Geo. 4. amended	56.	8 July 1823.	For maintaining in repair the Military and Parliamentary Roads and Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland; and also certain Ferry Piers and Shipping Quays erected by the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges. The Act 5 Geo. 4. also amends 59 Geo. 3. c. 135, a permanent Act, for the Repair of other Roads, &c. in Scotland.	8 July and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1844
	5 Geo. 4.	38.	17 May 1824.			
28. NEW-FOUNDLAND, (Judicature.)	5 Geo. 4. continued	67.	17 June 1824.	For the better administration of Justice in Newfoundland; and for other purposes.	Until repealed, &c. by the Colonial Legislature.	
	10 Geo. 4.	17.	14 May 1829.			
	2, 3 Will. IV.	78. § 1.	1 Aug. 1832.			
29. NEW-FOUNDLAND, (Marriages.)	5 Geo. 4. continued	68.	17 June 1824.	To repeal an Act [57 Geo. 3. c. 51.] to regulate the Celebration of Marriages in Newfoundland; and to make further Provisions for the Celebration of Marriages in the said Colony and its Dependencies.	Until repealed, &c. by the Colonial Legislature.	
	10 Geo. 4.	17.	14 May 1829.			
	2, 3 Will. IV.	78. § 1.	1 Aug. 1832.			

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
30. ROYAL FAMILY.	6 Geo. 4.	71.	22 June 1825.	To enable His Majesty to grant an annual Sum to his Royal Highness Ernest Augustus Duke of Cumberland, for the purpose of enabling his said Royal Highness to provide for the Support and Education of his Highness Prince George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus of Cumberland.	Until the Prince shall attain 18 years of age, *i. e.* 27 May	1837
31. AMERICAN Trade, &c.	7 Geo. 4.	5.	22 Mar. 1826.	To give effect to Treaties of Commerce with Countries in America not at present provided with National Merchant Shipping.	Seven Years after Date of respective Treaties.	
32. INSOLVENTS, (England.)	7 Geo. 4.	57. (see § 91)	26 May 1826.	To amend and consolidate the Laws for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.	1 June and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1835
	continued & amended					
	1 Will. IV.	38.				
	2 Will. IV.	44.	6 June 1832.			
33. INSOLVENTS, EAST INDIES.	9 Geo. 4.	73.	19 July 1828.	To provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies; until - -	1 March	1836
	continued.					
	2 Will. IV.	43.	1 June 1832.			
34. NEW SOUTH WALES, &c.	9 Geo. 4.	83.	25 July 1828.	To provide for the Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual Government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto.	31 December and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1836
35. CANADA, Welland Canal.	9 Geo. 4.	91.	25 July 1828.	To authorize the advance of a certain Sum out of the Consolidated Fund, for the completion of the Welland Canal Navigation in Upper Canada. (To be re-paid in 10 Years.)	25 July	1838

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
36. AUSTRALIA, NEW HOLLAND.	10 Geo. 4.	22.	14 May 1829.	To provide for the Government of His Majesty's Settlements in Western Australia, on the Western Coast of New Holland.	END of this PRESENT SESSION.	
37. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.	10 Geo. 4. amended.	56. *	19 June 1823.	To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Friendly Societies. * § 40, of 10 Geo. 4, c. 56. as to continuance of former Acts, and Societies established under them, was prolonged by § 1. of 2 Will. IV. c. 37. until 29 September 1834; and by § 14 of 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 40, is further prolonged until they shall conform to the Act 10 Geo. IV. as amended by 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 40.	Until conformity with 10 Geo. 4. c. c. 56, &c.	
	2 Will. IV.	37.	23 May 1832.			
	4, 5 Will. IV.	40	30 July 1834.			
38. ANNUITIES.	11 Geo. 4.	13.	3 May 1830.	For transferring certain Annuities of £. 4 per cent. per annum into Annuities of £. 3. 10 *s.* or £. 5 per cent. per annum.		
				§ 1. The New £. 3. 10 *s.* per cents per annum are not redeemable until after - -	5 January	1840
				§ 2. The New £. 5 per cents after - -	5 January	1873
39. NOVA SCOTIA (Canal.)	1 Will. IV.	34.	16 July 1830.	To authorize the advance of a certain Sum out of the Consolidated Fund for the completion of the Shubenaccadie Canal in Nova Scotia.		
				§ 1. To be re-paid in 10 years - - -	16 July	1840
40. ARMS, Importation, &c. (Ireland.)	1 Will. IV. continued	44.	16 July 1830.	To regulate the Importation of Arms, Gunpowder and Ammunition into Ireland; and the making, removing, selling and keeping of Arms, Gunpowder and Ammunition in Ireland.	13 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1835
	2, 3 Will. IV.	70. § 2.	1 August 1832.			
	4, 5 Will. IV.	53. § 2.	13 Aug. 1834.			
41. BEER, &c. Hereditary Duties.	1 Will. IV.	51.	16 July 1830.	To Repeal certain of the Duties on Cyder in the United Kingdom, and upon Beer and Ale in Great Britain, and to make other Provisions in relation thereto.		
				§ 5. Annual Payments to His Majesty in lieu of Hereditary Duties on Beer, Ale and Cyder.	Life of THE KING.	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*
42. FISHERIES, (Ireland.)	1 Will. IV.	54.	16 July 1830.	To revive, continue and amend several Acts relating to the Fisheries. § 8. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland may direct the issue of certain Sums; for completing Piers, &c. and paying Officers, in Ireland, during five years, to - -	5 April 1835
43. ROYAL FAMILY. REGENCY.	1 Will. IV. Stat. 2.	2.	23 Dec. 1830.	To provide for the Administration of the Government, in case the Crown shall descend to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, Daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, being under the age of Eighteen Years; and for the care and guardianship of her Person. [The duration of this Act depends also on the Birth of Issue of His Majesty by The Queen.]	Life of THE PRINCESS until 24 May 1837.
44. THE KING. Civil List. Hereditary Revenue.	1 Will. IV. Stat. 2.	25.	23 April 1831.	For the Support of His Majesty's Household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. *See* 2, 3 Will. IV. c. 116, as to Salaries and Payments heretofore made out of the Civil List Revenue, and 3, 4 Will. IV. c. 81, as to Furniture, &c. of Buckingham Palace.	Life of His present MAJESTY, King William IV.
45. DUCHY of CORNWALL.	1, 2 Will. IV.	5.	30 July 1831.	To enable His Majesty to make Leases, Copies and Grants of Offices, Lands and Hereditaments, parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same.	While the Duchy remains vested in THE KING.
46. ROYAL FAMILY. THE QUEEN.	1, 2 Will. IV.	11.	2 Aug. 1831.	For enabling His Majesty to make provision for supporting the Royal Dignity of The Queen in case she shall survive His Majesty.	Life of HER MAJESTY.
47. DEAN FOREST.	1, 2 Will. IV. 3, 4 Will. IV. 4, 5 Will. IV.	12. 38. 59.	2 Aug. 1831. 14 Aug. 1833. 13 Aug. 1834.	For ascertaining the Boundaries of the Forest of Dean, and for inquiring into the Rights and Privileges claimed by Free Miners of the Hundred of Saint Briavels and for other purposes. Time for making Reports under § 14. of the first Act, extended by the second, and further by the third Act.	END of this PRESENT SESSION.

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*
48. ROYAL FAMILY. DUCHESS OF KENT. PRINCESS ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA.	1, 2 Will. IV.	20.	6 Sept. 1831.	To enable His Majesty to grant an annual Sum to Her Royal Highness Victoria Maria Louisa, Duchess of Kent, for a more adequate Provision for her Royal Highness, and for the honourable Support and Education of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandrina Victoria of Kent. As to £. 4,000 - - - - -	Life of the Duchess of Kent.
				As to £. 6,000 - - - - -	Life of the Princess Victoria.
49. PUBLIC WORKS, (Ireland.)	1, 2 Will. IV. amended	33.	15 Oct. 1831.	For the Extension and Promotion of Public Works in Ireland. *See* § 97 of 1, 2 Will. IV. c. 33. As to determination or suspension of the powers of the Act under orders of the Treasury.	
	4, 5 Will. IV.	91. § 4, &c.	15 Aug. 1834.	§ 4. of the Act 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 91. relating to the Repair of Roads, on the application of the Postmaster General, is in force only until	15 August, and END of then NEXT SESSION. 1835
50. CHARITIES.	4, 5 Will. IV. *See* 2 Will. IV.	34.	15 Oct. 1831.	For appointing Commissioners to continue the Inquiries concerning Charities in England and Wales for Two Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.	
		57. § 1.	23 June 1832.	The Act 2 Will. IV., c. 57, § 1. appears to continue the Act 1, 2 Will. IV. c. 34, indefinitely as to certain matters.	
51. FEVER HOSPITALS, (Ireland.)	2 Will. IV. *See* 4, 5 Will. IV.	9.	20 Feb. 1832.	To amend two Acts passed in the 58th and 59th years of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, for establishing Fever Hospitals, and for preventing Contagious Diseases in Ireland.	END of this PRESENT SESSION.
		46.	13 Aug. 1834.	The Act 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 46, is for amending the Irish Act 58 Geo. 3, c. 47, and is not limited in duration.	
52. LINEN and HEMPEN MANUFACTURES, (Ireland.)	2, 3 Will. IV.	77.	1 Aug. 1832.	For the better Regulation of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures of Ireland.	END of this PRESENT SESSION.

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
53. PARTY PROCESSIONS (Ireland.)	2, 3 Will. IV.	118.	16 Aug. 1832.	To restrain, for Five Years, in certain cases, Party Processions in Ireland. *See* § 4.	16 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1837
54. IRELAND, Disturbances and Associations.	3 Will. IV.	4.	2 April 1833.	For the more effectual Suppression of local Disturbances and dangerous Associations in Ireland.	1 August	1835
	continued and modified.					
	4, 5 Will. IV.	38.	30 July 1834.			
55. POLICE OFFICES.	3, 4 Will. IV.	19.	18 June 1833.	For the more effectual Administration of Justice, in the office of a Justice of the Peace in the several Police Offices established in the Metropolis, and for the more effectual prevention of Depredations on the River Thames and its vicinity, for three years. See § 54.	5 July and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1836
56. REAL and mixed ACTIONS.	3, 4 Will. IV.	27.	24 July 1833.	For the Limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property, and for simplifying the Remedies for trying the Rights thereto. § 36, 37. Real and mixed Actions, &c. abolished (except Writs of Dower, Quare Impedit, and Ejectment) - - - - -	in certain Cases, after 1 June	1835
57. POOR Scotch and Irish Removal.	3, 4 Will. IV.	40.	14 Aug. 1833.	To repeal certain Acts relating to the Removal of poor Persons born in Scotland and Ireland, and chargeable to parishes in England, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof, until - -	1 May and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1836
58. LAW Amendment.	3, 4 Will. IV.	42.	14 Aug. 1833.	For the further Amendment of the Law and the better Advancement of Justice. § 3. Limitation of certain Actions to be brought after the end of the Session 3, 4 Will. IV.	Ten Years, One Year, and Three Years, i. e. 29 August	1843 1835 1837

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
59. SLAVERY, Abolition.	3, 4 Will. IV.	73.	28 Aug. 1833.	For the Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies; for promoting the industry of the manumitted Slaves, and for compensating the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such Slaves.		
				§ 5. Apprenticeship of prædial Labourers not to continue beyond - - - - -	1 August	1840
				§ 6. Of non-prædial not beyond - - -	1 August	1838
				§ 12. Slaves emancipated throughout the British Colonies, from - - - - -	1 August	1834
				See § 65 as to time of operation or ceasing of the Act in the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius.		
60. EAST INDIA Company and Territories.	3, 4 Will. IV.	85.	28 Aug. 1833.	For effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories, till - - - - -	30 April	1854
				§ 12. Dividend shall be subject to Redemption by Parliament (on 12 months notice) upon and at any time after - - - - -	30 April	1874
				§ 13. If the Company be deprived of the Government of India on or after 30th April 1854, they may demand Redemption of the Dividend.		
61. MUTINY ACT (Army.)	4 Will. IV.	6.	26 March 1834.	For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.		
				Continuance: In Great Britain - - -	25 April	1835
				- - - - Ireland, Jersey, &c. - -	1 May	
				- - - - Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, Spain and Portugal - -	1 August	
				- - - - Elsewhere in Europe, and in the West Indies and America -	1 Sept.	
				- - - - Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, St. Helena, and West Coast of Africa - - -	1 January	1836
				- - - - Elsewhere - - -	1 February	1837
				See § 79 of the Act, and the proviso at the end thereof, as to commencement of the Act in Foreign Parts, by promulgation in General Orders.		
62. MUTINY ACT, (Marine Forces.)	4 Will. IV.	4.	26 March 1834.	For the regulation of His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.		
				Continuance: In Great Britain - - -	25 April	1835
				- - - - Ireland, Jersey, &c. - -	1 May	
				- - - - Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal -	25 July	
				- - - - Elsewhere in Europe, and the West Indies, North America, and Cape of Good Hope -	25 Sept.	
				- - - - Elsewhere - - - -	25 Nov.	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
63. ANNUAL DUTIES, Sugar.	4 Will. IV.	5.	26 Mar. 1834.	For continuing to His Majesty until the 5th day of July 1835, certain Duties on Sugar imported into the United Kingdom, for the Service of the year 1834 - - - - - - -	5 July	1835
				Bounties on refined Sugars are granted by 3, 4 Will. IV. c. 58. § 2. [a permanent Act] during the Continuance of the Duties on Sugar.		
				See § 11 of the Act 4 Will. IV. c. 5. as to account of Exchequer Bills to be taken upon or within 10 days after - - - -	5 July	1835
64. INDEMNITY OFFICES, &c.	3 Will. IV.	9.	26 Mar. 1834.	To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Time limited for those purposes respectively, until - - - - - -	25 March	1835
				The other provisions of the Act as to Affidavits of Attornies' Clerks Expired on the 1st day of Hilary Term, 12th January 1835.		
65. TURNPIKE ROAD ACTS, G. B.	4 Will. IV.	10.	26 Mar. 1834.	For continuing the several Acts for regulating the Turnpike Roads in Great Britain, which will expire with the present or the next Session of Parliament. § 1., or if Parliament be then sitting, until the End of that Session -	1 June	1836
66. OFFICES and PENSIONS.	4 Will. IV.	11.	26 Mar. 1834.	For continuing to His Majesty, until 5th July 1835, certain Duties on Offices and Pensions, for the Service of the year 1834, [and to appropriate any Sums arising from the Redemption of the Land Tax.] - - -	5 July	1835
				This latter part is permanent.		
67. MILITIA, G. B. & I.	4, 5 Will. IV.	63.	13 Aug. 1834.	To defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and Contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland; and to grant Allowances in certain cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quarter Masters, Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of the Militia, until - - -	1 July	1835

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Matter.	*Date.*	*Ch.*	*When passed.*	*Title of the Act.*	*Duration.*	
68. MILITIA, U. K. Suspending Ballot.	4, 5 Will. IV.	64.	13 Aug. 1834.	To suspend, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, the making of Lists, and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom. *See* § 2. as to proceedings under Order of Council during such Suspension.	END of this PRESENT SESSION.	
69. POOR LAW Commissioners.	4, 5 Will. IV.	76.	14 Aug. 1834.	For the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales. § 10. Power of the Commissioners, and of appointing them - - - - - - § 17. Rules in force shall be laid before Parliament within One Week after the commencement of every Session.	14 August And END of then NEXT SESSION.	1839
70. STARCH, &c.	4, 5 Will. IV.	77.	14 Aug. 1834.	For Repealing the Duties on Starch, Stone Bottles, Sweets or made Wines, Mead or Metheglin; and on Scale-board made from Wood. § 2. As to removing Starch from Ireland to Great Britain.	10 April	1835
71. TURNPIKE and POST ROAD ACTS Ireland.	4, 5 Will. IV.	91.	15 Aug. 1834.	To continue for One Year, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the several Acts for regulating the Turnpike Roads which will expire during the present, or before the End of the next Session of Parliament; and to amend the several Acts regulating the Post Roads in *Ireland*.	15 August And END of then NEXT SESSION.	1835
72. SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.	4, 5 Will. IV.	95.	15 Aug. 1834.	To empower His Majesty to erect Southern Australia into a British Province or Provinces; and to provide for the Colonization and Government thereof. § 25. If after 10 years from the passing of the Act the Population shall be less than 20,000 natural-born Subjects, Public Lands then unsold may be disposed of by the Crown.	15 August	1844

II.

EXPIRED LAWS;

VIZ.:

BETWEEN 4 FEBRUARY 1834 AND 19 FEBRUARY 1835.

Extending to	*Subject.*	*Original Acts.*	*Last continuing Acts.*	*Time of Expiration.*	
1. I.	POST-OFFICE.	2 Will. IV. c. 15. § 31. as to Charitable Institutions.	- - - - -	24 March	1834
2. E.	AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.	2, 3 Will. IV. c. 96.	- - - - -	25 March	1834
3. U. K.	EAST-INDIA WRITERS.	7 Geo. IV. c. 56. § 1, 2.	10 Geo. IV. c. 16. § 1.	10 April	1834
4. U. K.	EAST-INDIA COMPANY. (Tea & China Trade.)	3, 4 Will. IV. c. 85. § 3. &c. as to exclusive Right of the Company.	*See* 3, 4 Will. IV. c. 93. 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 33. (Permanent Acts.)	22 April	1834
5. I.	GRAND JURIES.	59 Geo. III. c. 84.	3, 4 Will. IV. c. 78, § 88.	1 May	1834
6. I.	OFFENCES, (Trial of.)	3, 4 Will. IV. c. 79.	- - - - -	1 August	1834
7. E. & S.	CHOLERA.	2 Will. IV. cc. 10. 11. 27.	- - - - -	10 August.	1834
8. I.	PRISONERS, Removal of.	2, 3 Will. IV. c. 83.	- - - - -	End of Session, 15 August.	1834

II.—EXPIRED LAWS—*continued.*

Extending to	*Subject.*	*Original Acts.*	*Last continuing Acts.*	*Time of Expiration.*	
9. E.	INSANE PERSONS.	2, 3 Will. IV. c. 107. 3, 4 Will. IV. c. 64.	- - - - -	End of Session, 15 August.	1834
10. I.	TITHES, Landlord's Option to pay.	3, 4 Will. IV. c. 100. § 27.	- - - - -	29 August	1834
11. E.	CHARING-CROSS Improvements, London.	1, 2 Will. IV. c. 29. § 6.	- - - -	27 September	1834
12. G. B.	NEWFOUND-LAND FISHERIES.	5 Geo. IV. c. 51.	2, 3 Will. IV. c. 79.	31 December	1834
13. U. K.	INDEMNITY, Attornies' Clerks.	4 Will. IV. c. 9. § 6.	- - - - -	12 January	1835
14. U. K.	STAMPS RELIEF.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 57. § 4.	- - - - -	13 February	1835

III.

EXPIRING LAWS;

VIZ.:

AT THE END OF THE PRESENT SESSION:

Or after 19th February 1835, and on or before 1st August 1836, &c.*

ACTS EXPIRING AT THE END OF THE PRESENT SESSION, 5 WILL. IV.

Extending to	*Subject.*	*Original Acts.*	*Last continuing Acts.*	N° *in Register.*
I.	YEOMANRY.	43 Geo. III. c. 121.	10 Geo. IV. c. 30.	10.
U. K.	AUSTRALIA, (Western.)	10 Geo. IV. c. 22.	- - - -	36.
I.	ARMS, (Importation, &c.)	1 Will. IV. c. 44.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 53. § 2.	40.
E.	FOREST of DEAN.	1, 2 Will. IV. c. 12.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 59.	47.
I.	FEVER HOSPITALS.	2 Will. IV. c. 9.	*See* 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 46.	51.
I.	LINEN MANUFACTURES.	2, 3 Will. IV. c. 77.	- - - -	52.
U. K.	MILITIA, (Suspending Ballot.)	3, 4 Will. IV. c. 21.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 64.	68.

* *N. B.*—"&c." after any Date in the following List, signifies—*to the End of the Session* which will commence next after the Date specified.

ACTS EXPIRING after 19th February 1835, and on or before 1st August 1836, &c.

Period of Duration.	*Extending to*	*Subject.*	*Original Acts.*	*Last continuing Acts.*	*N° in Register.*
1835:					
5 March, &c.	S.	Creditors	54 Geo. III. c. 137.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 74.	14.
25 March	U. K.	Indemnity Offices	4 Will. IV. c. 9.	-	64.
5 April	E.	Assessed Taxes	59 Geo. III. c. 51.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 54.	20.
	I.	Fisheries	1 Will. IV. c. 54. § 8.	-	42.
10 April	U. K.	Starch	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 77. § 2.	-	70.
25 April	U. K.	Mutiny Acts	4 Will. IV. cc. 4, 6.	-	61, 62
1 June	U. K.	Real Actions	3, 4 Will. IV. c. 27. §§ 36, 37.	-	56.
1 June, &c.	E.	Insolvents	7 Geo. IV. c. 57. 1 Will. IV. c. 38.	2 Will. IV. c. 44.	32.
1 July	E.	Militia Allowances	39, 40 Geo. III. c. 44.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 63. §§ 23, 27.	7.
	G. B. & I.	Militia Pay, &c.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 63.	-	67.
5 July	E.	Annual Duties; Sugar	4 Will. IV. c. 5.	-	63.
	G. B.	Offices and Pensions	4 Will. IV. c. 11.	-	66.
5 July, &c.	E.	Police Offices	3, 4 Will. IV. c. 19.	-	55.
7 July	S.	Assessed Taxes	59 Geo. III. c. 51.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 54. §§ 9, 27.	20.
1 August	I.	Disturbances and Associations	3 Will. IV. c. 4.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 38.	54.
13 August, &c.	I.	Insolvent Debtors	1, 2 Geo. IV. c. 59.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 56.	24.
	I.	Arms; possessing	47 Geo. III. st. 2. c. 54.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 53. § 1.	12.
		—— importing	1 Will. IV. c. 44.	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 53. § 2.	40.
15 August, &c.	I.	Turnpike and Post Road Acts	4, 5 Will. IV. c. 91.	-	71.
25 December	I.	Lagan Navigation	1, 2 Geo. IV. c. 96.	-	26.
1836:					
1 March	U. K.	Insolvents; East Indies	9 Geo. IV. c. 73.	2 Will. IV. c. 43.	33.
1 May, &c.	S. & I.	Poor Removal	3, 4 Will. IV. c. 40.	-	57.
1 June	G. B.	Turnpike Road Acts	4 Will. IV. c. 10.	-	65.
5 July	E.	Police Offices	3, 4 Will. IV. c. 19.	-	55.

IV.

LIST OF LAWS,

WHEREOF

THE DURATION DEPENDS ON PUBLIC CONTINGENCIES.

Extending to	*Matter.*	*Original Acts.*	*Last continuing Acts.*	*Duration.*	N° *in Register.*
1. U.K.	THE KING; (Payment in lieu of Hereditary Duties on Beer and Cyder.) (Civil List.)	1 Will. IV. c. 51. § 5.	- - - - - - - -	Life of The King.	41.
		1 Will. IV. stat. 2. c. 25.	- - - - - - - -		44.
2. U. K.	THE QUEEN.	1,2 Will. IV. c. 11. -	- - - - - - - -	Life of The Queen.	46.
3. U. K.	REGENCY.	1 Will. IV. stat. 2. c. 2.	- - - - - - - -	Life of the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, until 24 May 1837.	43.
4. G. B.	ROYAL FAMILY.	18 Geo. III. c. 31. -	- - - - - - - -	Lives of Grantees;	4.
		46 Geo. III. c. 145.			11.
		47 Geo. III. st. 1. c. 39.			15.
		52 Geo. III. c. 57. -			16.
		56 Geo. III. c. 24. -			17.
		58 Geo. III. cc. 24. 25. 53.			19.
		1 Geo. IV. c. 108. § 1.	- - - - - - - -	Lives of Grantees -	23.
		6 Geo. IV. c. 71. -	- - - - - - - -	Life of Prince George of Cumberland until 27 May 1837	30.
		1,2 Will. IV. c. 20. -	- - - - - - - -	Lives of the Duchess of Kent and her daughter the Princess Victoria.	48.
5. E.	CORNWALL Duchy.	1,2 Will. IV. c. 5. -	- - - - - - - -	While the Duchy is vested in The King.	45.
6. E.	BANK of England.	5, 6 W. & M. c. 20. § 20.	10 Geo. IV. c. 31. § 24.	Until Redemption of Bank Annuities.	1.
		8, 9 Wm. III. c. 20. § 26-28 - - -			
		9, 10 Will. III. c. 44. § 75.			
		6 Anne, c. 22. § 9. -			
		7 Anne, c. 7. § 5, 6, 7, 61. - - - - - -			
		12 Anne, c. 11. § 23-25.	- - - - - - - -	Expiration of One Years' Notice within Six Months after 1 August 1844.	3.
		15 Geo. II. c. 13. § 3, 5.			
		4 Geo. III. c. 25. § 12-14			
		21 Geo. III. c. 60. § 11, 12			
		39, 40 Geo. III. c. 28. § 14, 15 - - -			
		7 Geo. IV. c. 46. -			

IV. ACTS whereof the Duration depends on PUBLIC CONTINGENCIES—*continued.*

Extending to	*Matter.*	*Original Acts.*	*Last continuing Acts.*	*Duration.*	*N° in Register.*
7. I.	BANK of Ireland.	21, 22 Geo. III. (I.) c. 16. 48 Geo. III. c. 103. - 3 Geo. IV. c. 26. -	- - - - - - - -	Expiration of 12 Months' Notice after 1 January 1837.	8.
		48 Geo. III. c. 103. - 1, 2 Geo. IV. c. 72. - 3 Geo. IV. c. 26. -	- - - - - - - -	1 January 1838, Time of Repayment.	8. 25.
8. E.	EAST INDIA COMPANY.	9, 10 W. III. c. 44, &c. 37 Geo. III. c. 117. -	53 Geo. III. c. 155. § 3.	Expiration of three Years' Notice to be given after 10 April 1831.	2. 6.
9. U. K.	PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS; Trade with.	51 Geo. III. c. 47. - 59 Geo. III. c. 54. § 8.	- - - - - -	Continuance of Treaty with Portugal.	13. 21.
10. U. K.	AMERICAN Trade, &c.	59 Geo. III. c. 54.	- - - - - -	Continuance of Treaties.	21.
		7 Geo. IV. c. 5.	- - - - - -	Seven Years after date of Treaties.	31.
11. U. K.	BOUNTIES and ALLOWANCES of Customs.	3, 4 Will. IV. c. 58. (A permanent Act.)	- - - - - - -	Continuance of Duties of Customs.	—
12. I.	PUBLIC WORKS.	1, 2 Will. IV. c. 33. (*See* § 97. 103.)	- - - - - -	Orders of the Treasury.	49.
13. U. K.	NEWFOUND-LAND.	5 Geo. IV. cc. 67, 68.	10 Geo. IV. c. 17. 2, 3 Will. IV. c. 78.	Until Repealed by Colonial Legislature.	28. 29.
14. E.	FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.	10 Geo. IV. c. 56. 2 Will. IV. c. 37. 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 40.	- - - - - -	Continuance of former Acts, until conformity with 10 Geo. IV.	37.

INDEX

OF THE SUBJECT-MATTER OF THE ACTS CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT.

N.B.—The FIGURES refer to the Number in the Register of TEMPORARY LAWS; Except when *Exp.* is prefixed, which refers to the List of EXPIRED LAWS.

The * signifies that the Article relates *exclusively* to Ireland.

A.	N° in Register.
ALEXANDRINA (Princess) - *See* Royal Family.	48.
American Trade, &c. - - -	21, 31.
Annual Duties, (Sugar) - - -	63.
Annuities, Public - - - - and *see* Royal Family.	5, 9, 38.
* Arms, Possession of - - -	12.
* ——— Importation of - - -	40.
Assessed Taxes: ——— Composition - - -	20.
* Associations - - - -	54.
Attornies (Clerks of) - - -	*Exp.* 13.
Augusta Sophia (Princess); *See* Royal Family.	
Australia (Western) - - -	36.
——— (Southern) - - -	72.

B.	
Bank of England - - - -	1, 3.
* ——— of Ireland - - - -	8, 25.
Beer (Duties, &c.) - - -	41.
Bounties; (*See* List IV. No. 11.)	
Bridges and Roads (Highlands) -	27.

C.	N° in Register.
Cambridge (Duke and Duchess); - *See* Royal Family.	4, 11, 16, 23.
Canada, (Welland Canal) - - and *see* Nova Scotia.	35.
Charing Cross Improvement - -	*Exp.* 11.
Charities - - - - -	50.
Cholera - - - - -	*Exp.* 7.
Churches - - - - -	18.
Civil List - - - - -	44.
Cornwall Duchy - - - -	45.
Creditors, (Scotland) - - -	14.
Cumberland, (Duke and Duchess); *See* Royal Family.	

D.	
Dean Forest - - - -	47.
Debtors, Insolvent - - -	*24. 32. 33.
* Disturbances - - - -	54.

E.	
East India Company, (Charter), &c.	2, 60.
——— (Friendly Ships)	6.
——— Writers - -	*Exp.* 3.
——— Tea and China Trade -	*Exp.* 4.
Elizabeth, (Princess); - - - *See* Royal Family.	4. 23.

	N° in Register.
F.	
* Fever Hospitals	51.
Fisheries:	
* ——— Irish	42.
——— Newfoundland	*Exp.* 12.
Foreign Shipping	6.
Forest of Dean	47.
Friendly Societies	37.
Funds;—*See* Annuities.	
G.	
George, (Prince, of Cumberland); *See* Royal Family.	30.
Gloucester, (Duke and Duchess); *See* Royal Family.	4, 11, 23.
* Grand Juries	*Exp.* 5.
* Gunpowder	40.
H.	
* Hempen Manufactures;—*See* Linen.	
Hereditary Duties, (Beer)	41.
——— Revenue	44.
Highland Roads and Bridges	27.
I.	
Indemnity, Offices, &c.	64. *Exp.* 13.
Insane Persons	*Exp.* 9.
Insolvent Debtors, England	32.
——— * Ireland	24.
——— East Indies	33.
K.	
Kent, (Duchess and Princess); *See* Royal Family.	
KING, Civil List (Hereditary Revenue)	44.
——— Hereditary Duties (Beer)	41.
[*See* also Cornwall Duchy; Royal Family.]	
L.	
Labourers in Agriculture	*Exp.* 2.
Lace;—*See* Silk Manufactures.	
* Lagan Navigation	26.
Law Amendment	58.
Leopold, Prince;—(*See* Royal Family.)	15.
* Linen and Hempen Manufactures	52.
Lunatics	53.
M.	
Militia:	
——— Allowances to Adjutants, &c.	7.
——— Disembodied, Pay, &c.	67.
——— Suspending Ballot	68.
Mutiny Act, (Army)	61.
——— (Marines)	62.

	N° in Register.
N.	
Newfoundland:	
——— Fisheries	*Exp.* 12.
——— Judicature	28.
——— Marriages	29.
New Holland	36.
New South Wales	34.
Nova Scotia (Canal)	39.
O.	
* Offences, Trial of	*Exp.* 6.
Offices, Indemnity	64.
Offices and Pensions Duty	66.
P.	
* Party Processions	53.
Pensions and Offices	66.
Plantations;—*See* Coffee—Wool.	
Police Offices	55.
Poor, Scotch and Irish (Removal)	57.
—— English and Welch (Commission)	69.
Portugal Trade	13, 21.
* Post Office	*Exp.* 1.
* Post Roads	71.
Princes and Princesses; *See* Royal Family.	
* Prisoners	*Exp.* 8.
* Processions	53.
* Public Works	49.
Q.	
The Queen	46.
R.	
Real Actions	56.
Regency	43.
Roads and Bridges, Highland	27.
ROYAL FAMILY;	
Princes and Princesses	4, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 30, 48.
Adolphus Frederick; *See* Cambridge (Duke.)	
Alexandrina Victoria, Princess, of Kent	48.
Augusta Sophia, Princess	4, 23.
Augustus Frederick; *See* Sussex (Duke.)	
Cambridge, Duke	4, 11, 16, 23.
——— Duchess	16.
Cumberland, Duke	4, 11, 23, 30.
——— Duchess	17.
——— Prince George of,	30.
Elizabeth, Princess	4, 23.
Ernest Augustus; *See* Cumberland (Duke.)	

	N° in Register.
ROYAL FAMILY—*continued.*	
George, Prince, of Cumberland -	30.
Gloucester, Duke - - -	4, 11, 23.
——— Duchess - - -	23.
Hesse, Princess; *See* Cambridge, Duchess.	
Hesse Homburg, Princess; *See* Elizabeth (Princess.)	
Kent, Duchess - - -	19, 48.
Leiningen, Princess;—*See* Kent, Duchess.	
Leopold, Prince - - -	15.
Mary, Princess;—*See* Gloucester, Duchess.	
The Queen - - - - -	46.
Sophia, Princess - - -	4, 23.
Sophia-Matilda, Princess - -	4, 11.
Sussex, Duke - - - -	4, 11, 23.
William Frederick; *See* Gloucester (Duke.)	
S.	
Seamen's Wages - - - -	22.
Shipping, Foreign, in British Colonies	6.
Shubenaccadie Canal (Nova Scotia) -	39.
Slavery, Abolition - - -	59.
Societies;—*See* Associations.	
Soldiers;—*See* Innkeepers—Mutiny.	
Sophia, Princess;—*See* Royal Family.	
Sophia-Matilda, Princess; *See* Royal Family.	
South Sea Company;—*See* KING.	
South Wales, New;—*See* N.	
* Spirits (Lagan Navigation) - -	26.
Stamps (Relief) - - . -	*Exp.* 14.
Starch - - - - -	70.
Sugar Duties - - - -	63.
Sussex, Duke;—*See* Royal Family.	4, 11, 23.
T.	
Taxes;—*See* Assessed Taxes.	
Thames Police - - - -	55.
* Tithes (Composition) - - -	*Exp.* 10.
Turnpike Road Acts - - -	65.
* Turnpike Roads (Ireland) - -	71.
U. & V.	
Van Diemen's Land - - -	34.
Victoria, Princess;—*See* Royal Family.	48.
* Unlawful Societies or Assemblies. *See* Associations.	
W.	
* Watching;—*See* * Lighting.	
Welland Canal (Canada) - -	35.
Whale Fisheries;—*See* Fisheries.	
Wide Streets;—*See* Dublin.	
Y.	
* Yeomanry - - - - -	10.

605

REPORT

FROM THE

COMMITTEE

UPON

EXPIRED AND EXPIRING LAWS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 March 1835.

105.